

H.R. 7659. A bill for the relief of Catherine Choraitis and Emmanuel Choraitis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 7660. A bill for the relief of Pedro Tljan Munoz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTON:

H.R. 7661. A bill for the relief of John Sotiriou Koutsakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 7662. A bill for the relief of Esther Bitton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7663. A bill for the relief of Angelo Cardinale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7664. A bill for the relief of Rocco Roppo, his wife, Grazia Roppo, and their children, Michele Roppo and Giacomina Roppo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7665. A bill for the relief of Dr. Eddy Chi-Kwang Tong and his wife, Hoo Pool-Man Tong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 7666. A bill for the relief of Joseph Charles Mechaly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7667. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zoe Stavropoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 7668. A bill for the relief of Calogero Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 7669. A bill for the relief of Dr. Zito Alba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7670. A bill for the relief of Mr. Dimitrios Kaldis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7671. A bill for the relief of Mr. George Kaldis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 7672. A bill for the relief of Pietro Fiannaca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7673. A bill for the relief of Madeline R. Schreiber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7674. A bill for the relief of Christina von Renner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 7675. A bill for the relief of Sheng Ming Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 7676. A bill for the relief of Juanito Pellicer and his wife, Flameta Vargas Pellicer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7677. A bill for the relief of Teresita Villaneuva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 7678. A bill for the relief of Bento, Rosaria, and Benedetto Bisconti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7679. A bill for the relief of Biago and Rosa Barbaro de Tirrussa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7680. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo

Lombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7681. A bill for the relief of Eugenio and Renata Sanacore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 7682. A bill for the relief of Francesco Di Domenico and his wife, Giuseppina Di Domenico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 7683. A bill for the relief of John T. Duffy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 7684. A bill for the relief of Angelina Cappa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 7685. A bill for the relief of Rosina Parisi, Donato Parisi, and Gerardo Parisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7686. A bill for the relief of Mario Sarni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 7687. A bill for the relief of Paciencia Mallari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 7688. A bill for the relief of Zenaida Legaspi Mayuga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7689. A bill for the relief of Sgt. Theodore J. Violissi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAFT:

H.R. 7690. A bill for the relief of Dr. Stanley V. J. Gan and Trees M. C. Gan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 7691. A bill for the relief of Honorata Anita Organo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 17TH ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the 17th annual Presidential Prayer Breakfast was held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on Thursday, January 30. It was attended by the President, the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, Governors of various States, and members of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Presidents of national and international labor unions, leaders in industry and business, chancellors and presidents from colleges and universities, and citizens from other phases of our economic life were present.

This year, the Armed Forces Radio and Television System broadcast the Prayer Breakfast to millions of men and women in uniform around the globe.

Mr. President, the 2,200 worshippers at the breakfast were given an hour of inspiration and devotion and truth.

Prior to the Presidential Prayer Breakfast, a congressional prayer breakfast was held.

There is a great value in prayer. Elizabeth Cottam Walker has written "Who Once Has Prayed." Her moving lines are:

WHO ONCE HAS PRAYED

Who once has prayed shall live in prayer forever;

This is no passing impulse, to depart
Leaving a life unscrolled, a seeking mind
Untouched by light. A prayer will lift the heart

To realms unsensed in crowded, active hours
Burdened with tasks. Like a bell's clear ringing

A sincere prayer renews, and echoing, blesses,
And sets each life so touched to rhythmic singing.

Whom prayer has winged to set the spirit soaring,
Though brief the flight, shall never rise alone:

Companioned by light, and by an inward hearing,
Will listen always for a prompting tone.

Who once has prayed, though life be etched in sorrow,
Shall walk in light toward a bright tomorrow.

I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the two programs and the proceedings of the latter event published in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the programs and the proceedings of the Presidential Prayer Breakfast were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Sea Chanters: "God of Our Fathers."
Presiding: The Honorable Albert H. Quie, U.S. House of Representatives.
Invocation: The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, U.S. House of Representatives.

BREAKFAST

Introduction of head table and statement: The Honorable Albert H. Quie.

Old Testament reading and comments: The Honorable George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Prayer for national leaders: The Honorable Joseph D. Tydings, U.S. Senate.

New Testament reading and comments:

The Honorable Jennings Randolph, U.S. Senator.

The President of the United States.
Closing prayer: The Honorable James G. O'Hara, U.S. House of Representatives.
Closing song: "America."

"Our Father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

"The Lord our God is one Lord; and you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might."—Deuteronomy 6: 4, 5.

"Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14: 34.
"and you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind, and with all your strength." The second is this, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself." There is no other commandment greater than these."—Mark 12: 30, 31.

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."—II Corinthians 3: 17.

PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Singing Sergeants: "A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

Presiding: The Honorable Frank Carlson, U.S. Senate.

Invocation: The Honorable Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

BREAKFAST

Introduction of head table and statement: The Honorable Frank Carlson.

Greetings from House breakfast group, The Honorable Graham Purcell, U.S. House of Representatives.

Old Testament reading: The Honorable Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Greetings from Senate breakfast group: The Honorable John Stennis, U.S. Senate.

New Testament reading: The Vice President of the United States.

Prayer for national leaders: The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, U.S. Senate.

Message: Dr. Billy Graham.

The President of the United States.

Closing prayer: The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield, U.S. Senate.

Closing song: "America"

"Our Father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

"Above everything else, we need faith . . . a faith not only in the rightness of our cause, but faith in God."

"Our tradition is not simply one of great military strength, of tremendous economic productivity, but it is one [of] faith, faith in God, faith in our country, and faith in the great God-given rights which we believe belong to every man in the world today."—RICHARD M. NIXON, March 12, 1959.

PROCEEDINGS OF PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST INVOCATION

(By the Honorable Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare)
Shall we pray:

Our Father, we are gathered here today to reaffirm our faith in Thy guidance, to express our gratitude for Thy bountiful blessings upon this land.

We especially pray today for Thy blessings upon the President of the United States as he faces these formidable tasks before all of us.

We pray for the wisdom to discern Thy truth, and the strength and the courage to act upon it. We pray for humility to be receptive to Thy guidance, and for the spirit of charity and compassion to accompany all of our works.

We pray that Thy inspiration be with all us who strive for peace in the world and open their eyes to the paths of peace and justice.

As we pause in this moment to proclaim our faith, we humbly commit ourselves to Thy will, knowing that the ultimate hope of progress and strength of action is in our God, "for blessed is that nation whose trust is in the Lord, and blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." Amen.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CARLSON, U.S. SENATE

It is my privilege, on behalf of the men of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives who meet informally each week in the Spirit of Christ to consider spiritual issues and to pray for ourselves and the nations, to welcome to this Breakfast our new President, members of the official family, and distinguished citizens from across the nation.

This morning we meet for the 17th consecutive year as the Presidential Prayer Breakfast. We are honored in having the President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon as our honored guests.

It is perhaps fitting to be reminded that President Richard Nixon, as then Vice President, was part of the very first Presidential Prayer Breakfast begun with President Eisenhower. And, Mr. President, if I may be permitted this personal word, I would like to say that what you had to say in this context in those early days was not only an inspiration then but provided a foundation for the widespread good which has resulted in our meeting together in this way.

In fact, anticipating this moment together, I recalled one of your messages, Mr. President,

and looking back in the Congressional Record for it, I discovered that in your statement illustrating the great contribution of the spirit which America had to offer, you concluded with these words:

"And so, with that, may I say that the work you do in inspiring faith in leaders in your own communities and leaders in the halls of Congress and Government is basically important—important because you are emphasizing the phase of American life which needs emphasizing today. You are helping us to point out to the world that we have something more to offer than the enemies of freedom, and you are helping to remind us of the fact that our tradition is not simply one of great military strength, of tremendous economic productivity, but it's one in which we have arrived where we have arrived because we have faith—faith in God, faith in our country, and faith in the great God-given rights which we all believe belong to every man in the world today."

End of the quote, Mr. President, and that was in 1953. Now it is a testimony to the vision of men originally conceiving this idea that each successive President has attached a great growing measure of importance and significance to this event which involves so meaningfully so many of our national leaders in all walks of life.

And I'm glad to announce that this morning, for the first time, the Presidential Prayer Breakfast is being broadcast by the Armed Forces Radio to the United States military commands and servicemen around the world. This Breakfast inspiration is going out over more than 300 Armed Forces Radio stations to personnel in 29 foreign countries, 9 United States territories and possessions. And it's reassuring to realize that this morning 95 per cent of our troops in Vietnam will be hearing this Breakfast.

This Presidential Prayer Breakfast grew out of the inspiration received by members of Congress in the weekly United States Senate and the House of Representatives Prayer Groups beginning in 1943—and, as you know, the Senate group meets weekly on Wednesday mornings, and the House group on Thursday mornings. These groups, as you know, are completely private and they are unpublicized. The two groups meet together, and met together for the first time in 1953, when they invited President Eisenhower as their guest, and each year since the two groups have continued to meet together on a date at the opening of Congress to bring about this event now known as the Presidential Prayer Breakfast.

So, over the past 15 years the growth of this idea has been rather remarkable. The influence of the Presidential Breakfast has resulted in prayer groups in practically every State in the Union, a Governor's prayer breakfast, breakfasts involving political, business, labor and professional leadership of our nation. And I think I would state it might be well said that the observable result of the Congressional Prayer Breakfast groups as well as the Presidential Prayer Breakfast has been the building of friendships between the leaders of nations by developing common spiritual ties on a private basis.

Now, it's my distinct honor this morning to present the head table. And before introducing our head-table guests, it's my high privilege to present the First Lady of the land, Mrs. Richard Nixon.

Now, I shall present those who will not be participating in the program, and, in view of the shortness of time, I would urge that as I present these names they remain standing and we'll give the applause at the conclusion of the presentation of these fine people.

I'm going to start on my right with the Honorable John Volpe, Secretary of Transportation, and Mrs. Volpe;

The Honorable George Shultz, Secretary of Labor, and Mrs. Schultz;

The Postmaster General of the United States, the Honorable Winton Blount;

The Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Melvin Laird, and Mrs. Laird;

The Honorable Valenzuela Valdorama, President of the Congress of Chile;

The Secretary of State, the Honorable William Rogers and Mrs. Rogers;

The distinguished Senator from the State of Oregon, the Honorable Mark Hatfield, and Mrs. Hatfield;

The wife of our distinguished Vice President, Mrs. Agnew.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable David M. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy.

The Mayor of our great city, the Nation's Capital, the Honorable Walter Washington, and Mrs. Washington;

The Honorable John Mitchell, Attorney General;

The Honorable Maurice Stans, Secretary of Commerce;

The Honorable Secretary of Interior, Walter Hickel and Mrs. Hickel;

The Honorable Clifford Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. Hardin;

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Honorable George Romney, and Mrs. Romney;

The Honorable Robert Andreas, head of the Canadian delegation and the Minister of Indian Affairs of Canada.

And now, proceeding with the program, it is my great privilege to present a very distinguished member of the House of Representatives who will bring us greetings from the House Breakfast Prayer Group, the Honorable Graham Purcell of the United States House of Representatives.

GREETINGS FROM HOUSE BREAKFAST GROUP (By the Honorable GRAHAM PURCELL, U.S. House of Representatives)

Mr. President, honored guests and friends: I convey to you the warmest of greetings from the Prayer Breakfast Group of the House of Representatives. By custom we meet each Thursday at 8 a.m. These same mornings from our fellowship together we go forth strengthened and renewed with a better ability to handle the burdens of our office. The spark that sometimes lies dormant will have been fanned by that brief hour together, and we will feel as if the light gained will better enable us to see the road that must be followed to find the true meaning of our lives and our purpose as a nation.

It perhaps is Government's destiny to function through the works of man, but there is no mandate that Government and its leaders must function without the benefit of God's guidance. Quite to the contrary, we feel that it is the very withdrawal from God that has brought us to a point in time where as never before race hates race, crime sweeps the streets, and a craze for materialism and soft living in a land of plenty has threatened the very foundations of our existence.

We are painfully aware that this is not as things should be. But how guilty also are we of holding out the promise of action by the Government as a panacea for the aches of the soul of a people? We remember that we must seek the true well-spring, gain a return to spiritual caring, simple human kindness and a renewal of our hopes and work—just work—for this nation.

At such a time, those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to share together that hour between 8 and 9 Thursday mornings, we are able to renew our true values, to see ourselves more realistically. We recall that so many people across the globe placed really little credence in the display of technology and skill which placed man behind the moon, but chose instead to rejoice at the miracle of the Biblical words spoken Christmas Eve from the Lunar perimeter. Thus recalling, we take heart, we feel refreshed, and our tremors are still.

And now, for several years we have looked

forward to this very special day when we could come join with you and share in this international commitment of free men joining together and praising the Lord, calling upon Him for Divine Guidance. Most fully from our hearts go out our prayers for our President and for our leaders everywhere. We seek these things not only for you and ourselves as individuals, but so necessarily for the good earth.

OLD TESTAMENT READING

(By Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua)

Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor and a source of great satisfaction to my colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps and to me to attend this splendid and highly significant Presidential Breakfast honored by the presence of our illustrious friend, His Excellency, the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon, and His Excellency, the Vice President, Spiro T. Agnew, and Mrs. Agnew.

It is a pleasure to recall our fortunate meeting last year; our thanks to Divine Providence for having given us the opportunity to meet again as friends and as brothers. It is indeed gratifying to share the bread of friendship, the bread that has most the meaning in the Christian meaning, the bread of friendship.

"Friendship" is a sacred word, a novel sentiment, that precious essence that flavors life. We know that the cross symbolizes Christianity, and it is under this symbol that the Sublime Power brings us together. The arms of the cross are always open as if to receive us. So, on this happy occasion, we, too, are meeting with open arms to greet our friends who reside far from here and have come to this famed Capitol, the heart of a glorious nation, to share with us the bread of friendship.

This breakfast is being held, as I just stated, in a glorious country, whose Founders brought in their veins the heart and blood of her power for generations, and in their souls the guiding faith and rebellious spirit that made them the heroic builders of friendship.

We greet with respect and highest esteem His Excellency, the President, Richard M. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, whose presence has greatly pleased us. We greet His Excellency, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and Mrs. Agnew with sentiment of deep regard. We greet the Honorable Frank Carlson, the indefatigable person responsible for promoting this event, whose qualities are so worthy of our respect. We greet all the distinguished personalities, gentlemen and charming ladies, who are present here today, whose attendance adds to our satisfaction. To you all I would like to say that we are of sincere hope we shall meet again under the sign of friendship, that delicious matter that will never cease to flow because it flows from the heart.

Now, Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Agnew, distinguished guests, Senator Carlson, ladies and gentlemen, Psalm 24, Psalm of David:

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

"Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?

"He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

"He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.

"This is the generation of them that seek Him, that seek thy face, O Jacob. Selah.

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye

lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

"Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

"Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory. Selah."

GREETINGS FROM SENATE BREAKFAST GROUP

(By the Honorable JOHN STENNIS, U.S. Senate)

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon, Vice President Agnew, Mrs. Agnew, Distinguished Guests, other Friends:

It is my privilege to bring greetings from the Senate Breakfast Group which meets Wednesday morning each week during Congressional sessions. First we enjoy the fellowship and friendship that comes from having breakfast together, and then have a 15-minute talk by a previously chosen Senator on a spiritual subject of his choice, with an added 15 minutes of round-the-table responses or questions by the members present. The attendance at our meetings so far this year has averaged 24 Senators per meeting.

All sessions are personal and private; all talks, questions and responses are strictly off the record. Under these circumstances we bare our minds, our hearts, our feelings, our very souls, far beyond all other experiences we have together. This brings out the real man. There we find the best chance to know each other. This has been by far my most rewarding experience in the Senate.

As one who has attended these weekly meetings fairly regularly and listened to the discussions for years, I am impressed with the extent to which all the members continue to be influenced by the spiritual values and lessons that came in their early years—their early teachings and beliefs—given by a mother, a father, a sister, a teacher, a minister or a friend. Clearly, these influences have prevailed through the years of busy lives and continue to be a major factor in our official life as we daily make grave decisions on far-reaching policies that affect the 200,000,000 citizens of our Nation as well as many added millions around the world.

If I could sum up these expressions and experiences related by the members at these sessions, they would add up to the word—FAITH—positive faith in spiritual values.

This includes a faith in our system of self-government; a faith in the raw product of humanity; a faith in individuals; and moreover, it means a faith in eternal truths, and a faith in an eternal God.

In a large measure, these are the things that are missing in many, but by no means all, of our youth, and is largely the cause of much honest uncertainty and unrest as well as a major cause why many are in tragic revolt against authority in our time. We will find an answer amidst these principles that we were taught, but have failed to effectively pass on to many of our time.

Let us try harder—let us try harder—to instill these principles in the minds and hearts of both the youth and many of the adults of our time, so that they may and will take their rightful place in helping solve the problems confronting our nation. We must find a way, and can do so—with God's help.

NEW TESTAMENT READING

(By Vice President SPIRO T. AGNEW)

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, distinguished members of our governmental family, visitors from other governmental families, ladies and gentlemen:

This morning I have selected a passage from Chapter 6 of St. Luke, because this particular passage brought to my attention more forcibly than anything I've read recently the transitory nature of our existence and our preoccupation with what we may

describe as "indescribable complexity"—if you can use those two words together, and I think you can in this context—attempt to describe.

The problem seems to be that we are beset with so many opinions forcing themselves upon our attention—so many opinions that sometimes we lose sight of the simple edict of the Commandments of our faith, and the need to become aware that these things should transcend our thoughts, should reinforce us in moments when we are not entirely sure of the direction we should take.

I was raised as an Episcopalian because my mother was born to that faith. My father was Greek Orthodox. What they left me as a heritage did not come from the doctrinaire teachings of either one of those religions, but from the way they lived their belief in God from day to day. And my father had an expression that I remember so well. And that expression was "He was a good man." And when my father said someone was a good man, he meant not that he was wealthy or talented or handsome; but he meant that he lived and guided his existence by his belief in the concepts of God. And I think that today we stand on the threshold of space. This teaches us really not how much we have progressed, but how far there is yet to go. We must guide ourselves by the words in the scriptures. These passages, I think, are appropriate to those who find themselves confused:

"Blessed be ye poor; for yours is the kingdom of God.

"Blessed are ye that hunger now: for ye shall be filled. Blessed are ye who weep now: for ye shall laugh.

"Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake.

"Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy: for, behold, your reward is great in heaven: for in the like manner did their fathers unto the prophets."

PRAYER FOR NATIONAL LEADERS

(By the Honorable EDMUND S. MUSKIE, U.S. Senate)

Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, let us pray:

Our Father, we are gathered here this morning perplexed and deeply troubled. We are grateful for the many blessings You have bestowed upon us; the great resources of our land and our people; the freedom to apply them to uses of our own choosing; the successes which have marked our efforts.

We are perplexed that notwithstanding these blessings, we have not succeeded in making possible a life of promise for all our people and a growing dissatisfaction, division and distrust threaten our unity and our progress toward peace and justice.

We are deeply troubled that we may not be able to agree upon the common purposes and the basis for our mutual trust which are essential if we are to overcome our difficulties.

And, so, Our Father, we turn to You for help. Teach us to listen to one another with a kind of attention which is receptive to other points of view, however different, and with a healthy skepticism as to our own infallibility.

Teach us to understand one another with a kind of sensitivity which springs from deep-seated sympathy and compassion. Teach us to trust one another beyond mere tolerance with the willingness to take a chance on the perfectability of our fellow man. Teach us to help one another beyond charity in the kind of mutual involvement which is essential if a free society is to work.

Each of us in this room in some degree bears the responsibility and the burden of leadership. Our task has been described as the art of changing the nation from what it is into what it ought to be. Such a task is a challenge to the best that is in each of us.

And so we pray, Our Father, that You will bestow the gifts of wisdom and inspiration and strength in full measure upon our President, the Vice President, the Cabinet, the Congress, the Courts, and all others in authority. And as we raise our eyes and our hopes above our weaknesses and shortcomings help us, Our Father, to move toward the day envisioned by Franklin in his prayer: "God grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'"

We ask it in Jesus' name, Amen.

