

"The basic message is clear. Student activism is here," said J. Loyd Trump, associate secretary.

"Sixty-seven per cent of the city schools surveyed are experiencing protests. For schools in the suburbs, the number with protests is also 67 per cent. In rural areas, it drops to 53 per cent, still more than half of the respondents.

"One of the surprises of the survey was the fact that protest is almost as likely to

occur in junior high schools as in senior high schools. Among the junior high schools, 56 per cent report protest activities, as compared to 59 per cent of all senior high schools."

Trump said young people are becoming vocal on every topic from glue-sniffing to the vote for 18-year-olds. He said it was hard to discern a pattern because so many subjects were mentioned.

But dress and hair requirements head the list of complaints, followed by smoking

rules, cafeteria and assembly fare, censorship of student papers and scheduling of sporting events.

Forty-five per cent of the schools with protests reported activism regarding the way pupils are educated. Complaints included poor teachers, curriculum content, scheduling, grades and exams.

Protests over racial relations problems were reported by 10 per cent of the schools. Three per cent of the protests involved Vietnam and 2 per cent the draft.

SENATE—Monday, March 31, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Reverend EDWARD L. R. ELSON, D.D., Chaplain of the Senate. On the day of his first inauguration, January 20, 1953, President Dwight David Eisenhower attended a brief preinaugural church service in the National Presbyterian Church, after which he went to his rooms and wrote a prayer of his own. Several hours later, in front of this Capitol Building, when he began his inaugural address, he asked everyone to join him as he offered his own prayer. In the words of his prayer, let us pray today:

"Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment, my future associates in the executive branch of the Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng and their fellow citizens everywhere.

"Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby and by the laws of this land.

"Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race, or calling. May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concept of our Constitution, hold to differing political beliefs—so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and for Thy glory. Amen."

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 27, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 27, 1969, the Secretary of the Senate on March 28, 1969, received a message in writing from the President

of the United States informing the Senate of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States.

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER— INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER AND FUNERAL SERVICE IN THE ROTUNDA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the transcript of the proceedings of the informal meeting of Senators in connection with the funeral ceremonies for the former President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower, held in the Senate Chamber yesterday, Sunday, March 30, 1969.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent also to have printed in the RECORD the eulogy delivered by the President of the United States and the benediction by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, Chaplain of the Senate, at the memorial service on yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The transcript of the proceedings, the eulogy, and the benediction were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1969

An informal meeting of Senators, called by the majority leader, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), and the minority leader, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIRKSEN), was held at 3:30 p.m. in connection with arrangements for the funeral ceremonies for the former President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower.

The meeting was called to order by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER), as Presiding Officer.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this is an informal meeting of the Senate, and I wish to make the following announcement on behalf of the distinguished minority leader and myself:

Funeral services for the late President at the Washington National Cathedral will be held tomorrow at 4:30 p.m.

Buses will depart under escort from First Street NE., between the Senate Office Buildings, at 3:30 p.m. and return immediately after the services. Those going in private cars are advised to enter the cathedral grounds from Woodley

Road and proceed to the north transept entrance.

Tickets for the services for Senators and wives will be delivered by the Sergeant at Arms. Members of the Senate delegation are scheduled to be seated in the cathedral at 4:15 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The minority leader and I have discussed schedules for the next several days. It is our thought that tomorrow ought to be devoted to eulogies by all Members of the Senate who desire to deliver them, but that on Tuesday we will have regular business.

Unanimous-consent agreements have been asked for and granted. As I recall, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) asked for 1 hour at the conclusion of morning business on Monday. That time will be taken on Tuesday. According to the secretary for the minority, Mr. Mark Trice, several Republican Senators have made similar requests for Monday, and they will be heard on Tuesday.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will there be any votes?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be no votes that I know of.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will there be any objection to our having committee hearings on Tuesday? I have postponed hearings previously scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It would be appreciated if no hearings were held tomorrow, Monday; but from Tuesday on, hearings may be held.

EASTER RECESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the leadership has been discussing the Easter recess, which was planned to expire on April 9. In view of the fact that the calendar is fairly clear and because of our desire not to call the Senate back when there is nothing to be done except to be in attendance, we shall join the House in seeking to adopt a resolution—which no doubt will be agreed to—which will extend the recess to the 14th of April. Senators should keep that in mind and make plans accordingly. We are doing this because the calendar, like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, is bare.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, we were in some doubt as to whether an official delegation from the House and Senate should attend the funeral at Abilene, Kans. At the last minute, however, it developed that it was not desired to have the formal attendance of a House dele-

gation, and therefore those concerned were not particularly happy about having a Senate delegation.

There are two reasons for that. There will be an outdoor service on the Eisenhower Library steps. Then a private service will take place in the little chapel. The chapel holds 50 persons. The service will be brief. So the idea of sending a delegation was discouraged. Therefore, there will not be a delegation from the House or the Senate. That, however, does not preclude any individual Member of the Senate who desires to do so from attending the funeral. Moreover, I am advised that Senators probably will not find any accommodations in Abilene, because military personnel from all over the country are already there.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should think it would be most appropriate for the Senators from Kansas to go, if they desire to do so, because the funeral will take place in their State, and it is personally important to them.