MESSAGE BY DR. BILLY GRAHAM

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Senator Carlson, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew:

We're running about a half an hour behind schedule, and I'm not going to presume upon the time of the President, whom you've come to hear and to see, and upon the appointments of so many distinguished leaders of Government by taking a long time this morning.

I had four points in my talk, but I'm going to concentrate only on the last one and cut out the first.

One of the things that disturbs me in America at this moment is the over-self-criticism that we have, of which I too have been guilty. Sir Winston Churchill once said that our problems are beyond us. Jean-Paul Sartre wrote a book entitled "No Exit." He said there is no answer to the problems of the human dilemma. I say to both of those distinguished men, I believe there is an answer. There is a way out. We have too much introspection. This is a great government, a great system and a great way of life.

Two days ago, I spent four hours with one of the theoreticians of the "new left." We debated, we talked, we disagreed and we agreed. He said within five years we will have either revolution or dictatorship. He said, "We're going to burn the country down."

I said, "What will stop it?"

He said, "Only one thing. A religious awakening in this country would save the country." In that I agreed.

We faced difficult times in American history before. When Washington was at Valley Forge, what could have been more difficult and more pessimistic than that hour? A third of his men had deserted, a third died from malnutrition, only a third were left. And Washington got on his knees and prayed, and out of that winter of prayer came the victory of the Revolution.

What could have been more hopeless than those men meeting, trying to bring about a Constitution of the United States and they could not agree, and it seemed that the little country would die in the beginning? And Franklin stood up and called for prayer, and those men went to their knees in prayer, and out of that prayer came our Constitution.

What could have been more hopeless than Lincoln, during the Civil War, when brother was fighting against brother and cousin against cousin, and blood was being spilled all over this country, and hate was rampant? And Lincoln would call his Cabinet together and ask them to get on their knees. And out of those times of prayer there came an answer. The union was preserved. The nation was saved.

In 1955, President Eisenhower was in Pittsburgh and he said this: "The history of free men is never really written by change, but by choice—their choice."

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe we have a choice. Our poverty problem, our race problem, the war problem are problems of the heart, problems of the spirit. The President of the United States has reminded us that ours is a crisis of the spirit, and he was right. This is the basic crisis. And if we can solve that problem, all of our other problems can be solved. The nation can be preserved. World peace can come.

And I think it's time that we take our eyes off our shortcomings and off our failures and off ourselves and put them on the Christ Who said, "You must be born again."

Eric Hoffer said the other night on television that we need a new birth. He was right. We need a new birth. But it needs to start with somebody. It needs to start with me. It needs to start with you. Christ said, "You must be born again if you are to be saved." You must have a new birth of the spirit, a new birth of the heart, and that can come about in your life today if you would be willing to get alone somewhere today with God and say, "O God, I have sinned against You. I put my trust and my confidence in Your Son Jesus Christ." And in that moment you can have a new birth. And through you, America and the world could have a new birth.

Thank you very much.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, Senator Carlson, all the distinguished Members of Congress, representatives of the Administration, and particularly to your distinguished guests from other countries and those listening on radio and those who may see bits and pieces on television:

I am honored to be here on one of the first public appearances since the Inauguration; and particularly so because I have had the opportunity to share with you in these very eloquent moments in which we have heard from people in both Parties, in which we have also heard from a representative of another nation. There is, however, a common theme that runs through it all. That theme is religious faith which, despite the differences we may have, brings us together—brings us together in this Nation and, we trust, may help bring us together in the world.

As I was preparing my Inaugural Address, I did what I am sure every President who has had that responsibility did—I read all the ones that had previously been made. They were very different. Some were much longer than others. One was an hour and forty minutes. Another, the shortest, was ten minutes. Some spoke of all the great issues as the State of the Union message does, and others were rather brief, speaking only of the principles which were to be held to by the next President of the United States.

But there was one theme that was common to every one of them. That was that each President, as he was being inaugurated, in his own way, recognized the spiritual heritage of this Nation and asked for the blessing of God on this country—in not only its affairs at home, but its affairs abroad.

In talking to Billy Graham, who has spoken to us so eloquently today, he told me he had made a study of the Presidents of the United States. He had reached an interesting conclusion. Some of them came to the Presidency with a much deeper and more basic religious faith than others, but however they may have come to that awesome responsibility, all had left the Presidency with a very deep religious faith.

Yesterday, Speaker McCormack gave me a striking example of this. One of the early great Presidents, Andrew Jackson, came to the Presidency from the battlefields. Perhaps those who had read history were not aware of the deep religious faith which he perhaps had then but had not expressed, but which in his later years—and particularly after he left the Presidency—he often attested to.

The Speaker referred to an occasion when President Jackson was asked to participate in a dedication ceremony marking the Battle of New Orleans. He refused because the ceremony was set for Sunday.

Those who were inviting him said, "But, Mr. President, you fought in the Battle of New Orleans on Sunday." Jackson answered,

"Well, that was a matter of necessity. I am speaking now from choice."

During these past few days, as is the case with any newly-inaugurated President, I have found very little time to do what I would like to do; to meet people, to read the thousands of letters that come in from all over the country. But each evening at the end of the day I try to read a few, to get a feeling of the country, so as not to get out of touch—in that Oval Room—with all of the deep feelings that people around this country have about the Presidency and our Nation.

I found one common theme that ran through a majority of those letters. I was somewhat surprised that it did so. In these days in which religion is not supposed to be fashionable in many quarters, in these days when skepticism and even agnosticism seems to be on the upturn, over half of all the letters that have come into our office have indicated that people of all faiths and of all nations in a very simple way are saying: "We are praying for you, Mr. President. We are praying for this country. We are praying for the leadership that this Nation may be able to provide for this world."

As I read those letters I realize how great was my responsibility and how great was your responsibility, those who share with me these days in Government.

I realize that people who we will never meet have this deep religious faith which has run through the destiny of this land from the beginning.

I realize that we carry on our shoulders their hopes, but more important, we are sustained by their prayers.

I say to all of you joining us here today in this Presidential Prayer Breakfast, that in the many events that I will participate in, none will mean more to me, personally, none, I think, will mean more to the Members of the Cabinet and to Congress than this occasion.

You have inspired us. You have given us a sense of the continuity of history which brings us together from the beginning to now. You have told us in a very simple and eloquent way that, great as the problems which now confront us, with faith, faith in Our Lord, faith in the ideals of our country, and also with a deep dedication to what our role is in this nation and the world, we are going to be able to make these next years great years for this nation and great years for the world.

I believe that and it is to that end that we dedicate ourselves today. That objective transcends all partisan considerations. I am proud to stand here today in the presence of those who, by your being here, indicate that you have not lost faith in this nation. You have not lost faith in the religious background that has sustained us.

As a matter of fact, we are entering a period when, sustained by that faith, we will be able to meet the challenge which is ours—a challenge which comes to very few people in the history of man. It is America's now. Whether we succeed or we fail will depend or determine whether peace and freedom survive on this world.

We will meet the challenge. We will meet it because we are going to devote every hour of the day to seeing that we meet it properly. But we will meet it also because we will be sustained and inspired by the prayers of millions of people across this world. Those prayers do mean something. Through the medium of these words I want to thank the people of this nation, the people of this world who are praying for us. We trust that we can be worthy of your prayers and worthy of your faith.

CLOSING PRAYER

(By the Honorable MARK O. HATFIELD,
U.S. Senate)

Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, hear now our prayer.

We are grateful for having brought us to-

gether, but let this time not be merely an annual occasion in our lives. Grant us a realization of the possible impact of answers to our prayers, the impact on other people and nations. Excite our imagination with all our potential to serve and love You by sharing ourselves and resources with our fellow man. Burn into our mind a sense of urgency to mobilize our technology to conquer the enemies of man—disease, hunger, poverty.

Grant our President, Richard Nixon, and all leaders of men profound wisdom to achieve peace in all parts of the world. Purge our hearts of all sin, especially bigotry, hatred, jealousy and all others. Teach us to worship not self, money, glamor, prestige, but to displace ego with a love of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and You, as our Father, God, send now Your Holy Spirit with each one of us to guide and to protect. Amen.

DISASTER VICTIMS HELP THEMSELVES

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, the damage from floods this year in California is rapidly approaching status as the worst natural disaster, in terms of total dollar loss, in the State's history. Indeed, it may have already exceeded that, and the figures are mounting. There has been \$23 million in damages in my district, San Bernardino County, and this is increasing hourly as heavy rains continue to come down today. The extent of damage to public and private facilities—highways, utilities, homes, businesses—is so great that the people of my district have nowhere else to go but Congress and the Federal Government for the assistance necessary to restore those facilities and to rebuild their homes and businesses. I will have more to say on this, Mr. Speaker, along with my distinguished colleagues from California, when the California Disaster Act of 1969 comes to the floor, and when the matter of appropriations for flood-control works is considered.

I would like to emphasize today, Mr. Speaker, that the people of San Bernardino County are not passively sitting back waiting for outside assistance. The people of the afflicted communities have organized disaster relief committees and are in the process of raising funds to help those who have lost their homes and other possessions and who have suffered major damages to their homes. The people of those communities have opened their hearts and their pocketbooks in their efforts to soften the impact of the disaster.

One of the organizations involved in this program is the Cucamonga District Disaster Foundation, established by the Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce and headed by the chamber president, R. E. "Tip" Browne, and a member of the chamber, Ted Vath. Cucamonga District Disaster Foundation was set up as a permanent foundation to give immediate money assistance to anyone affected by the disaster. Its funds will be distrib-

uted to residents of Cucamonga, Alta Loma, Upland, and Mount Baldy. The group has raised funds from donations, from a benefit show in which entertainers donated their time, and from a dance. Other projects are being planned.

The Cucamonga Service Club, headed by Milan "Chuck" Swan, collected vast amounts of food and clothing to distribute to the victims. Response to the call for help was so tremendous that the club had to issue a bulletin asking prospective donors to stop bringing food and clothing to the collection points. The Cucamonga-Alta Loma Women's Club and the Junior Women's Club also assisted with this project.

The Montclair Teachers Association has organized benefit dances to raise money for teachers who were flood victims. And the Alta Loma-Cucamonga Kiwanis Club and the Cucamonga District Lions Club joined hands to sponsor a spaghetti dinner to raise money for the relief fund. All food items were donated, and all money collected went into the fund.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of the efforts in my district by the people of the area to help those who have suffered from the record rainfall. Much more will be done, by private citizens and by the local governing bodies—all that is humanly possible for them to do. I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that this body will see fit to offer these dedicated, responsible people that, where their efforts end, the task of Congress and the Federal Government will begin.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR GOLDWATER BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK CITY, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks an address I made before the University Club of New York City on February 22, 1969.

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

REMARKS BY SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, OF ARIZONA

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely happy to be with you on this important day in the history of our country and to share with you some observations on the state of American preparedness in an uncertain world. If any of you have overlooked it, today is George Washington's birthday, and I believe a particularly appropriate time to discuss American strength and its bearing on the peace of the world. You know, of course, that George Washington was more than just a man of historic honesty who once chopped down a cherry tree and threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River near Washington, D.C. He was the father of our Republic and one of the most accomplished and wise soldier-statesmen of his time. He understood the workings

of military strength as it relates to power and influence in world affairs. He was a victorious general and, as such, a dedicated military man. But this did not prevent him from becoming an outstanding President. If anything, his military experience served him well in the high office he assumed following the Revolutionary War. It helped him to launch a fledgling nation on the road that eventually was to make it both the most powerful and the most benevolent nation the world has ever seen.

We stand today at the very summit of that power. But I cannot say that we stand as proudly as I believe we should. Throughout the land there are breast-beaters who insist that the American people should develop a collective feeling of guilt because of our strength. There are people, believe it or not, who would equate the mere existence of a large U.S. military establishment with the forces of evil—regardless of how that military machinery was utilized. There are people, some of them highly influential in their respective fields, who will never be satisfied until the United States unilaterally destroys its nuclear potential or reduces it to a point below or equal to that of other nations, especially those who compete with us and who threaten us with aggressive designs.

Please do not mistake me. I am talking about people who oppose American strength, not for any solid, debatable reasons but merely because it exists. And I would warn you against confusing any of their arguments or designs with the genuine cause of peace.

We have an especially emotional atmosphere surrounding our public discussions today which involve American defense, American offensive strength, enemy plans and the best road to peace. Let me illustrate. People who today argue that the cost of the Vietnam war is depriving domestic social plans of the kind of funding they require would have you believe that anyone who thinks the Vietnam war should be carried to an honorable conclusion is, per se, an enemy of the poor. These people in their over-simplification would have you believe that a public official who favors our present policy in Southeast Asia also favors hunger and poverty at home. These also are the people who will tell you that the so-called Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a step toward peace and that anyone who opposes it is automatically a warmonger or a munitions maker. These are the people who would have you believe that failure to discuss arms and missiles limitations with the Soviet Union on their terms is a denial of peaceful intentions. These are the people who insist that aggressive, freedom-destroying moves like the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, Soviet armament buildups in the Middle East, Communist harassment in Berlin are all separate developments having nothing to do with one another. If a public official dares to suggest that Soviet-American relations might be improved by some Russian effort to end the Vietnam war and arrange to lessen tensions in the Middle East, he is immediately accused of something the leftist press now calls "linkage." I would suggest that you remember that word "linkage." Unless I miss my guess, "linkage" is to become for the Nixon administration something as malignant to the liberal press as the word "brinkmanship" was during the Eisenhower administration. Right now President Nixon and his Defense Secretary, Melvin Laird, are both being taken to task on charges of "linkage." Mr. Nixon's crime was a press conference statement that he intended to use the lure of missile talks to "promote, if possible," the settlement of outstanding political issues such as Vietnam and the Middle East. Secretary Laird's crime was a suggestion aired on television that Moscow must produce "signs

of progress" at the Paris Peace Talks on Vietnam and in the Security Council discussions of the Middle East before Washington will become serious about bilateral missile talks with the Soviet Union. The objection of the liberals was expressed especially well by the *Washington Post* which claimed that the "linkage" idea can—horror of horrors—"too easily degenerate into the crude notion that bilateral relations are a reward to the Russians, rather than a requirement for both countries."

Given the Soviet record for aggressive action, for trampling freedom, for violating treaties, for generally contributing to the tensions which hold the world in fear, I would say that it is nearly time somebody made the Russians earn the right to honorable acceptance at the tables of negotiation.

The idea of "linkage" is not an invention of the Nixon administration. It is a fact of international life that too long and too often has been ignored by American diplomats to their discomfort and their disadvantage. To pretend that our right hand in dealing with missile talks does not know what our left hand is doing at the Paris negotiations on Vietnam is to erect a roadblock to our own efforts. To begin with, it disregards the whole idea of world opinion or the regard with which the United States is held by other nations. For example, it may be great to avoid the crime of "linkage" by going ahead with the missile talks while our friends in West Germany wrestle with the problem of access to Berlin. But it certainly won't win us any friends in Bonn.

And while we are on the whole subject of "linkage," I could wish that the Nixon administration would apply it to Senate ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Here is a treaty that the Soviets obviously want. It is a treaty whose ratification was opposed for some months by Mr. Nixon because of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. This to me was an entirely proper and legitimate use of the "linkage" device. It in effect punished the Soviet Union for committing the international crime of aggression. I believe this punishment should have been kept in force rather than eased by a Presidential request for Senate ratification. I plan to oppose the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, not only because I feel this is the wrong time to be entering into agreements with nations who are notorious for violating such pacts, but because I feel that it would have a highly deleterious effect on the Atlantic Alliance. The maintenance of a strong NATO has always been an endeavor close to my heart, but I believe the necessity for it has been magnified and underscored by the events of last August in Czechoslovakia.

I have on several occasions objected to the treaty on other grounds. For one, I believe it is dangerous psychologically to take an action which has been promoted as a step toward world peace and which could easily prove to be just the opposite. I believe the ratification of this treaty could easily undermine the confidence with which we are held by our European allies, especially West Germany. I must say I could feel better about this treaty if it incorporated provisions for an inspection system which I felt were adequate to prevent possible cheating. But so far I have seen no indication on the part of the administration to insist upon any such machinery.

Let me emphasize here that the arguments being put forth throughout this country for ratification of a Non-Proliferation Treaty are more emotional than sensible. The push for ratification is part of the emotionalism with which the Radical Left would like to conduct all of our foreign affairs in today's world. The architects of this emotionalism insist that anyone who doesn't look for the good, doesn't detect some evidence of mellowing on the part of our enemy, is against peace. I don't

know about you; but as one who absolutely refuses to hide my head in the sand, I say this is the worse kind of tommy rot. If the Russians are mellowing, if they want to ease world tensions, enter into productive missile talks, if they are tired of the arms race, why in the name of heaven don't they act like it? Why are the Russians intent on disrupting the whole of Europe? Why are they playing a mischievous game of taking sides with the Arabs in the Middle East, why do they encourage trouble in Berlin, why do they move troops to the Finnish border, why do they feed the military machine of the Viet Cong in Southeast Asia? Are these really the acts of a world super-power interested in maintaining a reasonable, intelligent balance of affairs that will prevent the development of World War III?

No. They are not the acts of a nation bent on peace and harmony in a dangerously complex world. They are the acts of a nation dedicated to the concept of world conquest and, consequently, to the use of every situation that comes to hand in the international sphere to implement an overall design.

Let's take the Czechoslovakian situation. The optimists who are trying to resurrect the machinery for a detente with the Soviet Union are now trying to soft peddle the whole idea, while overlooking completely the events which have taken place since the invasion. But how do they expect those who look below the surface to ignore the purge which even now is going on in the Czechoslovakian government? How can they expect us to overlook the ruthless censorship which is being imposed so rigidly that there are even rules against any mention of individuals who are being arrested? And how can we overlook the fact that larger Soviet forces have been brought into Central Europe than at any time since the early post-war period.

While part of the Warsaw Pact troops might have been removed from Czech soil during the bitter winter season when barracks and other accommodations were lacking, they still left behind several divisions stationed near the West German frontier. If the invasion of last August has taught us anything, it must be clear that the Warsaw Pact nations are capable of mobilizing, deploying, and reinforcing several hundred thousand troops in a very short period of time. Thus the transfer of Soviet forces to other locations in Central Europe is meaningless and certainly should not be considered as a sign that the Russians are ready to permit the modest hope of freedom to revive in Czechoslovakia.

Time has passed since the invasion of Czechoslovakia but not enough of it to dim the harsh realities. The Russians still have not retracted their new doctrine of "limited sovereignty" which was fabricated after the invasion. And in their most recent affirmation of that doctrine, they aimed it directly at Rumania and Yugoslavia. Moscow continues to justify the Czech adventure on the grounds that the Kremlin has the right to intervene in the affairs of other Socialist countries by any means, whenever it feels that the survival of Socialism is at stake. Also the Soviets have not yet withdrawn the claim they made last fall that they have the right to intervene in West Germany under certain postwar agreements and the United Nations Charter.

How can anyone look at the chain of events which has been put together by the Soviet Union since the August invasion—a chain which runs from the northern-most part of Europe through the central continent and into the Middle East—and still believe the Russians are pursuing a new course of reasonableness in world affairs?

And let me remind you that the aggressive nature of Soviet activity outside its borders is matched by recent developments in the Soviet Union itself. I am referring now

to the resurrection of Joseph Stalin. I am sure I don't have to explain what that can mean. Everyone here is old enough to remember the bloody period embraced by Stalin's reign. Any effort at this date in history to resurrect Stalin can only point to a return to the hard-nosed, rigid, police state which characterized Russia in the early years of the Cold War between East and West.

All these developments which I have recounted here speak of an unrelenting, aggressive, nasty attitude of superiority on the part of the Soviet Union. When coupled with the militancy and belligerence of Red China, they present the freedom-loving nations of the world with a dangerous and ever-challenging problem. They make it very plain that the United States, in its pursuit of peace, must move in the direction of ever-greater strength. Unfortunately, the need to rebuild our military strength comes at a bad time. Our people are understandably tired of the Vietnam war. Many of them are inclined to think that our own military system is at fault. Others are convinced that the way to attack our domestic problems is through the expenditure of billions of dollars and that these billions can only be made available if the nation cuts down on its defense spending.

I certainly agree that much can be done to effect savings in our military programs. However, I believe it is dangerous in the extreme to make a concerted assault on defense spending in general. I certainly cannot and will not prescribe to the theory that the way to promote peace is to cut down on our military spending. I am referring here to the danger inherent in movements like the recent pledge of 50 members of Congress to support economies in defense as a "means of achieving world peace."

I also reject out-of-hand suggestions that we must cut down on our military expense because former President Dwight D. Eisenhower once warned against allowing too much "unwarranted influence to be acquired by the nation's military-industrial complex." Time and again these words of our great ex-President are quoted in an effort to convince Americans that this complex poses some kind of mysterious threat to our continued existence.

I would remind you that when Dwight Eisenhower mentioned a military-industrial complex in his farewell radio and TV address to the American people he had some other profound things to say. I want to quote one passage in particular. He said and I quote, "We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is call for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment . . ."

"A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction."

Those words were spoken by Dwight Eisenhower on January 17, 1961, just a little over eight years ago. They hold just as true this minute as they did in 1961. We are faced with a hostile ideology, and liberty is the stake. It can only be protected through the maintenance of American strength. And I say to you now without hesitation that our nuclear strength is not as great, comparatively speaking, as many of you might believe. We are now second to the Soviet Union in this vital sphere.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their ladies auxiliary conduct a contest called the Voice of Democracy. This year over 400,000 school students participated in a competition for five scholarships. The contest theme this year is entitled "Freedom's Challenge."

Miss Margaret A. Rapp from Las Vegas is the winner from the State of New Mexico, and her speech is one of the most outstanding I have ever had the privilege of reading.

In these times of student unrest and protest, it is reassuring and gratifying to know that there are still those in this Nation with an overwhelming sense of devotion and loyalty. Margaret is a fine example, I believe, of our youth.

At this time I would like to include her speech in the RECORD, as follows:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

The Time: 300 B.C.

The Place: Athens.

The Event: The Marathon.

The objective of this relay is to win by successfully passing a baton from one runner to the next until the goal is attained.

In the eighteenth century another marathon was held; this time their goal was not just a victory. It was a matter of life or death! For on one inauspicious day, a handful of invincible men embarked on a voyage fraught with peril. These same men armed only with their courage and determination crossed a sea, carrying with them the ethereal baton of freedom, and established a form of government completely unorthodox from any that man had previously conceived. These men met not only the challenge of change, but of freedom.

Because freedom is a fundamental part of our lives, sometimes we tend to take it for granted and shun the responsibility of meeting its challenge. Right now, while our country is meeting scornful criticism from every direction, is the time for us to be proud of her! For right or wrong—America is our country. Our government, the manifestation of some of the dreams of Greek and Roman philosophers, has not served us so well these many years, by accident.

Our government was able to accomplish the impossible only through strong construction, strong unity and the dedication of men and women to the American way to freedom.

The reason we must now be proud is that if we are to preserve our liberty, our emancipation, we must be Americans. No longer is it enough to think I am an American; nor is it enough to say I am an American, now we must be Americans!

When you hear derogatory remarks aimed at our government, examine them very carefully before you join the opposing throng. How supremely conceived are those who find fault with all the policies of the Government. America is the agricultural, industrial, and economical leader of the entire world. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, we must be doing something right. What other country brooks all dissenting factions simply because they acknowledge these people's basic freedoms also? What other country offers so many and varied educational pursuits to anyone? What other country has people standing in lines years deep for entrance into it? America is indeed unique!

In conclusion fellow Americans, I say *Now* is the time for you to enlist your name in the roll call of those who have fought that we might live in freedom. George Washington and his troops, their bodies frozen by the bitter cold of Valley Forge; Abraham Lincoln, his heart torn by the sight of brothers raising arms against each other, yet convinced that democracy must prevail. Those so dear to us who at last lay quietly in Flanders Field, the delicate poppies tenderly growing over the stark white crosses; those who fought bravely on Normandy's hostile shores as they jestingly reiterated "Nuts"; and those who even now are donning soldiers' apparel and marching away from the quiet placidness of homes. Marching away from the interests in one location to attend to the interest of a nation in the jungle foliage of Asia! Marching proudly with but one idea—to preserve freedom for all Americans!

The Time: 1969.

The Place: The United States of America.

The Event: The Perpetual Challenge of Freedom.

The baton is being handed to you. Will you Accept??? Will you accept the challenge of Freedom???

AVIATION TECHNOLOGY AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

HON. BIRCH E. BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, one of the Nation's leading as well as oldest schools of aviation is located at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., the first college to offer a bachelor's degree with a major in professional piloting. Students may enroll for aviation maintenance, aviation electronics, and general flight technology in 2-year undergraduate programs leading to an associate degree, and then may continue in the program to earn a regular bachelor of science degree.

Purdue University has long furnished mechanics, technicians and pilots for major airlines, and a separate Purdue Airlines, Inc., was established many years ago which provides charter service to transport athletic teams and other groups from colleges and universities throughout the country. The latter will shortly have three DC-9 jet airplanes in service.

Recently there came to my attention a very informative article describing the development of the Aeronautical School at Purdue University and paying deserved tribute to Prof. James R. Maris, the head of its Department of Aviation Technology. I ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "Purdue's School in the Sky," published in the Indianapolis Star magazine on January 12, 1969, be printed in the RECORD.

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

PURDUE'S SCHOOL IN THE SKY

(By Edward W. Cotton)

Aviation is another of the many fields of technology and engineering in which Purdue University excels. This is due to the 49-year-old head of the Department of Aviation Technology—Prof. James R. Maris.

The balding, but sparkling-eyed, ex-milli-

tary pilot was the lone instructor in aviation maintenance when he joined Purdue's Technical Institute in 1955.

He modestly disclaims credit for the success of the school's aviation technology during his 13-year tenure, yet he is proud to point out that full academic acceptance of aviation by the Purdue faculty three years ago made it then the first university in the nation to offer a bachelor degree with a major in professional piloting.

One of the nation's major aviation magazines described Prof. Maris as operating "at about 100 per cent power all his waking hours."

Still another said he is mainly responsible for "one of the best aeronautical schools in the country." And the Federal Aeronautics Administration News called the professor "a whirlwind personality" who guides "an energetic and well-qualified staff."

The enthusiasm of Prof. Maris shows itself in his office, any classroom and in the cockpit of a plane he is flying.

The Purdue program encompasses three major aviation technologies: aviation maintenance, aviation electronics and general aviation flight technology, all of which lead to an associate degree in applied science and associated government control certificate.

They are two-year undergraduate programs, but students may go ahead and continue their education for a full bachelor of science degree in industrial education or industrial supervision.

Prof. Maris emphasizes education in all classes within the aviation technologies program. He points out that facilities force the department to turn away more students than are now accepted, some 275 on campus and nearly 80 at the Indianapolis extension branch.

"It's pathetic to have to turn them down," he admits. "This (aviation) is the largest employing industry in the nation and the technical people are the core of it. The job opportunities are unlimited."

"We would like to train more than we do, but it would be foolish to take more than we can accommodate and provide a good education. As you know, Purdue stresses quality in education—we are striving for that rather than quantity."

Born at LaFayette, Colo., Prof. Maris grew up in Champaign, Ill., where he got his first taste of aviation in a ride aboard a barnstorming Fokker tri-motor plane. He joined the Army Air Force in 1942, became a B-24 bomber pilot in the famed Eighth Air Force in England and flew 30 missions over Europe.

Later, he became a flight testing engineering officer and, after returning to civilian life, went to the Currey School of Aeronautics, Galesburg, Ill., earning a mechanic's license and becoming an instructor.

He re-entered the Air Force and served as a mobile training educational specialist from 1951-1952. He completed his education, interrupted by World War II a decade earlier, at the University of Illinois in 1955.

The professor, the father of four daughters, retired a year ago from the Air Force Reserve as a lieutenant colonel.

But, he is aerial-oriented to the extent that he wants to protect and improve Purdue's image in the air. He is fully aware that the school was the first to own and operate a university airport and is the "mother" of such astronaut graduates as the late Gus Grissom and Roger Chaffee, as well as Neil Armstrong and Gene Cernan and other aerospace immortals as Navy balloonist Malcolm Ross and X-2 test pilot Ivan Kincheloe.

Even earlier, Purdue's pioneering with degree-granting in aviation resulted in the Purdue Research Foundation's financing of the late Amelia Earhart's globe-girdling plane.

It took Prof. Maris, although the heritage was there, to provide the ebullience and perspicacity that enabled Purdue to go so far in aviation technology programs that

offer two-year associate degrees in aviation electronics and aviation maintenance, as well as bachelor of science degrees in professional piloting.

The professor points out the difference between Purdue Airlines Inc., a self-sufficient corporation which serves charter service to the university, other Big 10 schools and private group requests, and the school's aviation program.

He also cites the co-operation between the aviation program and the chance for pilots and mechanics to get experience with the airlines.

At least three major airlines rely on Purdue to furnish mechanics, technicians and pilots for their operations.

Prof. Maris' principal lament is that the school is not capable of providing instruction for more students. He bargains, begs and borrows to keep the school in the latest type aircraft. He also works closely with the Purdue Airlines to supplement the pilot's program.

He cuts red tape, laughs easily and flies any one of the school's planes. He is excited about the fact that Purdue Airlines is scheduled to receive three DC-9's (jet planes) in February and foresees a full jet fleet for the future of the university's aviation program.

So far, Purdue has been able to establish new standards in aviation technology with programs that offer two-year associate degrees or four-year full degrees. It is recognized throughout the nation for its proficiency and professional instruction.

Some of these standards are reflected in the record of Prof. Maris, such as:

Three aviation maintenance students testing for a Purdue-Beech Aircraft Corporation co-operative program were the only ones from several universities to pass all phases of evaluation.

Eleven of 23 School of Technology students honored by the president for academic achievement were in aviation technology.

Several students in maintenance technology received perfect scores on portions of the Federal Aeronautics Administration rating examination, which is rare.

Some 77 per cent of professional pilot graduates, some of them captains, are employed by scheduled airlines.

Prof. Maris declines credit for Purdue's leadership in aviation.

Instead, he says, "It's my staff and the hard work, time and effort that they put in."

The truth is that he was awarded the William A. Wheatley Award last year for his outstanding contributions to American aviation. That didn't happen by chance.

OUTDOORSMEN BENEFIT FROM DAM CONSTRUCTION

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, during the past few years we have been subjected to a constant flood of propaganda about the evils of dam builders and their ruinous ways. A few of us have continued to feel that real benefits can be derived for our society from their construction.

These dams have made possible much of the growth of many major population centers and our most productive farming areas. But the benefits are not limited to just furnishing water for industrial or agricultural development. They include many intangibles which serve

our recreation and leisure-minded citizens well.

Lupi Saldana, a well-known outdoorsman and writer, has taken the measure of four great dams which now regulate the Colorado River—Hoover, Glen Canyon, Davis, and Parker—and finds that they have created one of the finest fishing streams in the world from a muddy, erratic river. I would like to recommend his article in the Los Angeles Times of February 2, 1969, to everyone interested in the development of our water resources.

OUTDOORS: DAMS CHANGING COLORADO RIVER INTO AN ABUNDANT FISH STREAM

(By Lupi Saldana)

It doesn't say in the history books, but some of the most disappointed explorers must have been members of Francisco Vasquez Coronado's party who discovered the Grand Canyon and Colorado River in 1540.

The explorers were searching for the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola, which were supposed to have tons of gold and precious gems. Instead they found only a gaping hole in the earth and a muddy river.

They had no way of knowing these were two of nature's richest prizes. The Grand Canyon has long been acclaimed as one of the world's wonders. Now the river is on the threshold of greatness as one of the finest fishing streams in the world.

When Coronado's troops arrived, the river contained only a few nondescript species of fish—humpback suckers, bonytail chubs and squawfish. Today the list borders on the fantastic. It includes sturgeon, striped bass, silver salmon, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, white crappie, black crappie, channel catfish, flathead catfish, yellow bullhead catfish, white bass, green sunfish, redear sunfish and bluegill.

Key to the development of these fisheries was the series of dams built along the river. They created lakes behind them and excellent fishing streams below them.

The first important game fish introduced in the river was the largemouth bass. According to an unofficial source, the bronzebacks arrived in Arizona by accident. A group of sportsmen had asked an eastern state to send a railroad tank carload of fish, but they were supposed to have been a different species. So the largemouth bass were dumped into the sloughs along the river and forgotten.

Unmolested by man for years, the bass multiplied and spread up and down the river. The main reason fishermen didn't confront the bronzebacks was that there was little access to the river.

The bass finally made the limelight when Hoover Dam was completed in 1935 and Lake Mead was created. As the lake filled, fishermen were surprised to find tremendous bass fishing.

Since then Mead has had good and bad days, and now has one of the brightest futures on the river. Arizona and Nevada wildlife officials are launching extensive experimental programs with three highly prized species—rainbow trout, striped bass and silver salmon.

Arizona has stocked 30,000 catchable-size rainbows at Kingman Wash and Bonelli Landing, while Nevada added 3,650 fin-clipped rainbows averaging 10 to 11 inches. These experimental trout plants are due to continue for three years.

In June, the two states hope to stock 550,000 striped bass. South Carolina is expected to provide 500,000 fry and fingerling stripers, while California is scheduled to furnish 50,000 of 3-inch bass.

Stripers were first introduced into the river by the California Department of Fish and Game in 1959. These bass thrive in the river

and recently a 25-pounder was landed below Imperial Dam. However, while there is evidence that a few stripers have spawned biologists are not sure yet that the bass can establish themselves.

However, due to the growing popularity of the stripers Bill Richardson, inland fisheries supervisor for the DFG in Southern California, said the department is considering an experimental striped bass propagation program when its warm water hatchery is built in the Imperial Valley next year.

Richardson feels that an excellent striped fishery could be established in Lake Havasu if 100,000 fingerlings are stocked annually. He said an experimental trout program for Havasu is also being considered. Richardson said this would be made possible by increased trout production from new hatchery facilities.

Lake Mojave hasn't been forgotten, either. It received plants of cutthroat trout and silver salmon in 1966. And farther north, Lake Powell has been loaded with bass and trout.

Who's responsible for this excellent work? Most of the credit belongs to the Colorado River Coordinating Council, which is comprised of wildlife personnel from states bordering the river—California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

THE NIGHT THEY BURIED THE CHAPLAIN

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on December 17, Army Chaplain Morton Singer was killed in an airplane crash while en route to conduct holiday religious services for a group of Jewish servicemen. An orthodox rabbi from New York City, Chaplain Singer had volunteered for the chaplaincy and was struck down only 6 weeks after he had arrived in Vietnam.

The National Jewish Welfare Board, the Government-authorized agency for serving the religious, morale, and welfare needs of Jewish military personnel and their dependents, has published a moving tribute to Chaplain Singer by Rabbi Maurice Lamm, director, chaplain personnel, Jewish Welfare Board Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy.

I ask unanimous consent to have the tribute printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

THE NIGHT THEY BURIED THE CHAPLAIN:
MIDNIGHT ON JERUSALEM'S MOUNTAIN OF REST

(By Rabbi Maurice Lamm)

Morton Singer, an Orthodox Rabbi from Flushing and the East Side of New York, arrived in Chu Lai in October, 1968 to begin his work as an Army chaplain in the I Corps area of Vietnam. Six weeks later, on December 17th, with Hanukkah candles in his pack, the rabbi fell to a flaming death in his transport plane which crashed into the underbrush of Vietnam. He was 32.

Morton Singer was an unusual man. He volunteered for military chaplaincy service. He volunteered for non-combatant duty in the Six-Day War in Israel. He volunteered for paratroop school. He volunteered for jungle school in Panama. He volunteered to

serve in Vietnam. He wanted to live on the highest level of excitement. He died a shattering death on a pyre with 13 American soldiers, and he was buried on January 1, in the middle of the night on the Mountain of Rest, a hilltop that borders Jerusalem, the city of his love.

The peak of intense excitement on which he lived demanded both skill and unflinching courage. In Vietnam, unlike in other wars, there are no rear lines in which to take cover. Every man is his own front line. The Jewish chaplain in "I" Corps in Vietnam is truly a "sky pilot". He flies to Da Nang to Phu Bai to Chu Lai. At each stop he dispenses comfort, advice, incentive, religious service and a touch of home. To do this, his jeep must travel over roads which may be mined and the cause of sudden death. He must board a plane which may be shot at while taking off and demolished while in the air. He holds his service in the field against a background of constantly clattering machine guns. It is a service that only few rabbis render in a period of war, one that tests the true mettle of the human soul.

I

A rabbi who is to serve on a battlefield that may become an instantaneous graveyard must have two qualities above all. Without these he is either no rabbi or no soldier. The two qualities were the hallmark of the ancient paradoxical hero, Samson. What the biblical Samson poses in the form of a riddle, and which brings him eventually to his crashing end, are really the historical characteristics of one who is both religious and brave. The Bible relates that Samson met a lion on the road and, with enormous personal strength, slew him. On his return he saw that bees had built a hive on the dead lion and that honey was flowing on the carcass of the beast. The riddle Samson posed to the Philistines was, "out of the eater came forth food, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." The paradoxical blend of strength and sweetness was the clue to Samson's character. It is the clue to the heroism of religious personalities down to our day.

Rabbi Singer was strong and he was sweet. He saw might as a means of achieving justice where there was no justice. He did not use might for purposes of violence but to defend that which is right. He was considerably devoted to the virtue of personal strength. He himself was a big man with a resounding voice. When asked about his physical health his reply was "excellent." He was a man who was a brown-belt karate expert, who taught judo, who was once the Eastern Intercollegiate Weight-Lifting champion of the United States. He believed that physical fitness was a worthy part of spiritual strength. He volunteered for dangerous assignments in Israel and Vietnam. He did this at the sacrifice of his career, at the expense of being away from the family he loved and, indeed, at the risk of losing his young life.

But strength alone surely would not have brought Rabbi Singer to the mud and jungle of Vietnam. He was gifted with the ability of being sweet—dedicated to inspiring men to the gentle and good life. His brawn was equalled by his soft-heartedness. A Navy chaplain, Captain Radcliffe, wrote of him that he had mastered the "art of caring and concern". In volunteering for service in Israel during the Six-Day War, he worked 20 hours a day bandaging the wounded and caring for those who were in pain and anguish in "Bikur Cholim" Hospital in Jerusalem. Colonel Aryeh Levi, artillery commander for the Northern sector of Israel, said that he was a superbly dedicated and kind man. His friend, a dentist, said of him that he would be willing to give anyone who needed it of his substance and time and wisdom. Shakespeare's words are most appropriate:

"When he shall die
Take him and cut him out in little stars
And he shall make the face of Heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with
night..."

II

It was my sad privilege to escort the remains of this strong, gentle man to his burial place in Jerusalem. I represented the United States Army and the National Jewish Welfare Board and, more than all else, I represented the tribute of American Jewry to a man who died while helping American Jews. What I experienced was surely the loneliest moment in my career. I had presided over all too many funerals in circumstances that were sometimes very tragic. But this surpassed them all.

Chaplain Singer was buried at night because of the biblical injunction that the dead must not linger beyond the day of death, and since the plane carrying the body arrived too late for a daylight burial, the funeral took place at midnight.

The coffin was draped with a tallit and the American flag and it was escorted by the American military attaché, representatives of the Israeli Army chaplaincy, the Burial Society consisting of 15 bearded Jews from Jerusalem, a handful of relatives who had never met the deceased, and a devoted friend who had come from New York. We stood there in the dead of night, at the top of the mountain from which you could see some 25 or 30 miles to the peak of another nearby mountain on which was built the tomb of the prophet Samuel. It was a chilling midnight stillness that surrounded us in that graveyard. The night was velvet black and cold, and nothing moved. The moon above, which is supposed to be a lovers' symbol, was pale cold and lifeless as it cast its borrowed light. The stars which hang so low in the canopy of the Jerusalem sky did not twinkle this night. They stared at the handful of people surrounding the grave of the rabbi. The tombstones nearby were all set only a year and a half ago. They bore sad testimony to the heroes of the Six-Day War. One read, "Yehudah Son of Moshe, fell in the battle of Jerusalem in the Six-Day War at the age of 45." His monument will read—"Mordecai ben Yehiel, Rabbi Morton Singer, fell in Da Nang in the long Vietnamese war at the age of 32, survived by 5-month-old Karen, 4-year-old Vera, a young wife of 23, a brother and a mother." The very earth which is the warm, hospitable soil of the Holy City, on this night was cold and indifferent. The Jerusalem earth has carried the historic burdens of the Jewish people and at this moment it spoke without feeling, seeming to say, "I am used to swallowing young blood."

III

But despite the loneliness there was a great deal of tenderness that surrounded this burial. The members of the Burial Society were fervent, religious members of the Hassidic community of Jerusalem. The dead in Israel, except for the military dead, are not buried in a coffin. The body is laid on a stretcher, covered with a sheet and buried. It is an intensely personal act of laying to rest a child of God. Morton Singer could not have the right of final purification. He was burnt beyond all recognition. But as he lay covered after two weeks of wandering, he was held in the arms of people who loved him but knew him not, and he was laid quietly and personally to rest by hands that cared for a fellow human being. The grave was filled by the Hassidim and by the handful of dignitaries, and they recited from the Psalms and spoke brief words of praise. They held a single candle which silhouetted them against the black sky. The candle threw patches of yellow on the somber faces of that lonely group of men—soldiers, Hassidim, government officials and rabbis—all of them

assembled to pay tribute to a soul lost to humanity.

We could not help think that the lights which flickered in the darkness on the Mountain of Rest in Jerusalem were symbolic of the Hanukkah light which flickered on that first night in Chu Lai, Vietnam, of the shiva candle that the bereaved mother and brother and wife lit for seven days, of the yahrzeit candle which will burn one year from now, bringing the horrid tragedy back to reality with the fullness of such sad irony, of the eternal light that shone from this man's beautiful blend of strength and sweetness.

The epitaph to this man's life was written by himself as a postscript to a letter to a friend which arrived a week after his death. "Simcha, my friend, after I leave Vietnam, I will get to Jerusalem—one way or another."

WE ARE GOOD NEIGHBORS

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the never ending task of bettering the relations between the United States with other nations none is more important than our Pan American policies. In this field one of the most thoughtful writers for the last half century was Harry W. Frantz, long-time Latin American correspondent of United Press-International.

In a "wrap-up" of feature stories written by Mr. Frantz when he was Director of the Press Division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs during World War II under the title, "We Are the Good Neighbors," he reflects the understanding that comes only from a lifetime of observation and study of Latin American history. Widely used in South American publications, so far as known, it was never published in the United States except in the Spanish language press.

In order that Mr. Frantz's perceptive observations may be recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress, I quote it as part of my remarks:

WE ARE THE GOOD NEIGHBORS—SPIRIT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

We are the navigators who dreamed of a New World and set sails to seek it: Columbus finding West Indies where East had been; Cabral skirting the prodigious coast of Brazil; Balboa climbing a peak in Darien to discover the Pacific; Magellan solving the Secret of the Straits; Orellana sailing down the endless Amazon; Hudson drifting, lost, on the bay that bears his name.

We are the statesmen who bespoke the fraternity of the American republics: Washington praying at Valley Forge for New World freedom; L'Overture, the high-minded Negro; Juarez, the broad-minded Indian; Bolivar dreaming of a Pan American League; San Martin bursting the Andes to conquer royalty; Jefferson expounding democracy; Blaine convening a Pan American Conference; Rio Branco harmonizing Brazil's many neighbors; Roosevelt launching a Good Neighbor policy; Hull giving it effect; N.A.R. making it practical; Aranha, the democratic diplomat; Alfaro likewise.

We are the humanitarians who tolled for health and social betterment: Finlay watching the fever-laden mosquitos; Walter Reed dying to defeat yellow fever; Gorgas cleaning up the Zone; Rockefeller matching millions against plagues and pests; Cruz mobiliz-

ing microscopes and test tubes; Grenfell warming the frozen in Labrador; Damien comforting the lepers of Molokai; Horace Mann and Sarmiento trading textbooks between Continents; Dunham spreading sanitation through a Hemisphere.

We are the men who broadened the Neighborhood by cutting time and distance; Shouten rounding Cape Horn; Wheelright thrusting steel rails into the Andes; Scrymser weaving a net of submarine cables; Bradley ballooning across the Cordillera; Goethals driving the Big Ditch digging; Chavez crashing after trans-Alpine flight; Sarabia goodwill flying Mexico to New York; Byrd above Antarctic wastes; Thatcher, who spent half a lifetime in executive and legislative services to the Panama Canal.

We are the journalists who wanted the Neighborhood better informed: Paz with his fact-laden Prensa; Mitre with his intelligent Nacion; Silva Vildosola with his Continental pen; Ochs with *All the News Fit to Print*; Lou Heath covering Diplomatic Row; Dean Williams and Pulitzer pioneering journalistic education; Cabot with gold and bronze rewards for merit; Grosvenor editing the globe.

We are the unassimilated dreamers of the Continent: Marti reporting the Goddess of Liberty; Rodo with his feet on the pampas and his heart in the Parthenon; Walt Whitman chanting of a Cosmic Neighborhood; Whittier with an Abolition heart and Lincoln with Emancipation pen; Chocano breaking poetic lances against tyranny; Dario, *el Indio divino*, leaping from sports desk to Parnassus.

We are the Common Men who do the hard work of a Hemisphere (albeit sometimes loafing on park bench or selling the Apples of Unemployment): The *roto* unloading cargoes down the West Coast; the deep-earth miners of tin and copper; the deckhand shining brass-rail on Caribbean cruiseship; the *gaucho* tending herds on the pampas; the rubber-tapper on the Tapajos; the track-walker on the Santa Fe; gas-vendor on inter-American highway; steam-shovel man at the Canal; raftsmen on the Father of Waters; canoe-man on the River of Seven Stars.

From Polar Star to the Southern Cross, north of Capricorn or south of Cancer, 'neath tropic sun or Arctic Lights, driven by the Trades or drifting in the Doldrums, we are safer when we are friendlier.

We are the Good Neighbors.

HOW TO BUILD

HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, in a time when some students seem determined to pursue a course of disruption, disorder, and destruction, it is reassuring to observe others, more nearly typical of the majority of students in American colleges, who recognize the opportunity our country offers for continued progress and widening opportunity for all of its citizens within the framework of laws and institutions.

For the past year, I have served as adviser to the American University Young Republican Club. This outstanding group of young people has worked diligently with numerous Republican candidates throughout the country. They know, better than many, how to get results, how to effect change, how to build.

Fred Gushin, who is seeking reelection as president of the club, says:

I want to see the Republican Party grow

as the hope of this Nation to further assume its place in the leadership of our land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the announcement of Fred Gushin's candidacy be included at this point in the RECORD.

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

Fellow Young Republicans: A year has passed since I first offered my candidacy for President of The American University Young Republican Club. During this period much has transpired, and I think all of us would agree that it has been a year of turbulence, not only for our party, but for the nation as a whole.

Reflecting on this past year, I have seen many of our fellow students question and reject the political system in which we take part. I personally had had doubts about its relevance to the greater issues of our time.

But in the final analysis, I have decided that my participation in the political process and in the Republican Party is worth it. I feel that within the structure of the Young Republicans is today, the finest opportunity for young people to change and move Party Politics in the United States. And I am proud of the contributions I can and have made as a leader.

That is why, after much thought and reflection, I have decided to seek re-election as your President.

I want to see the Republican Party grow as the hope of this nation to further assume its place in the leadership of our land.

I want to see the Republican Party continue to become a party of compassion and integrity in rejection of racism and reactionary thought.

I want to see the Republican Party able to placate the dissidents and disaffected in our nation because it is able to offer creative solutions to the problems which now alienate so many people.

And I want to help lead the Young Republicans here at American University to become an integral part of all this by assuming another term in office.

In this effort I ask for your help, your opinions and your vote.

COMMISSION ON DRUG TRAFFIC

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a measure to request the President to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the purpose of setting up a joint United States-Mexico commission to investigate the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and other dangerous drugs between the United States and Mexico.

The text of the resolution, printed below, tells the tragic tale of narcotics traffic across our border to Mexico:

Whereas Mexico is the primary source of supply for narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs brought into the southwestern part of the United States; and

Whereas these narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs are subsequently distributed throughout the United States; and

Whereas 100 per centum of the marihuana seized by the enforcement officials in the southwestern part of the United States comes from Mexico; and

Whereas the smuggling of narcotic drugs

and dangerous drugs into the United States poses the largest single problem for the collectors of the customs and for the Federal courts in the southwestern part of the United States; and

Whereas the use of narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs by juveniles has greatly increased due to the easy accessibility of such drugs from Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is requested to initiate negotiations with the Government of Mexico for the purpose of setting up a joint United States-Mexico commission to investigate and to recommend appropriate solutions concerning the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between said countries.

Because the area I have the honor to represent is very close to the Mexican border, I am immediately familiar with the problem that this illicit traffic in dangerous drugs causes. The problem is not, however, a local one. A major share of narcotics used in our country come from Mexico.

The State of California is different from other States only in the sense that it is a throat through which these terrible materials pass on the way to States throughout the Union. Because of the criticality of this problem and its national dimensions, I urge the Congress to move quickly to take the essential first step toward stopping the flow of dangerous drugs into our country.

WEST VIRGINIANS ATTEND LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IN NATION'S CAPITAL—VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLUBS OF AMERICA HELP YOUNG MEN ATTAIN NECESSARY SKILLS FOR PRODUCTIVE LIVES

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, young men were in our Nation's Capital last week, attending a leadership conference sponsored by the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America.

I had the privilege of meeting with three young West Virginians who were delegates—Michael M. Murphy, State director, West Virginia Association, Vocational Industrial Clubs of America; Alan Acord, Bolt, W. Va., and Kenneth McCarty, Minden, W. Va.

I have long been a strong advocate of vocational education and it was gratifying and encouraging to talk with these youth. Acord and McCarty are high school students and are alert and wholesome lads. Acord told me:

If not for vocational training I would not have been associated with electronics. Vocational school has opened a new field for me and through VICA I have been able to develop leadership abilities, learn productive skills as well as building citizenship and character.

When I asked McCarty what Vocational Industrial Clubs meant to him, he replied:

I feel it is an excellent method of preparing one's self to participate in a world of

work. It teaches us to respect our work and our fellow workers.

These boys are sincere and represent tangible proof of a valuable program.

State Director Murphy is doing a truly fine job in West Virginia and is to be commended for the progressive achievements he is accomplishing. His efforts and the cooperation of business, education, and government are strengthening vocational programs. We need to do much more in our State and the Nation.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

HON. FLOYD V. HICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. This year's theme was "Freedom's Challenge," and more than 400,000 students participated.

I am proud to say that the winning speech from the State of Washington was by a fellow resident of Tacoma, Wash. He is Scott Aspmann, a young man of obvious dedication to our country and ability to articulate that dedication. I feel that just about everyone could learn something about freedom from Mr. Aspmann, and I therefore offer his comments for the RECORD:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

(By Scott Aspmann, of Washington)

Baseball managers have a rough life, especially that most famous of all baseball managers, Charlie Brown. For Charlie, baseball is not just a game; it's a mood, a feeling, a magical thing that makes life, life. He feels it. Lives it. He has stomach aches and sleepless nights over it. He stands in the rain for it. He endures so much because of it that sometimes he thinks he just can't stand it.

Freedom is a lot like baseball. It's a mood, a feeling, something you just don't put into words. It's something you have to stand in the rain for, have stomach aches and sleepless nights for before you can even begin to know what it really means. It's a lot like happiness; you can't define it because freedom is both little things and big things, happy thoughts and sad thoughts, and you have to understand and care about them before they can mean anything. Because freedom is a mood, a state of mind, it shows up in everything around you. Freedom is the Declaration of Independence and a kindergarten's first book. It's the Statue of Liberty and your daily newspaper. Freedom is voting for president and a box of wheaties. Big freedom or little freedom, freedom is all the millions and billions of little insignificant things that intermingle to make up you; and you'll never, ever know entirely what it means till like Charlie you get so full of it you think you just can't stand it.

But there's more to freedom than just living it. Once you understand your freedom, once it really means something to you, once you've had the sleepless nights and stomach aches, then and only then are you ready to accept the biggest job of all: holding on to your freedom. You've got to hold on to it just as tenaciously, as unshakably laboriously as Charlie Brown's friend, Linus, holds on to his blanket. This is freedom's challenge. When something means as much to you as freedom, then nothing, nothing at all, can shake it loose.

It's not an easy challenge. The men who fought at Lexington and Gettysburg, at Verdun, Argonne, and Iwo Jima knew that hanging on to freedom isn't easy.

Remember the hunger, the pain and the biting cold of Valley Forge? Those men knew the meaning, lived the sleepless nights and shivering marches of freedom—that hunger and that air of impending death couldn't shake it loose. They clung to their freedom with every ounce of might within them, and many died doing it. Remember the stench that hung over Gettysburg ninety years later—a stench of death, five thousand dead—everyone of those men died a private death, a real, personal death, but each was willing to die because hanging on to his freedom meant so much to him. Remember the ditches, dirt, machine guns and mustard gas that surrounded the men at Verdun and Argonne? They too knew the mood, felt the magic of their freedom permeate their living—and because they knew that mood, because they felt that magic, nothing, not even death could shake it loose from them. Remember the marines who raised that flag over Iwo Jima? That was no baseball game, but a place where men fought and died for a thing that they believed in—where men went beyond feeling and knowing to giving. And that's freedom's challenge—to feel freedom, yes, but to care about it so much you'd even die for it.

For the half-million men who have died for this nation in war, freedom was more than just a word. Like baseball to Charlie Brown, it was the focal point of their lives—something they wept over, lost sleep over, got stomach aches over—a something whose loss would be infinitely worse to them than losing their own lives. They knew what freedom meant to them and they cared about it so much they even died for it. Knowing, caring, and giving—does it mean as such to you?

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CITATION

HON. HENRY BELLMON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, the cause of world peace is uppermost in the minds of all Americans at this critical time in our Nation's history. Perhaps at no previous time has there existed a greater need for understanding among the peoples of the world.

It is heartening to know, therefore, that many of our educational institutions are contributing to that kind of exchange of ideas between nations that builds the foundations for peaceful and progressive relations. I am proud that my alma mater, Oklahoma State University, holds an outstanding position in this field.

Seventeen years ago, under the leadership of the late Dr. H. H. Bennett, one of the most noted and respected educators of our time, Oklahoma State began a program in Ethiopia which has resulted in the establishment of an agricultural college and research station.

These efforts were recognized in the designation of Oklahoma State University to receive the 1969 Institute of International Education-Reader's Digest Foundation Award for Distinguished Service in the field of international education and cultural relations. The

award was presented February 19, 1969, in Washington.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the citation accompanying the award be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CITATION TO OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

To thousands of students in remote towns and villages all over the world, the campus of Oklahoma State University surely must seem to be the source from which the "fountain of knowledge" emanates. Each year—for almost twenty years—groups of teachers, consultants, researchers, and advisers have spilled forth in a steady stream from the town of Stillwater, Oklahoma, taking with them to newly developing lands their accumulated skills and a common desire to share their specialized talents.

The African nation of Ethiopia, in particular, has welcomed its association with Oklahoma State University since 1952 when the first group of experts arrived to establish and operate a technical high school at Jimma. In succeeding years the university has worked—with the help of U.S. aid, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the National Science Foundation—to establish a college of agriculture at Alemaya and an agricultural research station at Bishoftu.

The highest compliment to the over 180 participating university staff members is the fact that most of their jobs now can be held by the local personnel they have trained. This, after all, has been the chief goal of their educational assistance program—whether it be in Ethiopia, in Pakistan, in Thailand, or in Latin America—"to create independent and self-reliant world neighbors."

Fortunately for the students and teachers who remain on the Oklahoma State campus, the international exchange of people and ideas has been a two-way flow. Over the past two decades, the number of foreign students has increased over eight-fold to more than 500 visitors this year.

In presenting the distinguished service award to Oklahoma State University, IIE and the Reader's Digest Foundation heartily commend the university for demonstrating the diversity of international education programs and for proving first-hand the magnificent results of enabling others to help themselves.

U.S.S. "PUEBLO"

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter and newspaper article.

The letter is one which I sent to Secretary of the Navy John Chafee.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: What were the "rather long and learned dissertations from other sources" that reversed the Navy's position from the original ruling that the Military Code of Conduct did not apply to the crew of the USS Pueblo?

According to the February 21, 1969, issue of the Washington Post and Washington Evening Star a startled reporter told Navy Captain William R. Newsome, Counsel for the Navy Court of Inquiry, "that sounds like a reversal." With a smile the Navy Attorney replied simply, "It does."

Who were the "other sources?" Who is

calling the shots on how this case is being handled?

Earlier in the Inquiry, January 23, 1969, Captain Newsome had ruled, with the reported advice of the Navy's judge advocate general's office, that "the Code of Conduct is inapplicable in this present situation. We had an opinion that the crew members on the Pueblo were not prisoners of war; they were illegally detained. We are not in a state of hostilities at the present time with the North Koreans. Consequently, they are not the enemy, of course we don't have prisoners of war. And when we don't have prisoners of war, we don't have the application of the Code of Conduct. . . ."

Does the Court of Inquiry contend that because Commander Lloyd Bucher wanted to save the lives of his crew by signing a phoney confession that he is more guilty of violating the code than US Army General Gilbert H. Woodward, who, acting on orders from the highest government level, knowingly signed a false confession to obtain the release of the Pueblo crew? I think not.

As one who has been extensively involved in the Pueblo affair, I cannot accept this double standard. To do so would make a mockery out of the Navy Court of Inquiry. Please provide me with the reasons for this abrupt reversal of the Navy's decision.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM J. SCHERLE.

"PUEBLO" HELD SUBJECT TO RULE

(By George C. Wilson)

CORONADO, CALIF., February 21.—The Navy, in a reversal of opinion, has decided the American fighting man's code of Conduct applies to the Pueblo crewmen after all.

Capt. William R. Newsome, attorney for the five admirals who comprise the Naval Court of Inquiry looking into the Pueblo seizure, confirmed the change of opinion last night.

He told reporters, however, that no legal action is contemplated against Pueblo crewmen for breaking the code while in captivity in North Korea.

The code, he said, "is like the Ten Commandments," which can be violated "spiritually" but not "punitively."

APPRAISAL OF CODE

The court's focus instead, he said, is on the 1955 code itself and its viability in today's environment. He called the inquiry "an excellent vehicle" for appraising the code and recommending changes.

He would not say who or what reversed his earlier opinion that the code did not apply to the Pueblo men because they had been "illegally detained," as distinguished from being taken as prisoners of war.

Newsome does not set policy for the Court of Inquiry but acts as its hired legal hand. Vice Adm. Harold G. Bowe Jr., president of the court, and his four fellow admirals on the court obviously decided to focus on the code.

Questions all this week were framed to determine if the Pueblo crewmen knew about the code and why they had violated it. Their testimony will influence the Navy Department in Washington, which right now is trying to come up with a position on the code in advance of Congressional hearings on the subject.

ALL ADMIT BREACH

To a man, the Pueblo crew admitted to breaking paragraph five of the code: "When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause." Another part of the code directs the man to "resist by any means available" and "make every effort to escape. . . ."

The six officers, 74 enlisted men and two

civilians on the Pueblo gave the North Koreans more than that minimum amount of information. Many of them also signed confessions of spying and they participated in propaganda press conferences and petitions while in captivity.

The Pueblo crewmen have told the court they could not hold out against the physical and mental torture. They added that, the Koreans already had answers to most of the questions they were asking during severe beatings.

The Pueblo was captured with many of the records of the men and the ship's mission intact. The crewmen contend their plight therefore was different than that envisioned by the code. They said they were not like a soldier captured with no detailed information about him or his outfit on his person.

Newsome conceded the Pueblo was a special case in another way—two civilians were aboard the ship serving as oceanographers for the intelligence center. This raises the question, Newsome said, of what code they were supposed to follow.

For purposes of comparison, here is what Newsome said in his earlier statement and last night about the applicability of the code to Pueblo crewmen:

Jan. 13—" . . . the Code of Conduct is inapplicable in this present situation. We have had an opinion that the crew members on the Pueblo were not prisoners of war; they were illegally detained. We are not in a state of hostilities at the present time with the North Koreans. Consequently, they are not the enemy. Not being the enemy, of course, we don't have prisoners of war. And when we don't have prisoners of war, we don't have the application of the Code of Conduct. . . . He said the legal opinion had come from the Navy's judge advocate general.

WARNING BY SUPERIORS

Feb. 20—"It has become obvious that the Code of Conduct is applicable in this situation. First of all, because the understanding of the people themselves, and second of all, because of certain things which transpired aboard the ship at the time of its capture." He apparently was referring partly to the warning passed to the men by their American superiors not to tell the Koreans anything more than name, rank, service number and date of birth.

"One of the tasks of the court is to examine that code and see whether or not it meets our present needs. . . . I think we have an excellent vehicle for doing that right now. . . ."

WAR PRISONER CODE APPLIED TO "PUEBLO"

(By Robert Walters)

CORONADO, CALIF.—The counsel for the Navy court of inquiry investigating the capture of the USS Pueblo unexpectedly has changed his position and ruled that the Military Code of Conduct is applicable to the 82 surviving crew members of the intelligence gathering ship.

Prior to the convening of the five-admiral court one month ago, its counsel, Capt. William R. Newsome, said the code was "inapplicable" because the Pueblo crew members were "illegal detainees" rather than "prisoners of war" during their 11 months of captivity in North Korea.

But under questioning by reporters yesterday, Newsome said: "It has become obvious that the Code of Conduct is applicable in this situation."

One startled reporter told the attorney: "That sounds like a reversal." With a smile, Newsome replied simply: "It does."

The code, promulgated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1955, is designed as a guideline for United States troops captured by enemy forces. It was initially issued by the White House as an executive order, and subsequently incorporated in Navy regulations as a "general order."

ANSWERS RESTRICTED

Of the code's six provisions, the one which has emerged as most applicable to the actions of the Pueblo crew reads as follows:

"When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war; I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause."

Similar references to "prisoners of war" appear throughout the code, and it was on that basis, Newsome said yesterday, that the code was initially held to be inapplicable to the Pueblo case.

The term "prisoner of war," as defined by the Geneva conventions on the subject, requires, among other elements, a declaration of war—a condition which does not exist between the United States and North Korea.

But Newsome said that since this initial ruling the court of inquiry has received "rather long and learned dissertations from other sources that indicate that the Code of Conduct has wide applications." He declined to identify the "other sources" or to elaborate.

IN A MURKY AREA

The full impact of the decision remained unclear because Newsome acknowledged that the area was a murky one. "There's a big question with respect to the code's application," he said.

He rejected, repeatedly and emphatically, suggestions that members of the Pueblo's crew might face punitive action for violation of the code's provisions. "The Code of Conduct is a moral code; it's not something you can violate punitively," the attorney said.

That apparently ruled out the possibility of any serious legal rebuke for the Pueblo's six officers and 76 crew members, all of whom signed an open letter to President Lyndon B. Johnson "admitting" that the Pueblo violated North Korea's territorial waters and was engaged in espionage activities at the time of its capture.

Newsome apparently also rejected the possibility of a reprimand for violation of the code, explaining that "reprimand" is a formal military legal term with limited application. "A reprimand is an administrative action—a non-punitive form of punishment" applied only to those who fail to follow administrative regulations, he said.

The court counsel said the Uniform Code of Military Justice does contain specific prohibitions against many of the acts which the Code of Conduct warns about in "moral" terms.

Failure to comply with these regulations is punishable by court martial, and Newsome said that Article 104 contained several such proscriptions under the heading of "aiding the enemy."

However, Newsome added: "Conceivably you could find some offense under the UCMJ. . . . But it's not a direct step."

Every member of the Pueblo crew to testify before the court has said that he has a basic understanding of the provisions of the code and that, in theory at least, he regarded it as an important document to be respected and obeyed.

CODE ABANDONED

However, the crew members said, in the particular circumstances surrounding their capture, the code had to be soon abandoned as a guide for two reasons:

1. The North Koreans captured hundreds of pounds of highly classified documents when they seized the Pueblo, and thus had access to papers describing much of the ship's intelligence work. To deny what already was in the form of printed reports would only be foolhardy, they said.

2. During the armed conflict in their country in the early 1950s, the North Koreans had exceptional success in "brainwashing" captured American fighting men, breaking their minds and forcing them to "confess" against their will to numerous "crimes."

Determined resistance to the North Koreans last year would only have led to a similar situation, the crew members said. In the end, the North Koreans would have secured their "confessions" anyhow—and would have inflicted serious mental or physical damage on their captives in the process.

Recent questioning has concentrated on the code, attempting to have each witness explain in detail why he freely acknowledged violating its provisions.

"WOULDN'T FOLLOW RULES"

Yesterday's questioning of Lawrence W. Mack, photographer's mate first class, was typical. "These people had an unsavory reputation, and it was clear to me that they wouldn't play by the rules to get the information they wanted," he testified.

Explaining that during the interrogation the North Koreans frequently displayed documents captured from the Pueblo, Mack said: "I had the impression that they never asked a question unless they knew the answers themselves."

He added: "What information they wanted they were going to get one way or another, and they could get it from me hard or get it from me easy. . . . But they were going to use torture or whatever was necessary to get it."

In describing the method used by the Koreans to elicit information from him, Mack said he was forced to kneel on the floor of an interrogation room and hold a chair above his head for as long as 90 minutes.

MENACED BY BAYONET

"You can hold that chair up for only so long, and after a while your arms get pretty tired," said Mack, explaining that every time he lowered the chair a guard "kept poking his bayonet in my face. I was worried that if he wasn't careful he might take my eye out by accident."

Mack added: "All I could see was unending torture. So I told the Korean officer, 'Why don't you tell this guard to shoot me and get it over with?'" He said he "went through a period of considerable mental torture" before finally providing the information demanded.

Crew members also testified yesterday that 11 months of malnutrition, inadequate medical care and severe beatings left some of them with permanent physical disabilities.

The Pueblo's chief quartermaster, Charles B. Law Jr., for instance, had perfect vision when he was captured, but began "going blind" because of malnutrition and now suffers from "central blind spots" and is extremely nearsighted.

Law, the crew member unanimously acclaimed by the Pueblo's officers for his ability to provide leadership and keep morale high among the enlisted men during the detention period, said that prior to the Pueblo's ill-fated mission, he had better than perfect vision—20-13 in one eye and 20-14 in the other. But "about the first part of August (of 1968) my eyes started to go bad, he said.

A North Korean physician attempted to treat the disorder with numerous injections, but Law said that after the crew's repatriation and return to this country he was told by Navy doctors that his vision had permanently deteriorated to 20-200.

In addition, Law said he was told by doctors that he had "central blind spots" and that his vision problems were uncorrectable by glasses" because he sustained an "inflammation of the optic nerve" as the result of malnutrition.

Another witness, Radioman 2.C. Lee Roy Hayes, said he was stricken by hepatitis

while a prisoner and "also had my jaw broken by the Korean guards."

Hayes said that in a letter the North Koreans forced him to write to Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes, he tried to signal his desire that the United States retaliate for the Pueblo's capture by dropping an atomic bomb on North Korea.

Hayes said the letter to his governor included the line: "I long to behold the great and glorious light of our fatherland." He explained: "By this, I meant that they should drop the atom bomb on North Korea."

Like virtually every other crew member to testify, Hayes said he not only expected but hoped for some form of U.S. military retaliation although all of the men knew that such action would undoubtedly lead to their death.

Hayes said one of the "signals" he included in letters from the prison camp to his parents was to capitalize the word "right" each time he used it. He explained: "They're very conservative, they're right-wing in their politics, like I am—and I tried to make it clear that I wanted this thing settled from that point of view."

SEEING US IN LONDON

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, a brilliant young American, William Janeway, now contributes a column of observations and reflections on the American scene to the British journal, the Spectator. I was especially struck with his remarks published January 10, 1969, and in order to be able to share these with my colleagues I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Janeway's column be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Spectator, London, England, January 1969]

AMERICA: A NEW YORK DIARY

(By William Janeway)

Last week Sir Denis Brogan confessed himself able to identify only one event of "any general interest" which made news in Britain during the past year: the resignation of George Brown. New Yorkers have had a surfeit of news: the war and the riots; the assassinations and the election. Given the present stalemate in the Vietnam fighting and talking plus the constitutional interregnum between the election and inauguration of the new President, one might have expected the Christmas season to offer some relief. But New York managed to celebrate the holidays in appropriate 1968 fashion: a strike of fuel oil delivery drivers cut off the heating in more than half the city's homes and offices just as the Hong Kong flu attacked in full force. As a fitting side effect, the extra school days, scheduled to allow students to catch up on the weeks missed during the teachers' strike of October and November, had to be cancelled for lack of fuel to heat the classrooms.

The specifics of New York's accelerating disintegration have more than parochial significance. The fundamental issues in the teachers' strike, for example, provide a useful perspective in which to judge Powellite demagoguery on the British racial situation. The struggle in New York is between the black leaders of the city's various harlems, who

demand a decisive say in how ghetto children are to be taught and by whom, and the teachers' union, which since the last war has passed beyond issues of pay and job security to virtual control of education policy. (That the union is predominantly Jewish has added a further explosive ingredient to the brew.) The city administration is caught in the middle between the two most self-conscious of New York's bloc votes: Mayor Lindsay's poll ratings make Harold Wilson's look good. The strike is likely to break out again at any moment, as are boycotts of non-community controlled schools.

The teachers' strike in New York is only one outcome of the broad and bitter drive by ghetto inhabitants to gain a measure of control over the institutions which have been the instruments of their systematic exclusion from the political, economic and social life of the country. As a result, the racial conflict in New York now completely overshadows the relevant issue of education policy *per se*: how best to provide meaningful opportunities for personal growth and social mobility for all deprived children. In Britain, by contrast, education policy can still be the prime means of preventing the highly diverse immigrant minorities ever being forced into the homogenous damnation of Harlem-style ghettos.

The alarms and excursions of 1968 have had one definite impact upon social intercourse across the Atlantic. Whatever the level of conversation seems on a wholly different level from that in Britain. Enoch Powell and the Editor of *The Times* may be playing to a great hush in John Osborne's refound land; in New York the Tiber runs red with blood through every cocktail party and around every dinner table. It is not just the intensity of discussion of the Great Issues that is striking—and the prospect of one's city burning down, one's head being cracked by a passing police nightstick, or one's son, husband or self being called to defend freedom in Vietnam does add a certain intensity to the discussion. War-talk, race-talk, student rebellion-talk is never-ending. Item: drunken businessman to previously unknown traveling companion on the three-hour delayed Boston to New Haven 'express': 'I say we ought to clear them out of there. Declare war and use the bomb.' Pause. 'I don't know what the hell we're doing there in the first place.' The unmistakable sign of a successful Nixon Administration would be the return of public discourse by private persons to the level of triviality experienced in America in the 1950s and in Britain today. Some chance.

Now is the time, of course, for full-blooded speculation over the purposes and prospects of the incoming Administration. One aspect of Nixon's cabinet-making is clear, at any rate. For the first time since the pre-FDR 1920s, the Republicans are preparing to build their own Washington establishment of power brokers and inside operators. Unlike the ideologues and outsiders who held office under Eisenhower, men like the new Secretaries of State and Defence, William Rogers and Melvin Laird respectively, are political pros. Their archetype is the man whom Lyndon Johnson called in as receiver-in-bankruptcy for the Rusk-McNamara-Rostow policy in Vietnam, Clark Clifford. In the yet-to-be-written history of the age, Clifford will surely receive credit second only to Eugene McCarthy's for saving the 'System' from the folly of its managers by stopping the escalation of the war. Clifford has been the legendary master-operator of the System's Washington nerve-centre for a generation. As Secretary of Defence, he put first things first by restricting the bombing, by refusing reinforcements by moving towards negotiations, and by expressing a clear willingness to sacrifice the Saigon government in the interests of American political and social stability. During the last nine months he has given an object-lesson to the new adminis-

tration in self-interested American pragmatism at its most enlightened. The great big question of the next four years is whether Nixon and his pros will have the shrewdness and the skill to pursue continuity with Clifford's pragmatism, rather than the continuity with LBJ's megalomania and with Rusk's dogmatism that Nixon espoused during the campaign.

The political acumen of President Nixon and his advisers will be tested to the full as soon as the Inaugural ceremonies are over. In addition to the great issues of war, law and order and inflation, the F-111 scandal is about to blow up again. The project is by now an undoubted failure, at the cost to date of some \$10 billion of US money (not to count the extra cash conned out of Britain and Australia). The navy version has already been cancelled and the air force version keeps falling down when they let it fly. On all accounts, a perfect tar baby to stick to LBJ's bedraggled coat-tails as he heads home to Texas. But Nixon has given a mighty, and all too characteristic, hostage to fortune. Three days before the election, in a vain effort to carry Texas, he went to Fort Worth (where the plane is produced) to pledge that he would make the F-111 "one of the foundations of our air superiority." At the end of the year, he compounded the potential embarrassment by naming as Under Secretary of Defense a director of General Dynamics (which makes the F-111). Now the relevant Congressional committees are getting geared up to reopen hearings on the whole mess, with final cancellation looming in the background. One suggestion for getting the new President off the hook: back up his pledges to protect Israel's security by giving F-111s to Nasser.

The past year has seen the consolidation of one aspect, and not a minor one, of the last decade's social upheaval. The progressive integration of educated, middle-class Negroes—tokenist as it may be—has become dramatic. The active recruiting of black students by prestige, private universities barely raises a growl from reactionary alumni any more; there was one American Negro in the class which entered Princeton in 1961; more than eighty were accepted for admission in 1968. The professional schools and the professions are following suit. Television confirms the change: perhaps a quarter of the announcers, newscasters, etc. on New York's seven channels are black, virtually all television advertising is integrated, and Diahann Carroll's friendly, formula, middle-middle-middle-class series is in the Top Ten.

But the irony is stark. As the room for movement within or beyond middle-class America has expanded for those who can break out of the ghetto, the noose around the ghetto itself continues to tighten. During this same decade, the number of people on New York's welfare rolls, overwhelmingly black and Puerto Rican, has risen from slightly more than 200,000 to over one million. A knowledgeable estimate is that another one million qualify for relief which they have not applied for. The city's budget is now greater than California's or that of New York State, and welfare is the largest item. The low skill jobs are disappearing and the craft unions, the next step up in a city without heavy industry, are bastions of the white backlash. The roads out are few: education to the professional level for a tiny elite, employment in the public sector for more (but the near-bankruptcy of the city has cut back opportunities sharply). Hence the demands for Black Unions, Black Capitalism, Black Power.

Outside of the ghetto, the cost of living in central New York is following the astronauts to the moon, with no likelihood of re-entry. Rents are up more than 40 per cent. A first-run cinema ticket now costs more than two pounds. One new house-owner, around the corner from the Metropolitan Museum in the

heart of Upper Middle Class Manhattan discovered that the cost of installing a complete burglar alarm system, with private, armed police on automatic call in radio cars, was more than offset by the saving on insurance premiums. *New York Magazine* put the pre-tax income necessary for a family to live in Manhattan in the style to which television has accustomed us at over \$100,000 per year. No wonder that a measure of *de facto* housing integration is taking place, with white graduates finding feasible rents only on the fringes of the ghetto.

In the meantime, financial and artistic New York constitutes to run wide open. The 'action' on Wall Street is wilder and woollier than ever; further uptown, the off-off-Broadway theatre, playing to an increasingly unepitaphable bourgeoisie, is less self-censored and more exciting than post-Lord Chamberlain London. A dance to the music of chaos? At the least, the 'contradictions' of American society have, in New York, reached a 'world historical' extreme: the West's economic and cultural capital towering over a human refuse heap.

CLEAN WATERS: A CONTINUING GOAL

HON. RICHARD D. MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today on my behalf and that of my colleagues, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FARSTEIN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. McKNEALLY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WOLFF, a comprehensive water quality bill.

Much of this bill is the unfinished work of the last session of Congress—legislation that did not reach final passage before adjournment. Both branches of the Congress had passed slightly differing versions of water pollution control bills by overwhelming majorities. But, unfortunately, minor differences in the two bills were not ironed out in time to enact a final version. It is up to us to complete that work, to make this needed water pollution control legislation one of the first orders of business of the 91st Congress.

This bill goes beyond the major points raised in last year's discussions. It focuses on the problem of lateral sewers, the part of a sewerage system that is most important in our rapidly growing metropolitan areas. It simplifies administration of our water pollution control programs. And it makes some minor changes that can speed up progress in this field and insure that those States that do move rapidly are treated fairly in the legislation.

The United States faces many major problems today, the threat of nuclear war, the crisis in our cities, the tensions of racial conflict, and a growing prosperity that has bypassed parts of our society. Each commands our attention, the full commitment of our mental and

physical resources. But even while we strive to find solutions in these areas, we must conserve our rich natural heritage of lands, waters, and seashores, for it is the foundation on which our economic and esthetic wealth rests. Enhanced, it is a source of strength; blighted it will slow and cripple us.

Our land is rich in rivers and lakes and seashores. Majestic rivers flow to the sea: The Hudson, the Ohio, the Chattahoochee, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Rio Grande, and the Colorado. Great inland seas wash the shores of our northern States: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Each serving as channels of commerce, as sources of pleasure to millions, all giving rise to generations of sailors that have sailed their reaches. Magnificent ocean beaches shoulder the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific, each beach with its individual character, beauty, and form. And the great bays lining our coasts: Boston, New York, Chesapeake, Charleston, St. Petersburg, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, and Puget Sound, each an arm of the sea serving as a gateway to a major city. In the mind's eye one can see these rivers and lakes, bays and beaches in sparkling, unspoiled beauty.

The true picture is something else again. For in a century we have defiled our waters in a way that early generations could not conceive. Our growing population, our indiscriminate industrial activities, our callousness toward the human values of our environment have turned our major waterways into sewers, have polluted our beaches, and threaten the very existence of some of our major lakes. This should be a source of shame for all Americans.

Fortunately, Congress has recognized the importance of water pollution control and has enacted legislation to aid States, cities, and towns in constructing sewage treatment systems. The authorization bills for Federal funds in this field have passed by overwhelming margins in both branches of the Congress.

But the appropriations have not matched the authorizations; there has been a gap—a gap that has seriously hampered progress on construction of needed treatment plants and sewers. A total of \$581 million was authorized for sewer systems in fiscal year 1968. We appropriated \$296 million. A total of \$836 million was authorized for fiscal year 1969. We appropriated \$303 million. Our appropriations were more than \$800 million below the amount authorized. In the meantime our towns and cities are under legal orders to construct sewage treatment systems. It is no wonder that they sometimes fail to comply.

There has been some justification for the failure to appropriate the amounts of money that have been authorized. The demands of the Vietnamese conflict have hampered progress in this area as it has in so many others. And until there is a lessening of the conflict, there will continue to be a shortage of funds. This shortage has forced us to look for other means to meet our pollution problems.

First, this bill is designed to make the limited funds that are available go as far as possible. By shifting from an individ-

ual grant approach, one in which the total Federal sum is given to each project, to a capital financing approach, available funds can be used to start many more projects. The capital financing approach is one in which the Federal Government enters a 30-year contract with a town or city that has an approved construction project. The Federal Government pays its share of the costs, as much as 55 percent, over a 30-year period rather than in one lump sum. The Federal Government pays both for the principal and the interest costs associated with the bonds issued by the town or city for the Federal portion.

This is a key provision of this bill; it will allow us to start on many more water pollution control projects than we are at present. It eliminates a major bottleneck in the search for clean waters.

Second, this bill establishes controls for the critical problem of oil pollution. No American needs to be reminded of the threat that oil poses to our ocean beaches, our harbors and our rivers. The *Torrey Canyon*, the *Ocean Eagle* that spilled oil on the beaches of San Juan in Puerto Rico, the Hess oil barge at Rehoboth, Del., the catastrophe in the Santa Barbara Channel, the 1,000 oil spills that the U.S. Navy is responsible for each year, and the thousands of oil spills from industrial operations on our rivers and harbors must be controlled if we are to restore the quality of our waters.

The oil spillage provisions of this bill were drafted before the major Santa Barbara incident. There is no question that the committee hearings may cause us to revise these provisions to more adequately meet this threat.

Third, this bill deals with the problem of thermal pollution. Thermal pollution is a new threat, a threat rising from the growth in the number of nuclear power plants that are now being constructed around the country. Nuclear power plants operate in a manner that releases much more heat than the conventional powerplant. This heat must be distributed, and it is usually done with cooling waters. The cooling waters become a problem, however, because the heat reduces the capacity of the water to handle other pollution. Plants must be designed to either store the cooling waters until the heat is lost into the atmosphere or to use cooling towers to dissipate the heat.

This bill requires that any Federal agency responsible for licensing of installations insure that the installation will not be a source of water pollution. The Atomic Energy Commission licenses each nuclear power plant; pollution control will be a part of its licensing function under this legislation.

Fourth, this bill addresses the question of acid mine drainage from mining operations. Waters draining from abandoned mine shafts are so acidic that they destroy any animal life in the streams and rivers they enter. Techniques must be found to control this source of damage. This bill provides assistance in meeting this problem.

Fifth, this bill eliminates a provision in the current bill that would deprive some States of Federal funds to which they are entitled. A prepayment clause

in the present bill says that States which start projects approved by the Federal Government but for which funds are not available at the time can be paid for these projects at a future date, should these funds become available. This payment clause expires on June 30, 1971.

This provision will discriminate against those States which have begun work on water pollution control projects in good faith. They will lose considerable sums of money should this clause expire. My bill removes that expiration date. This is important to New York State, where a considerable number of projects have been started with some expectation that Federal assistance would be available at a later date.

Sixth, and perhaps of most significance, is a new provision bringing lateral sewers under the control of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the Department of the Interior and authorizes sufficient funds for their construction for the first time.

In the past, funds for lateral sewers, the lines that connect the individual home with the interceptor or trunk sewer, have been administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. But the amounts available have been totally inadequate to the need. HUD has had requests totaling more than \$2 billion against an annual appropriation of no more than \$165 million, and these funds have been used for both water and sewer grants. A national survey of lateral sewer construction needs conducted by the U.S. Water Resources Council estimates a national need of over \$6 billion. It is obvious that we have not been meeting this pollution problem.

In addition, the administration of lateral sewers and interceptor and treatment plants between two different agencies has created barriers to progress in this field. The administrative practices of one agency are not the same as the next. Schedules and standards differ. These differences, plus the inadequacy of the funds available to HUD have caused the local water pollution control official undue trouble. It results in the sort of bureaucratic fumble where a county receives money for interceptor sewers and a treatment plant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and only is able to start a portion of its lateral sewer net with the limited funds that it receives from HUD. This is a situation that needs correcting.

My bill transfers the lateral sewer program from HUD to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the Department of the Interior. The FWPCA is today the Federal agency with the major water pollution control program. It makes sense to include lateral sewers in its scope. It will make it possible for the local official to get one-stop service on pollution problems in Washington. It should simplify administration.

The bill also funds lateral sewer construction on an adequate basis for the first time. The capital financing approach, proposed for interceptors and treatment plants, is also extended to lateral sewers. And adequate funds, \$500

million in 1970 and \$700 million in 1971, are authorized for the first time.

Adequate funding for lateral sewers is one of the keys to a sensible land development policy for the United States. With our population expected to grow by 30 million in the next decade and perhaps by 100 million between now and the close of the century, it is essential that we control water pollution in the areas of growth. This growth is expected in the areas surrounding our metropolitan centers. Rapidly growing counties such as Suffolk, Rockland, Orange, and eastern Erie in New York State, Monmouth in New Jersey, and Riverside in New Jersey must be able to handle their pollution problems before control becomes an insurmountable problem.

Neither Federal nor State funds have been available to the homeowner for the construction of lateral sewers in the past. This has meant that the largest part of his tax assessment for sewage treatment is the cost of lateral sewers. If he has the choice in a zoning referendum, he may then choose to build cesspools rather than lateral sewers. And in that decision lies the seeds of future blight.

The homeowner should not be asked to bear a disproportionate cost of capital improvements that will be used by future generations and also benefit others completely outside his community. Our current method of funding lateral sewers does this. Federal assistance should be made available. This bill provides that assistance, 40 percent Federal assistance and an additional 10 percent Federal assistance if the State will contribute 30 percent of the costs of construction.

Seventh, this bill contains a section regulating pollution from boats and commercial ships. The growing number of boats on our lakes and rivers and along our coasts has created a pollution problem of major proportions. In addition, commercial ships discharging untreated wastes also add to the load on local waters. During the recent East Coast shipping strike, over 40 ships were anchored in Chesapeake Bay. With approximately 30 men on each ship, the pollution from these vessels became a threat to shellfish and other fish caught in these waters for market.

This bill would require the construction of holding tanks or treatment facilities on boats and ships that operate in our waters. It is important that these standards be adopted now before 50 different standards are adopted by the States. New York State has already deferred action for 1 year in expectation that the Federal Government will take action. We should take that action now.

Finally, a careful reading of this bill should reveal that it does not advocate massive new expenditures of money or massive new assumptions of responsibility by the Federal Government. Rather, it is designed to fill some of the areas in the water pollution field that have not been treated in the past. It is designed to simplify some of the administration of our control programs.

It does, however, call for us to appropriate the funds for water pollution control that have been authorized. There is bipartisan support for this bill in part

because it recognizes our responsibility to the environment. I would hope that the President could lend his support to this measure for by doing so he will demonstrate his concern for the environment.

Water pollution control is, after all, of the greatest importance to millions of Americans; not only those alive today, but those who follow after us. They will look at the land, the rivers, and the sea and judge us by what they see. They will judge us for what we did to protect—or besmirch—our heritage. I hope that Congress can act promptly to pass this legislation. The problem deserves no less.

THE MANY LIVES OF COLGATE DARDEN, ELDER STATESMAN

HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Miss Helen Dewar, of the Washington Post, concerning one of the great Virginians of this century, the Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

Mr. Darden has served his native State and Nation in many roles. He was a Member of the House of Representatives, Governor of Virginia, president of the University of Virginia, and special representative to the United Nations, but his continuing interest throughout many years of public service has been education.

I think my colleagues will enjoy reading about this outstanding Virginian.

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

THE MANY LIVES OF COLGATE DARDEN, ELDER STATESMAN

(By Helen Dewar)

It was 1913 and the senior-class prophet was sizing up a classmate. Someday, the prophet boldly predicted, the tall, lanky farm boy would become Governor of Virginia.

The anonymous seer was not wrong; he just vastly underestimated Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr.

Not only did Darden go on to become Virginia's chief executive in 1942, but through more than 40 years of public service he has rolled dozens of lives into one—State legislator, Congressman, Governor, university president, United Nations representative, lawyer, scholar and now, in retirement, the Old Dominion's distinguished and revered elder statesman.

After all this, Darden could be excused for having an Olympian detachment. But he is as plain, straight-forward and enthusiastic as he must have been when he sallied forth from his family's Southampton County farm 56 years ago.

Nor has the passage of time softened Darden's passion for the things he really cares about, such as the importance of public education.

His most recent activities—membership on the State Board of Education, from which he retired last month, and on the State Commission on Constitutional Revision, whose proposals will go before the General Assembly later this month—were aimed at

achieving his foremost goal for Virginia: a good education for all children.

A talk with Darden in the Norfolk office he still maintains, high up in one of that bustling city's new skyscrapers, leaves a visitor torn between exhilaration and exhaustion.

One minute he's leaning back in his chair relating a quotation from Edmund Burke to contemporary Virginia politics or citing Napoleon III's treaties on ending poverty to illustrate a point about how little is really new in the world.

The next minute he's answering the telephone. There was no secretary screening the calls. The first sound the caller heard from Darden's end was a crisp "Yup" from Darden himself.

Then he's back on his perilously balanced chair recalling what it felt like to be a State legislator during the 1920s from an urban area like Norfolk, where he settled as a young man: "We had as much to say about Virginia as we did about China. It was a friendly, nice experience but a journey into utter frustration."

Or he's telling about the time he took on Harry Byrd Sr. in an attempt to get some highway money diverted to pay teachers' salaries during the Depression.

"You'd have thought we'd advocated the disestablishment of the Christian church," he chuckled. "We didn't succeed but we created such a commotion that Harry Byrd himself had to come back down from Washington to straighten things out . . . What a set-to that was!"

Darden is still erect and handsome at 72. His eyesight is failing but his intellectual vision is exceedingly keen. His words can be witty and biting although his manner is always gentle. His philosophy tumbles out as a blend of conservatism and liberalism, optimism and pessimism, rural simplicity and urban sophistication.

The talk turns to many subjects, for Darden's knowledge and curiosity is encyclopedic. But somehow it always comes back to education—what Darden calls the "engine of civilization."

Thus it is not really surprising that, despite the governorship and other lofty positions, Darden never hesitates in naming his 12 years as president of the University of Virginia as his favorite and most rewarding experience. A "fabulously interesting journey," he once called it.

He became university president in 1947, a year after he left the governorship and only shortly after he turned down a draft for the United States Senate because he wanted to spend more time with his wife and three children than a Senator's life would allow.

"I've made a lot of mistakes in my life," he says with an impish smile, "but not going to the Senate is not one of them."

Darden had his share of problems at the University, including being hanged in effigy. His concept of student discipline didn't always set well with an impatient generation of World War II veterans. But he was generally credited with raising its academic tone, giving it a sounder structural foundation and strengthening its previously weak ties to the public school system.

It is the last of these that Darden stresses. He came to the University as a "public school boy" himself and it was "pretty tough" at times.

Although a State institution, "it had developed into a university for the private schools," he recalls. "There weren't many public school boys there, and making a change a much harder job than I thought. The public schools were suspicious of the University . . . some felt the University would show them up. We made some progress but it was slow."

And he also got a foretaste of the problems that today's college presidents face. "The

students assumed the administration was there to make life uncomfortable for them, and a lot of the faculty were of the same persuasion . . . it made life interesting for everyone."

Suddenly he stopped his recollections to chuckle as though over a private joke. Then he explained: One day a group of law students marched down into town to file suit against the law faculty for failing to publish their grades soon enough. "It was the greatest hassle you can imagine. I was very cautious about what I said, but I did feel they were (he paused and grinned) on sound ground."

It was mainly the contact with students—having "your hands on the levers of the future"—that made the job personally satisfying. "They could generate more ideas than you could imagine, and some were quite good. It was an experience that kept you mentally nimble. You had to be."

He didn't bother to say so, but it is well-known that Darden, a wealthy man, turned back his salary each year to the University.

Darden's legacy to Virginia is more than just his work at the University, however.

After his "retirement" in 1959—through eight years on the State Board of Education and numerous other activities, Darden helped pave the way for the State's current crusade for better schools.

Darden believes that most Virginia children, particularly those in its urban areas, get a "remarkably good" education. What worries him is the rest—the children, black and white, who are growing up in areas of poverty and declining population.

Schools in these areas may not have gotten worse in recent years, but "by simply holding their own, they've lost ground."

Ending the disparity of educational opportunity, he believes, is Virginia's "single greatest" need. "Oh yes, we can have progress of a sort without it, but there won't be a just progress that way."

A corollary concern for Darden is that mass education will lead to mediocrity. "The ever-present danger is the confusion of a broadly-based education with a good education. . . . You can turn out any number of numb-skulls and it doesn't help society any."

He was asked whether he was optimistic about the chances for proposed constitutional revisions, which he is generally credited with having inspired, that would put muscle behind the State's powers to improve schools in poor, backward areas.

The response was typically Dardenian. "I'm cautiously optimistic but I'm prepared for disappointment. I don't mean to sound bitter, it's just that I've seen so much happen in my life that could have turned out better. The main thing is that you don't relax your efforts."

If there are moves to scuttle the proposals in the Assembly, said the old lawmaker with a twinkle in his eye, they'll be deceptively quiet. "You'll go to bed one night thinking all is well and wake up in the morning to find it's all over." It's like the way terrapins go after ducks in a pond, "not a very spectacular operation but a thorough one."

Darden's roots in Virginia run deep. His grandfather had run a girl's school in Bedford County, Va., before the Civil War (Darden dutifully calls it the War Between the States).

Not long after leaving the family farm and entering the University of Virginia, Darden left in a "burst of enthusiasm" to help the French fight World War I and later served in Europe with the U.S. Marines. He was cited for bravery under fire at Verdun and later narrowly escaped death in an airplane accident.

He returned to the University after the war and graduated shortly with the help of war credits—a mistake, he feels, because

there should be no short, easy paths to a good education. Nevertheless, armed with a degree from the University of Virginia, he went on to Columbia University for a master's degree and law degree and then to Oxford University on a Carnegie fellowship to study international law.

Settling in Norfolk, he was soon into politics, making speeches on behalf of Harry Byrd and getting himself elected to the House of Delegates in 1929.

He was elected to Congress in 1932 and then, in 1936, got "kicked out unceremoniously because some of my constituents thought I was not as much of a New Dealer as I should have been—and, looking back on it now, they were probably right and I was wrong."

He was back in the good graces of his constituents by 1938, where they decided to return him to Congress, where he served until resigning in 1941 to run for Governor.

Serving as wartime Governor might have been frustrating to many ambitious men, but Darden didn't find it so.

"The great experience was to show the sterling qualities of the people of Virginia in such a frightening time—the splendid spirit of cooperation in getting things done . . . You never got a dodge, never got a refusal."

After his term ended in 1946, Darden could have had the Democratic nomination to succeed the late Carter Glass in the Senate, and there was powerful support for his nomination as Under Secretary of the Navy. He ended up as chancellor of the College of William and Mary and, the following year, moved on to the presidency of the University of Virginia.

Thereafter there was no end to his activities. He was a member of the U.S. delegation to the 10th session of the United Nations and served on President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. He was on the Commission of Goals for Higher Education in the South and served as Virginia chairman of the United Negro College Fund in 1961. He was chairman of the Prince Edward Free School Association, the biracial group that restored free education to that county's Negro pupils after four years of closed schools.

His wife is the former Constance S. duPont, and he has served on several big corporation boards, including duPont's.

Throughout the period, which spanned one of the most turbulent eras in Virginia politics, Darden was an ardent and outspoken advocate of moderation.

In 1953, he was speaking warmly of Adlai Stevenson and urging the Virginia Democratic Party to pursue a more "middle-ground" course. He urged repeal of the poll tax. And then in 1956 he broke dramatically with the Democratic Organization, with which he had been associated for three decades, over "massive resistance." To threaten school closures to avoid school desegregation, he argued, was a "dangerous and useless" venture that might end by "inflicting deep injury upon the public schools."

In 1963, he was pressing for modification of another Organization article of faith: the Byrd "pay-as-you-go" fiscal policy.

At the time, he encountered resistance from then-Gov. Albertis S. Harrison. "Bonds beget bonds," Harrison said, "debts beget debts." But last year, the two former governors, both members of the Commission on Constitutional Revision, joined in preparing a formula for ending the ban on debt.

Ten years ago a columnist wrote: "It is no mean compliment, even for a critic of the Byrd Organization, to say of these generally able men who have led—and misled—Virginia during the past quarter century that Darden is the noblest Roman of them all. He has never hesitated to follow his convictions. Darden could never be 'read out' of the Organization, but for the past several years, he has walked alone."

Ten years ago, yes. But he has plenty of company now.

BUS OWNERS HEAR ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Representative JOHN M. MURPHY of New York, has long been keenly aware, as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of the Nation's pressing transportation problems, particularly in our urban areas.

This week, in a thoughtful speech to the board of directors of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners in New York City, Representative MURPHY discussed the problems and pointed out several instances where action could profitably be taken.

Because of the great importance of the subject and the clear ideas advanced by our colleague, I include the text of his talk at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHN M. MURPHY OF NEW YORK BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS, PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 18, 1969

Nearly one tenth of the population of the United States lives and works within 60 miles of Times Square. More than a million people commute to Manhattan in a single hour each morning, and depart in a single hour each evening. No more than one in ten of these can use the typical mode of travel to work used throughout the United States—the automobile.

In spite of these facts, which seem to indicate that the population of the New York metropolitan region depends primarily on public mass transit systems, more than 65% of the region's individual trips are by automobile. There are more than 4½ million automobiles in the region, and they travel over 100 million miles a day. By 1985 the number of cars will have increased by 80%, and about 180 million miles of travel will have to be accommodated each week day.

To analyze the role of mass transportation, including the bus lines, urban transportation should be viewed in three parts.

The first is the transportation in the periphery of the city—in the suburbs—and is primarily by private automobile. There is little chance that mass transit systems can accommodate this type of transportation. These trips have varied origin and destination patterns that fixed transit routes could not serve economically. While the idea of fringe parking, which I will discuss later, may provide a partial answer, the transportation in this area will continue to be primarily by automobile.

Commuter transportation, from the periphery to the inner city, will continue to be a mixed system of mass transit—trains and buses—and private automobiles. This is the most flexible area, and it will provide the most competition among the modes of transportation. Particularly for the motor bus industry, the area of commuter service holds a vast opportunity for potential growth.

The suburban commuter wants fast, efficient, comfortable transportation to his office. He is not married to any particular mode of transportation, except to the extent that habit dictates. In short, he is a ready customer to buy that proverbial "better mousetrap."

The third area of urban transportation, transportation within the inner city, consists primarily of subways, supported by bus services and taxicabs. It would be difficult to meet increased transportation needs in the city by private automobile; there just isn't

enough room. Expansion of the subway system is a possibility, and in some areas a necessity, but the cost of land and construction and the time needed for such construction are so high that subway extension is only a partial answer. Certainly bus transportation provides part of the answer. Buses can operate on existing roads, they take as many as 40 to 50 cars off of the road, and they can reach areas not served by any other form of transportation.

It is obvious, I think, that each of the three types of service, between suburbs, between the suburb and the inner city, and within the inner city, has a definite place in the transportation system.

It is equally obvious, however, that the exact role and scope of each type of service has not been determined. It is up to each mode of transportation to state its case and prove its competence.

The most important criterion to be used in judging that competence will be the ability to innovate and react to the challenge of the growth in urban transportation needs. The fringe parking program I mentioned earlier is an example of the need for innovation.

Fringe parking is outlined in a new section of the 1968 Highway Act. Basically, this section would help establish parking facilities in peripheral areas around the inner city, which would be built in conjunction with existing or planned transit facilities into the inner city.

Under this program, a central point serving a suburban area could be developed for the parking lot. The commuter would then drive there and leave his car. The transit service, whether it be railroad or subway or bus, would then carry the commuter into the city.

A number of other innovative ideas are now being studied to make use of the particular advantages of bus transportation into urban areas.

One of these is the possible use of rail rights for bus roadways. A second is the possible construction of special bus turn-out lanes on expressways and special lanes for commuter buses. A third is the possible construction of special bus loading facilities at highway interchanges.

These are just a few of the areas where innovation can produce dramatic results. The name of the game is service to the commuter, and the opportunities are unlimited.

The need for new transportation facilities is growing at a phenomenal rate and the public will demand that that need be met. Billions of dollars will ultimately be spent by the public to insure that an adequate transportation system is provided. But the question of whether that system will feature an increase in train systems, or more subway systems, or more highway construction and bus service, or a combination of all of these, has yet to be decided.

I do not have the answer. It will depend largely on what each mode of transportation can produce to meet this new urban challenge.

For the real challenge in transportation today is finding a solution to the growing problem of urban immobility. We cannot multiply our highway construction to keep pace with the uncontrolled increase of automobiles. The answer is to make public transportation in urban areas so attractive that private transportation will be the less desirable alternative during peak hours.

The commuter riding on public transportation must be assured swift, unimpeded access to the central city. This is what it's all about.

Before closing I would like to mention one further concept in transportation of special interest to the entire transportation industry, and particularly to those of you involved in passenger transportation.

We all know of the dramatic increase in the containerization of freight. It has probably been the singular most significant develop-

ment in the industry in many years, and it has revolutionized the whole concept of freight handling.

Today it is possible to send freight from the heart of Germany to the heart of Kansas, moving on three different modes of transportation, without ever handling the cargo.

I think some of the methods and procedures of containerized freight handling can be applied to the area of passenger transportation.

This idea is not as far-fetched as it may seem. For example, why should the traveler from London to New York ever have to touch his baggage. It should be checked at his hotel in London right through to his hotel in New York.

The passenger himself should be able to buy a ticket from hotel to hotel. He could be taken to the airport by bus or limousine service in London, and similar bus or other transportation could be waiting at the plane in New York.

This entire process could be handled on one ticket at one quoted price.

I think this trend towards doorstep to doorstep passenger transportation is the thing of the future, and the not too distant future at that. And again, the exact type of transportation system which evolves is up to each industry. What do you have to offer, and how does it stack up against the competition? These are the important questions.

In the transportation industry there can be no vacuum. Where a need exists it must be met. The decline of one type of transportation service will be met with the rise of another. And in the years to come, when transportation needs will grow so rapidly, the field is open to all competitors.

But it is not as easy as that. At some point public funds must be committed, particularly in the area of urban mass transportation. And those funds can have a tremendous impact by tipping the scales one way or the other. I know your industry and every transportation industry is very concerned about this. No one wants to be put at a competitive disadvantage through the expenditure of public funds.

Ideally the funds should be used to develop a balanced transportation system capable of serving the broadest public interest. On a national level it is up to the Congress to decide what the public policy shall be in this area.

It is for this reason that I welcome the chance to be here today. I welcome the chance to give you my thoughts, and I look forward to hearing yours. This exchange of ideas plays a central role in the evolution of public policy which is so important not just to your industry, but to this nation's transportation system.

Thank you.

PROGRESS OF THE COAST ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATION IN MISSISSIPPI AREA

HON. JOHN STENNIS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, my appreciation of the fundamental values which underlie my State of Mississippi and our Nation is always enriched by my fellowship and close association with those who live on the land. I, too, have loved the land and have always lived close to the soil.

The electric power associations have succeeded because they provide a needed

service and continue to give a full dollar's worth of service for a dollar.

As individuals and as a group, these people, by their own toil and effort, have raised the living standards of their area. They have shown what hard-working, dedicated people can do when they are willing to cooperate and do a full day's work for a full day's pay.

It is a refreshing contrast to the growing national attitude among many that the Government owes them a living.

With this in mind, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the Record an article that was published in the national Rural Electrification magazine showing the progress of the Coast Electric Power Association and the area served by it.

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

OYSTERS, PRALINES, AND PROGRESS

(By Tom Hoy)

As dusk settles across Mississippi's Gulf Coast, two fleets head for home from opposite directions. One from the sea, the other from inland highways.

No two fleets could be more unlike, but both represent a new Mississippi growing and prospering without losing rich traditions of the past. Wooden ships of the oyster fleet sail in from the Gulf and up Bayou Caddy to unload sacks of the seafood delicacy at the old docks. Except for motors on the boats and electric lights brightening docks, this scene hasn't changed for the last 100 years. Oystermen from the bayou speak Cajun dialect as they work.

The other fleet, this one of 32 yellow service trucks, comes home from inland points all across Hancock County to headquarters at Coast Electric Power Association in Bay St. Louis. Trucks are modern, their equipment the best available. Line crews aboard this four-wheel fleet speak the language of the electronic age.

Despite their differences, both fleets are important parts of the Mississippi of today, building for tomorrow. Although a relative newcomer when compared to the oyster fleet, Coast Electric's flotilla of trucks is a big reason why the area's future looks so bright.

In an area where growth projections are never high enough to keep ahead of real growth, Coast Electric works for today and plans for tomorrow. Hardin Shattuck, Coast's dynamic manager, says the only way to keep ahead "is to look ahead, and we're looking way into the future." Shattuck remembers when Coast Electric had 3,485 consumers and REA figures predicted an ultimate of 7,500 members.

"That was in 1948," he recalls. "But today we have 14,000 members and we're adding another thousand every year. We predict a membership of 22,500 members by 1975. Who knows, maybe these projections will be under, too?"

Directed by Hardin Shattuck's visionary leadership, Coast Electric follows a long-range plan to care for any and all future growth. Included in this blueprint for the future is a step-by-step building plan which won't be complete for 20 years. Already operational is a new crew building second to none in architecture and facilities. The modern building houses maintenance shops to keep Coast's fleet of service trucks rolling. The best in equipment and training combine to give Coast Electric crewmen a real *esprit de corps*.

Along with newness and progress, the area has managed to retain the charm and traditions of past years. Bayous still jump with fish. White, sandy beaches along the Gulf

Coast lure tourists, and seafood right off the fleet at Bayou Caddy can't be topped.

Another Mississippi coastal delicacy has made Bay St. Louis famous as the "Praline Capital of the World." Pralines, a delightful southern candy of sugar, maple and pecans, are shipped to every corner of the globe from candy kitchens in the area. At Joyce's Candy Shoppe on Route 90, Joyce Buquoi and husband Fabian make a fresh batch of pralines daily from a secret recipe handed down from Joyce's parents.

All around Joyce's candy kitchen, progress takes the form of new housing developments springing up across Hancock county. Bright yellow trucks from Coast Electric's fleet are commonplace at construction sites as their crews race to keep pace with the residential building boom. Much of this boom in housing comes from an influx of scientists, engineers and technicians who work at Mississippi Test Facility, NASA's huge testing center for Apollo rocket boosters.

Mississippi Test Facility includes almost one-third of Coast Electric's service area and displaced 1,000 members when it was developed. Even though the Test Facility located in Coast Electric's area, the cooperative was unable to serve it because of a punitive clause in its power supply contract. But today Coast Electric is growing rapidly by filling power needs on the periphery of Apollo's Test Facility. Home building is moving at a gallop. At Loren Heights Development, the first group of 116 all-electric homes are under roof and people are unloading furniture from moving vans even while Coast Electric crews connect meters. This development will grow to over 500 homes served totally underground by Coast Electric.

Touring the area with Coast Electric Public Relations Director Charles Carter, the magnitude of challenges facing Coast Electric became obvious.

But talking with Manager Hardin Shattuck and listening to his enthusiastic vision of Coast Electric's role in Mississippi's future, you begin to realize these challenges will be met.

When architects were developing blueprints for Coast Electric's new building, Shattuck insisted these plans include room for expansion. "We don't think we'll need to expand our new building for 20 years. But I want it available just in case. We'll be ready for anything."

Ready for anything.

Somehow that seems the best motto for Coast Electric.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest, and the winning contestants from each State are brought to Washington, D.C., for the final judging, to be held on the week of March 4, 1968.

My congressional district has the unusual honor of having not one, but two winners this year. The winning contestant from Virginia was Mr. Michael Rosenbaum, 3309 Potterton Drive, Falls Church, Va., and the winning contestant from the District of Columbia was Mr. James L. Ferrara, 6937 Espey Lane,

McLean, Va., a student at Gonzaga High School in the District of Columbia.

It is my pleasure to include the text of both speeches at this point in the RECORD:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE
(By Michael Rosenbaum)

"It is a great and dangerous error to suppose that all people are equally entitled to liberty. It is a reward to be earned, not a blessing to be gratuitously lavished on all alike . . . not a boon to be bestowed on a people too ignorant, degraded and vicious, to be capable either of appreciating or of enjoying it."

These are the words of John C. Calhoun, in *A Disquisition on Government*; words that express freedom's challenge.

Webster's Dictionary defines freedom as the exemption or liberation from the control of some other person or some arbitrary power; in essence, liberty. The people of the United States are guaranteed their freedom, or liberty, in the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. The courts, especially the Supreme Court, stand as the guardian of these rights; however, this fact does not mean that the citizen can sit back in assured safety. To protect these liberties, each generation must learn and understand them anew, and each must be willing to fight to preserve them. Daniel Webster once said, before the United States Senate, that: "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it." Furthermore, Woodrow Wilson maintained that: "No more vital truth was ever uttered than that freedom and free institutions cannot long be maintained by any people who do not understand the nature of their own government."

Our forefathers gave us a democratic system of government, which depends upon the people for its very life; the same is true about freedom. Neither one can be any better than the people are willing to make it. Both are a challenge; a challenge to all of us, not just to "the other fellow," and not just to all of us some of the time. To maintain, enjoy, and develop our democratic system and our freedom, we must meet this challenge.

Our democratic society and our freedom are dependent upon law for their very survival. We have a choice in the making of laws; however, we do not have a choice in obeying them once they are made. Obedience for law must come from respect for the law, a respect founded upon a recognition of the importance and the necessity for law to protect our liberty. Those who disobey our laws are, in fact, hindering our freedom.

Our freedom comes through our democratic government, a government by and with the consent of the people. It can function at its best only when the opinions the public holds are informed opinions. Although keeping informed in public affairs is not an easy task, it is a vitally necessary one. Democracy flourishes on the interest and enlightenment of its citizens. Newspapers, magazines, books, radio, television, libraries, and nonpartisan groups exist to provide objective information on public affairs. It is the duty of every citizen to use these sources as an effort to protect his freedom through government.

In order to understand and further protect our freedom, it is the citizen's responsibility to take an active part in public life. How can a citizen participate and bring his knowledge up to date? He can join and work with groups promoting better government; he can participate in public meetings; he can write to his elected representatives; and he can make his views known by writing to a local newspaper.

There are always those who complain that they "haven't got the time" to do things a good citizen should do. Our democratic sys-

tem and our freedom were not easy to come by, and we, as Americans, must be willing to follow in our predecessor's footsteps to maintain and protect this freedom for ourselves and for future generations.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE
(By James L. Ferrara)

Each morning I get on a bus which passes one of the best high schools of the country. I choose not to go there however. I attend a school of my own choice, with no one to object or restrain me. Yet all of us are challenged to do our utmost in any school, not only for the outward recognition we might receive, but because only through knowledge and understanding are we really free. This is our freedom, and its challenge.

On this same bus I pass many different Churches, of various religious denominations. I know that I could not only attend one of these freely, but that whichever way I decide, none of the other rights guaranteed to me would be denied or infringed upon. Yet as I watch throngs of my fellow Americans gather at these places of worship, I am presented with the reality of God, and I must ask myself, "Is God still alive? If so, who is He for me?" This is our freedom and its challenge.

As I continue through my education, I am choosing for myself what career to pursue. I am not compelled to become something simply because I excel in a particular area; my vocation is not predetermined simply because my father was a doctor or a lawyer or a plumber, and he must hand his profession down to me. And I am in no way restricted by the government in this regard. No matter how many people the government might need to build a bridge or develop rockets, it cannot infringe upon my rights as an individual in order to accomplish its own ends. But as I view the professional world from my own vantage point, I am encouraged to consider a vocation serving the needs of my fellow man. It need not be my entire life's work, but when I see thousands devoting themselves to other people through the Peace Corp, Civil Rights work or the Red Cross, I wonder if I should not contribute at least a token of my efforts in this direction. This is our freedom, and its challenge.

The mere fact that I can stand here and openly criticize the government under which I live manifests one of the greatest freedoms ever granted to a people under any form of government: the Freedom of Speech. And this freedom enables me to express publicly my opinions about the government, and to say that sometimes it makes mistakes—serious ones. In fact, our democracy itself could collapse. It could be the largest and most expensive waste man has devised if its people take no interest in its activities, such as voicing their opinions about current issues. Totalitarian governments can be far more efficient than a democracy in arms race or a space race. For a totalitarian government does not have to contend with the varying views of a decision making public. And this right to differ is the very essence of our democracy. For once a free decision has been reached by an unrestricted public, that decision is more stable and secure than any a totalitarian government could conceive, because it is expression of the peoples' desires. But we, the people of this free republic must openly discuss our views and encourage each other in the proper use of our freedom if we are ever to match the efficiency of a totalitarian state. This is our freedom and its challenge.

I have spoken about our democracy and its freedoms. I have already begun to see that these freedoms present challenges which must be met. But so far in my life, these freedoms have largely been a gift. I must realize that someday I may have to defend these freedoms on a battlefield, but that is

of relatively minor importance. What is of real import is that I must take my place in society, and protect for others those freedoms which I have already enjoyed. But I cannot do this alone; no one can. And since there are 200 million people in the United States, there are 200 million other stories of democracy which can and must be told. Because only through understanding each others views on democracy will be able to cooperate together in protecting our freedoms. Thus only will our cherished freedoms be secure, but the light of our example will reach the rest of the world, guiding others in that unending quest for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

TRAGEDY PERSISTS IN IRAQ

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, last week, the savagery of the turmoil in Iraq was demonstrated to the world as once again alleged spies were executed in a show demonstration and their bodies exposed to public display in Baghdad. Terror in Iraq continues at two levels, the public terror typified by show executions such as that repeated last week this time without Jewish victims and the private terror imposed upon Iraqi citizens, especially upon members of its Jewish community.

I ask unanimous consent that two items be printed in the RECORD. The first is an editorial from the February 21 New York Times, entitled "Climate of Hysteria," dealing with the public terror. The second is excerpts from a poignant address delivered on February 3 by Rouben Horesh, an escaped member of the Iraqi Jewish community, at the memorial services held in New York City for those publicly executed several weeks ago as alleged spies. Mr. Horesh's remarks reveal the terror under which Iraqi Jews live and underline the necessity for their emigration without delay from the land where they and their families have lived for so many centuries.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, February 21, 1969]

CLIMATE OF HYSTERIA

Iraq has once again put on public display the bodies of persons executed as spies for Israel.

This time none of Iraq's harassed Jewish community was among the victims, so the international impact is less pronounced. But Baghdad's fresh display of barbarism does further discredit the Iraqi regime in the eyes of a world that has rejected such primitive travesties of justice.

Base appeals to public emotions reflect internal weakness, not strength. They aggravate the climate of hysteria that is the enemy of peace both within and among the states of the Middle East.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS OF ROUBEN HORESH

My Friends, this is the first time in my life that I am addressing an assembly like this. Jews in Iraq are not supposed to make speeches; they are not supposed to talk. They are supposed to stay silent and not utter a

word of complaint even when they are persecuted.

If I am addressing you this evening it is because I want to talk to you about Iraq and the hanging of the innocents there. Last Monday my brother Charles Horesh, with eight other innocent Jews were publicly hanged in one of the squares of Baghdad while a mob of 500,000 rejoiced and danced; singing and clapping their hands and tapping their feet. . . . And the bodies were kept dangling the whole day from the scaffold while the Baghdad radio and TV were calling on the mob of 500,000, to come and rejoice and join in the bestial festivities.

A sign was pinned to the victim's prison garb with the word "JEW". That was their crime. . . .

The tragedy of the thing is that my brother Charles Horesh considered himself to be an Iraqi first and a Jew second. He always liked his country. He was a family man allotting all his time to his family and his work. Never at any time in his life did he have anything to do with politics in any way, the same as with the other eight victims of last Monday. He always trusted his Arab friends and for that he paid with his life.

The plight of the Jews in Iraq was always bad. Iraq is the only country in the world since the Second World War, when Nazi Germany was destroyed that passed official laws discriminating against Jews. Even before the June 67 War, the Jews were compelled to carry the Yellow Identity Card. They were not allowed to sell their properties; most of the Jewish Synagogues, schools, and Community Hospitals were taken over by the Iraqi Government. The Jewish Cemetery, (500) years old was leveled to the ground by bulldozers.

In 1963, a new law was passed forbidding Jews to leave the Country. For me this was the writing on the wall. It became crystal clear to me that while this noose was being tightened around our necks, we were being kept as hostages for future evil purposes.

In December 1966 I made it across the border to Iran and from there to the U.S. In vain I tried to convince my brother Charles that life for our community in Iraq was over and that we should make it out while it was possible to do so, even if we had to take the risk and do it across the border. He argued that Mother at 78 would not be able to make it. He would wait for better times . . . better times. . . .

With the June 1967 War the situation took a sharp turn for the worse.

Immediately:

1. All telephones at Jewish homes and offices were disrupted.
2. All Jewish savings in all banks were blocked.
3. All Jewish properties were blocked. No Jew was allowed to sell any of his property.
4. All Jews were not permitted to trade anymore; their licenses had been revoked.
5. All Jews were put out of employment. Firms who employed Jews received a visit or a telephone call from the authorities saying that they must dismiss any Jews in their employ.
6. Jews were put under semi-house arrest. They were not allowed to go more than three or four miles from their homes.

7. The Jewish community was vilified and abused twenty-four hours a day on the Government controlled radio, TV and newspapers.

Worse than all that, their only way out, across the border to Iran was blocked. The Iraqi authorities made sure that none of its hostages would escape. They were badly needed for bestial holocausts, to amuse their mob of 500,000. Exactly the same as the Romans used to do 2000 years ago in their circuses.

Out of employment, their savings blocked, their properties confiscated, well over 70%

of the Jews remaining in Iraq, some 3000 of them are in very difficult circumstances and are living on the charity of their co-religionists.

Since the war of June 67 the Jews in Iraq have lived in constant fear of arrest. A knock on the door and the breadwinner of the family is gone. While under arrest they were tortured beyond description. Only eight months ago the son of a rabbi, by the name of Nessim Yaeir, a twenty eight year old man, was tortured to death while under arrest. Over one hundred and fifty Jews are now under arrest. Some of them have been detained since the war of June 67; others were rounded up on later waves of arrests.

The Jews of Iraq with their livelihood cut, under house arrest, under the constant threat of arrest and torture . . . and they tell us the Jews were spying for Israel.

Zilkha, the man supposed to be the head of the so-called Plot, who was waging Germ-warfare in Basrah, who was dynamiting bridges, who was planning the overthrow of the government in Baghdad, and who was appointing a new Regime in Baghdad in order to make peace with Israel, this Zilkha, is an illiterate man who cannot read or write, nor can he drive a car. This is the Zilkha who is supposed to wage Germ-warfare in Basrah, by himself, without laboratories and without help.

DAVID JAMES ENGEL WINS NORTH DAKOTA VFW SPEECH CONTEST

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary annually conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. This year, more than 400,000 school students participated in the contest, competing for the five scholarships which are offered as top prizes. First prize is a \$5,000 scholarship, second is \$3,500, third is \$2,500, fourth is \$1,500 and fifth is \$1,000.

The winning contestant from each State is brought to Washington for the final judging, as a guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I am proud to announce that the North Dakota winner this year is Mr. David James Engel, 1324 North Second Street, Bismarck. Having received permission, I insert his speech on the contest theme, "Freedom's Challenge," in the RECORD, as follows:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

(By David Engel)

Voices were raised in dissent. An articulate minority was exercising that right promised them in the first amendment of the United States constitution. They were denouncing the Establishment—the military-industrial complex—that nebulous, illusive they and all that these somewhat synonymous terms meant.

People across the nation gasped. Not since the infamous McCarthy era had dissension been thrust into the public arena to such a great extent. Many felt that if it were not stopped, the foundations upon which this country were built would crumble and be destroyed.

But, after listening to these dissenters whom many called Communists and traitors,

there were those who began to think and to reflect upon what was actually happening.

On the college and university campuses resistance groups were being formed to actively, intelligently and in an organized manner resist the draft and hence America's involvement in Vietnam. Young Americans everywhere were calling for a participatory democracy—a change from the old, worn machine politics. They were spearheading an anti-war crusade against a war which they felt was based on and perpetuated by senselessness, corruption, deception and most important of all, "outdated" values.

Elsewhere throughout American society, organizations were being formed to take a stand on pressing, urgent issues confronting the United States. Laymen, businessmen, lawyers and religious leaders all formed various groups to provide for intelligent research and thought and for rational action. Various national church organizations made studies of the Vietnam situation and the draft and took stands on them.

Within the national government there were men who, feeling it was their duty to do so, were making their opinions and ideas known—opinions which were contrary to those of the administration. The senators Fulbright, Gruening, Morse, McGovern, McCarthy and others were standing up and asking for a reappraisal of the direction the United States was heading with its present foreign affairs policy, its domestic policy and more specifically, touching upon both of these, its involvement in Vietnam.

Martin Luther King was asking for justice—for the Negro's right to his own life—for a concentrated attack upon poverty and the social injustices which were the direct result of this poverty.

America was seething with people and groups of people wanting to be heard, recognized, and understood.

And so—those who had stopped to think and reflect upon what was actually happening soon realized that this is the way it has been, this is the way it is, and this is the way it should be. People taking a stand on real problems—putting their own personal welfare out on a limb and trusting that the ideals upon which the United States of America was founded would prevail—showing a display or moral courage and political fortitude as rarely witnessed before in American history—a display of true patriotism.

As the modern Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko has written:

"Oh, only they were blessed who, like traitors to treason itself, not turning back at all, went on to the scaffold's planks, having understood that the essence of a patriot is to rise in the name of freedom!"

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 51st anniversary of Estonia's independence. In 1918, the people of Estonia, after 200 years of Russian domination, proclaimed their independence and founded the Estonian Republic.

But since 1940 Estonia and the other Baltic States, Latvia and Lithuania, have again been under the authoritarian rule of the Soviet Union. Within a few days

in June 1940 the Red army moved into Estonia, established military bases and deported thousands of Estonians to Siberia. The Soviet Union has tried to suppress religion and any feeling of national loyalty in this little Baltic nation.

The people of Estonia have made Estonia one of the most industrialized of the Soviet republics, making a large percentage of the U.S.S.R.'s large electrical transformers and mining more than half of its oil shale.

Yet the Estonians still live under the shackles of Soviet domination. The people in the United States living with and enjoying freedom, should pause today to remember that many people of the world do not have the opportunity to enjoy any freedom of choice. I pray that the long-suffering people of Estonia may again soon be among the rolls of independent nations.

VIOLENCE ON OUR CAMPUSES

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the plain facts are that today no American—whether Congressman, shopkeeper, housewife, or White House assistant—is immune from a personal encounter with crime. All of us are potential crime victims, and each day, fewer and fewer of our names remain on the potential list. We become victims, and our personal misfortunes are recorded on some chart which shows a national crime rate climbing like an Apollo blastoff.

My turn as a victim came last evening. I returned to my apartment at the close of my working day to find my front door forced open; inside my color television was gone.

Mr. Speaker, becoming a crime victim does not give me any fresh insight toward a solution to end crime; in fact, it does not really make me any more aware of the deplorable, truly unbelievable prevalence of crime.

Becoming a victim does prompt me, however, to urge more forceful, aggressive action by the administration in the effort to stem the rising national crime rate.

Last year Congress approved the most extensive Federal anticrime measure in the Nation's history. More than \$100 million in Federal funds was authorized for use by State and local governments in efforts to improve techniques for combating crime, for training and recruiting law-enforcement officers, for increasing the salaries of officers, and developing better crime control equipment and methods.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act also included a law authorizing grants to States for projects to prevent juvenile delinquency and to rehabilitate young offenders. Still other provisions set criminal penalties for the illegal use of "speed," LSD, and other such drugs. Congress passed a total of five measures intended to bar from

Federal educational assistance students engaging in activities which disrupt their campuses.

I simply ask here today, how vigorously is the administration working to see that the anticrime measures are forcefully and effectively carried out?

The violence on our campuses, the frequency that juvenile offenders commit crime while on probation for other crimes, the unreasonable attacks on the integrity and character of our policemen, may be a long way from the burglary of my apartment, but they are all criminal actions and, in my opinion, positive efforts to combat any one of these areas of lawbreaking will have an ultimate positive effect on the curbing of all crime.

Congress can do only so much. We can only enact legislation. It is the province of the administration to insure that this legislation is boldly and effectively enforced.

"REACT" WINS GOOD REACTION

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is good news to learn of a team of citizens dedicated to helping, not hurting or hindering, their fellow men. Such a group in the Greater Cleveland area is REACT, the Radio Emergency Associated Citizens Team, composed of civilian band radio operators who devote their weekends to volunteer assistance to firemen and police.

They are doing a terrific job. The team deserves particular applause at a time when our law-enforcement agencies are hard pressed and heavily burdened. I hope REACT will inspire similar groups of CB operators across the country to join in this kind of active good citizenship.

The full story of REACT's activities is given in an article by Denise Rochford, talented writer for the Lakewood Ledger, an outstanding suburban newspaper in the 23d Congressional District, which I represent. The article follows:

MODERN BAND OF MERRY MEN ROAM THE
WEST SIDE READY TO REACT

(By Denise Rochford)

Have you ever wondered if the chance for real adventure—Robin Hood type—exists on Cleveland's West Side today? Have you ever dreamed of being a part of a band of "merry men" to assist people in distress and be recognized far and wide by your distinctive outfit?

It's not as corny as it sounds—in fact, such a "band" exists, although in its modern version it's called "Citizens Band" (CB). Using this radio system is a group called REACT (Radio Emergency Associated Citizens Team). They've chosen bright orange vests over the traditional green and in place of fast steeds are automobiles equipped with police-type flashers.

The group, which is part of a national program sponsored by Hallicrafters of Chicago, began here in September. All members are Citizens Band (CB) radio operators who decided to get together and devote their weekends to being Good Samaritans.

Presently there are 76 members with 24 more pending. All are on the West Side, although there are plans to expand the unit to include an east side team also.

Monte Thomas, of 7217 Colgate Avenue, the founder and president of the group, has been interested in helping police and firemen since he was six years old in Uniontown, Pa. He used to run for coffee for the firemen, and volunteer to help in any way he could at fires and accidents.

He reports that since its organization in September his group has accomplished the following:

- Started 30 disabled cars
- Reported and assisted at 53 accidents
- Changed 90 flat tires
- Carried water to five stalled automobiles
- Carried gas to 21 motorists
- Reported nine hit-skip accidents
- Found 13 abandoned cars
- Reported four stolen cars, and located two
- Helped five broken down truckers, unloaded one trailer that jackknifed.
- Helped people who were lost; found one lost person

- Taken stranded motorists home; and occasionally lent money for gas
- Reported three ADT alarms
- Helped at eight fires.

The organization, which is presently only active on weekends, has kept very busy the past five months. They have received letters from people they have helped, postmarked Canada, New York, Streetsboro, and Strongsville.

Thomas said that the group's activities in police and fire situations depend on the approval of the ranking officer on the scene. He recalls one incident in which their unit lent a helping hand at a fire at West Blvd. and Clifton on New Year's day. REACT members helped to direct traffic, block off streets, and pick up the frozen hoses with permission of the police and firemen.

"We are always ready to help, and at the disposal of the police when they need us," he explained.

REACT, a non-profit corporation, sends monthly reports to the federal government outlining the work they have accomplished. Members buy the amber lights for their cars, and their orange safety vests for identification. Prospective members are screened through the safety director's office, Thomas said.

"We want to help the community in any way possible", Thomas said, in explaining his group's aims. He said that long range plans call for a possible towing service, and trailer or bus for relief of police and fire during emergencies, they have hopes to eventually cover a 50-mile radius with their membership.

Presently they have a 24-hour emergency list, and a monitoring chief who can call out all cars in a matter of a few minutes. A number of truck drivers are active in the organization, who are familiar with the methods of handling car breakdowns and traffic jams.

The group is sponsoring a bake sale at Zayre's Discount Store, Ridge and Denison, all day Sunday February 23rd, to defray the cost of vests and lights.

Officers and members of the board include: Monte Thomas, president, 7217 Colgate; Sid Quigley, vice president, 3433 Wade Avenue; Donna Lihwa, rec. sec'y, 4013 Norwalk; Pat Thomas, corr. sec'y, 7217 Colgate; Robert Conger, treasurer, 2154 W. 38 Street; Jack Boston of Grafton, Ohio is the Far West Side organizer; Andy Branicky, Parma organizer; Dick Meyer, West Side organizer; Nathaniel Mattox, East Side organizer; James Burhas, 3405 Highview, Sgt. at arms; Frances Kelly, 3408 W. 49 Street, John Eubanks, 3440 W. 88 Street and Russ Snyder, 2182 W. 38 Street, trustees.

THE SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to extend the special milk program under the Child Nutrition Act. This measure was first introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUINN) on February 6.

It would authorize appropriations of \$125 million for fiscal 1970; \$130 million for fiscal 1971; and \$135 million for each succeeding fiscal year to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage consumption of milk by children. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the program, as he has in the past, and the milk would be made available to children in nonprofit schools of high school grade and under, and in nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

It is my understanding that the fiscal 1970 budget submitted by former President Johnson proposed phasing out this program. On the premise that the program would be phased out, President Johnson requested appropriations of only \$10 million for fiscal year 1970 to take care of the needy children in schools without lunch programs until such schools can set up lunch programs. President Nixon is presently reviewing the budget request for the Department of Agriculture.

The special milk program authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 provides milk not only for students in elementary schools, but also for students in other nonprofit institutions. In my judgment, it should be continued, for children from low-income families may get most of their milk in nursery school or at camp.

The special milk program thus fills a gap left by the school lunch and other food programs.

Mr. QUINN's and my bills would increase the authorization for fiscal 1970, which is presently \$120 million, by \$5 million and authorize the expenditure of \$135 million for each fiscal year succeeding 1971. I hope that President Nixon will recognize the value of the special milk program and request full appropriations for it.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 19, 1969

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, February 16, 1969, marked the 51st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Lithuanian people. While it is a day for celebration, it is also a day of sadness because of the fact that Lithuania, along with her sister countries of Estonia and Latvia, are still under Soviet rule. However, Lithuanians throughout the world con-

tinue bravely to hope and aspire for freedom.

I welcome this opportunity of joining my colleagues in marking this anniversary of Lithuanian independence, and to again let the people of Lithuania know that I share their aspirations that some day soon they can be counted among those who know freedom.

THE 51ST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF ESTONIA

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, freedom and independence are principles cherished by every peoples and nation. Our strong support for these rights is vital, not only to reaffirm our dedication to liberty, but to allow the continued hope by peoples who no longer enjoy that freedom and to keep alive the spirit they have courageously displayed.

Among these people are Americans of Estonian descent, and today they are celebrating the 51st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Estonia. From 1918 to 1940 Estonia flourished. Since World War II they have suffered under the tragic and bitter yoke of Soviet domination. Yet the ideals and goals with which the Republic was founded still remain very much alive in the minds and hearts of the Estonian people. It is both an honor and a solemn responsibility to reaffirm our support to these principles on this particular day, and to present here the moving expression of their spirit and their determination:

THE ESTONIAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, N.Y., February 18, 1969.

Hon. F. BRADFORD MORSE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Americans of Estonian descent in the United States will celebrate the 51st anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Estonia proclaimed on February 24, 1918.

After the outbreak of the Second World War Estonia and the other Baltic States, Latvia and Lithuania, became victims of the conspiracy of the totalitarian imperialistic powers, Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, and were forcibly incorporated into the USSR. The Soviet Union's assault against its Baltic neighbors was the first step westward in a ruthless march against Europe. The beginning of today's international tensions and threats to the peace may thus be found in the Soviet aggression against the Baltic States of 1940.

At this anniversary all Americans of Estonian descent feel dutybound to call the attention of all peace-loving free nations to the continued forcible ruling and colonial exploitation of Estonia by the imperialistic Communist conspiracy called the Soviet Union.

We are convinced that the rejoining of Estonia and the other Baltic States into the free community of nations will also serve the vital interests of the United States. Therefore, we consider it to be important that this great nation as well as the population of the presently captive Estonia be kept aware of the continued willingness and determination of the United States Congress and Govern-

ment to lend their moral and political support to the rightful aspirations of Estonia.

All greetings, statements, and messages to this effect on occasion of this great Estonian memorable day will be read at the solemn commemorative meetings of Estonian-Americans held in this country, and published in the Estonian-language press.

Very truly yours,

HEIKKI A. LEESMENT,
President.

AN END TO APPEASEMENT ON CAMPUS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 25, 1969

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, the time is overdue for firmness by college administrators in dealing with those who willfully act to promote violence on our Nation's campuses.

These young deliberate lawbreakers who openly promote anarchy ought to know that those in responsible places within the college and university have had it with such tactics.

It is not "free speech" for a handful of anarchists to shut down a university or college. It is not "free speech" for a criminal to deny to the law-abiding majority that to which they are rightfully entitled—the pursuit of higher education without fear of class sit-ins, burn-ins, or what have you.

James Kilpatrick, columnist for the Washington Evening Star says that "too many months already have been wasted in trying to reason with unreason." That is one of the best statements I've read regarding the present policy of "no action" by those who could move to effectively control this increasingly sorry situation but have not and do not. The approach here must be to restore order on campuses—without it there simply can be no academic freedom.

I recommend the reading of this article to the membership of the House and to readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This problem cannot continue unchecked. For too long it has been permitted to be seriously out of hand. The article follows:

CRACKDOWN TIME FOR YOUNG FASCISTS

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

This much, at least, can be said of the disorders that plague our college campuses: The time for temporizing with young Fascists has passed. The time for mounting a counter-offensive is at hand.

Too many months already have been wasted in trying to reason with unreason. Nothing more can be gained by excesses of "understanding" and of "tolerance." The line is clear—everyone comprehends it—between peaceable protest and lawless anarchy. Not one more word needs to be said on that point.

Consider the incredible situation that has developed from attempts at appeasement: Mere handfuls of militant students, backed by some unhinged professors, have been permitted absolutely to disrupt the education of thousands of law-abiding students whose rights have been wholly ignored. These militants have seized buildings, destroyed public and private property and committed repeated acts of criminal violence.

The militants do not lack for leadership. At most campuses, the revolutionaries are led by SDS—Students for a Democratic Society. What a travesty upon semantics is here! A "democratic" society is the last ambition of these totalitarian gangs. They cannot be distinguished from the booted student Nazis of Adolf Hitler's day.

The problem lies rather in the absence of leadership among the law-abiding students, professors, administrators, alumni, and public officials. What in the world is wrong with them? Are they gutless? Afraid? Apathetic? It is absurd to suppose that the 99 percent of the students who want a peaceful education are incapable of dealing with the one percent whose purpose is deliberate disruption.

But it ought not to be the responsibility of the nonviolent students to protect their rights with fists and clubs. Such protection is the duty—the primary duty—of the presidents, trustees, and the established agencies of law enforcement.

When do they stop playing pat-a-cake? It ought not to be a matter of great difficulty to obtain TV tapes and motion picture film of the terrorist groups. Such evidence, one assumes, would establish actions and identities beyond a reasonable doubt.

If the violent demonstrators turn out to be students, the course ought to be clear: Expel them. If they are nonstudents, the course is equally clear: Arrest them; take them to court; prosecute to the limit of the law. This same clear-headed policy should be applied to those professors who aid and abet the violence: Fire them. Fire them out of hand, and turn a deaf ear to blubberings of "tenure" and "academic freedom."

Timid voices may be heard to say that such an approach would "destroy a university." Nonsense! It is only in this fashion that a true academic community may be preserved. Let the motto be carved in stone: The essence of freedom is order. Discipline is the foundation of learning. Without order, with-

out discipline, the educative process falls to the level of children's games.

A number of university administrators understand these elementary truths. At Notre Dame, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh has issued a notice that rings of his determination to act decisively against violent disturbance. Any student or professor who seizes a building at Notre Dame will be given 15 minutes "of meditation to cease and desist." Those who pursue their criminal course will then be suspended, expelled, or arrested. Thereafter, "the law will deal with them."

This is the only approach to be taken now. There is, of course, a companion effort that has to be exerted also—to anticipate trouble, to remedy valid grievances, to maintain clear channels for the effective handling of requests and complaints. It is merely common sense to pursue policies of fire prevention. But the greater need at the moment is simply for the restoration of order; and this cannot be accomplished by "negotiating" with young extortionists.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 26, 1969

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

He who is of God hears the words of God.—John 8: 47.

O God, whose strength supports us in our labor and whose spirit sustains us in our work, give us a new and a fresh realization of Thy presence as we wait upon Thee in prayer. Grant unto us patience when we demand too much too soon and decisions do not go our way; courage in the face of apparent defeat that we may still believe in the ultimate victory of the good for the good of all; and love when we falter in fear and fail in faithfulness that we may have the steady assurance that Thou art with us loving us unto the very end and strengthening us for every noble endeavor.

Deliver our Nation from the spirit of discord and disunity and lead us in the paths of peace and prosperity, for Thy name's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

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 86-417, appointed Mr. HRUSKA as a member of the James Madison Memorial Commission in lieu of Mr. Carlson, retired.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 89-81, appointed Mr. MURPHY to the Joint Commission on the Coinage in lieu of Mr. Kuchel, retired.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF U.S. DELEGATION OF CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-42, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. GALLAGHER, Chairman; Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. KEE, Mr. SLACK, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mr. LANGEN.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: DESTROYER OF DEMOCRACY

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

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, each passing day seems to bring us new reminders that there are serious problems facing our Nation, the solutions to which cannot be put off much longer. We have not lacked for theories on cause and effect and each proponent of a solution seems to have his dissenter. Too often that dissent, instead of adding to constructive dialog, has magnified the problem by generating civil disobedience. Why should the right of dissent—a heritage of our democratic system—become a part of the problem? There is strong evidence that some basic values of our democratic way of life have been obscured, if not subverted. One of the most thought-provoking discussions of dissent and civil disobedience that I have read in some time is the subject of an article written by Lewis H. Van Dusen, Jr., 1968 chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association and published in the February issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

I earnestly recommend this article to my colleagues, as follows:

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: DESTROYER OF DEMOCRACY

(By Lewis H. Van Dusen, Jr.)

As Charles E. Wyzanski, Chief Judge of the United States District Court in Boston, wrote in the February, 1968, *Atlantic*: "Disobedience is a long step from dissent. Civil disobedience involves a deliberate and punishable breach of legal duty." Protesters might prefer a different definition. They would rather say that civil disobedience is the peaceable resistance of conscience.

The philosophy of civil disobedience was not developed in our American democracy, but in the very first democracy of Athens. It was expressed by the poet Sophocles and the philosopher Socrates. In Sophocles' tragedy, Antigone chose to obey her conscience and violate the state edict against providing burial for her brother, who had been decreed a traitor. When the dictator Creon found out that Antigone had buried her fallen brother, he confronted her and reminded her that there was a mandatory death penalty for this deliberate disobedience of the state law. Antigone nobly replied, "Nor did I think your orders were so strong that you, a mortal man, could overrun the gods' unwritten and unfailing laws."

Conscience motivated Antigone. She was not testing the validity of the law in the hope that eventually she would be sustained. Appealing to the judgment of the community, she explained her action to the chorus. She was not secret and surreptitious—the intendment of her brother was open and public. She was not violent; she did not trespass on another citizen's rights. And finally, she accepted without resistance the death sentence—the penalty for violation. By voluntarily accepting the law's sanctions, she was not a revolutionary denying the authority of the state. Antigone's behavior exemplifies the classic case of civil disobedience.

Socrates believed that reason could dictate a conscientious disobedience of state law, but he also believed that he had to accept the legal sanctions of the state. In Plato's *Crito*, Socrates from his hanging basket accepted the death penalty for his teaching of religion to youths contrary to state laws.

The sage of Walden, Henry David Thoreau, took this philosophy of nonviolence and developed it into a strategy for solving society's injustices. First enunciating it in protest against the Mexican War, he then turned it to use against slavery. For refusing to pay taxes that would help pay the enforcers of the fugitive slave law, he went to prison. In Thoreau's words, "If the alternative is to keep all just men in prison or to give up