Mr. PEARSON. My colleague from Kansas, Mr. DOLE, and I intend to go.

ADJOURNMENT OF INFORMAL MEETING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as previously ordered, the Senate will meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

I now move that this informal meeting of Members of the Senate be adjourned. I suggest that the distinguished Senators from Kansas both meet directly behind the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.) the informal meeting of the Senate was adjourned.

The Senate proceeded in a body to the rotunda and the bier of the former President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower, headed by the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL); the Senators from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON and Mr. DOLE); the majority leader (Mr. MANSFIELD); and the minority leader (Mr. DIRKSEN).

PRESIDENT NIXON'S EULOGY TO GENERAL EISENHOWER

We gather today in mourning but also in gratitude. We mourn Dwight Eisenhower's death, but we are grateful for his life. We gather also conscious of the fact that in paying tribute to Dwight Eisenhower we celebrate greatness. When we think of his place in history, we think inevitably of those other giants of World War II. And we think of the qualities of greatness and what his were that made his unique among all.

Once, perhaps without intending to do so, he himself put his finger on it. It was 1945 shortly after V-E Day at a ceremony in London's historic Guildhall. The triumphant Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe was officially given the freedom of the city of London. In an eloquent address that day, Dwight Eisenhower said:

I come from the heart of America.

Perhaps no one sentence could better sum up what Dwight Eisenhower meant to a whole generation of Americans.

He did come from the heart of America, not only from the geographical heart but from its spiritual heart. He exempli-

fied what millions of parents hoped that their sons would be—strong and courageous and honest and compassionate. And with his own great qualities of heart, he personified the best in America. It is, I think, a special tribute to Dwight Eisenhower that despite all of his honors, despite all of his great deeds and triumphs, we find ourselves today speaking first not of his deeds but of his character.

It was the character of the man—not what he did, but what he was—that so captured the trust and faith and affection of his own people and of the people of the world. Dwight Eisenhower touched something fundamental in America, which only a man of immense force of mind and spirit could have brought so vibrantly alive. He was a product of America's soil and of its ideals, driven by a compulsion to do right and to do well. A man of deep faith who believed in God and trusted in His will. A man who truly loved his country and for whom words like "freedom" and "democracy" were not clichés. But they were living truths. I know Mrs. Eisenhower would permit me to share with you the last words he spoke to her on the day he died. He said:

I've always loved my wife, I've always loved my children, I've always loved my grandchildren and I've always loved my country.

That was Dwight Eisenhower.

A MAN WHO GAVE ENORMOUSLY

He was a man who gave enormously. His way of relaxing from the intense pressures of office or command was to do something else intensely, whether as a fierce competitor on the golf course or executing one of those hauntingly beautiful paintings that he did with such meticulous care.

But even more than this, he gave enormously of himself to people.

People loved Dwight Eisenhower. But the other side of this coin was that he loved people. He had the great leader's capacity to bring out the best in people. He had the great humanist's capacity to inspire people, to cheer them, to give them lift. I remember, for example, just a few months ago when I asked all of the members of the Cabinet to go out and call on him, each of them returned with wonder and admiration and said, "You know, I went out there to cheer him up and instead I found he cheered me up."

His great love of people was rooted in his faith. He had a deep faith in the goodness of God and in the essential goodness of man as a creature of God. This feeling toward people had another side.

In the political world, strong passions are the norm. And all too often these turn toward personal vindictiveness. People often disagreed with Dwight Eisenhower but almost nobody ever hated him. And this I think was because he himself was a man who did not know how to hate. Oh, he could be aroused by a cause. But he could not hate a person. He could disagree strongly, even passionately, but never personally. When people disagreed with him, he never thought of them as enemies. He simply thought, "Well, they don't agree with me." I remember time after time when critics of

one sort or another were misrepresenting him or reviling him, he would sit back in his chair with that wonderful half-smile and half-frown, he would say, "I'm puzzled by those fellows." And he was genuinely puzzled by frenzy and by hate and because he was inescapable of it himself, he could never understand it in others.

The last time I saw him, that was what he talked about. He was puzzled by the hatred he had seen in our times. And he said the thing the world needs most today is understanding, an ability to see the other person's point of view. And not to hate him because he disagrees. That was Dwight Eisenhower.

And yet, of course he was more than all that. He had a side more evident to those of us who worked with him than to the rest of the world. He was a strong man, he was shrewd, he was decisive. Time and again, I have seen him make decisions that probably made the difference between war and peace for America and the world. That was always when he was at his best. No matter how heated the arguments were, he was always then the coolest man in the room.

Dwight Eisenhower was that rarest of men, an authentic hero. Wars bring the names of many men into the headlines and of those some few become national or even international heroes. But as the years then pass, their fame goes down. But not so with Dwight Eisenhower. As the years passed, his stature grew. Commander of the mightiest expeditionary force ever assembled, receiver of the surrender of the German armies of World War II, president of Columbia University, supreme commander of NATO, 34th President of the United States, the honors and offices were there in abundance, every trust that the American people had it in their power to bestow he was given.

And yet he always retained a saving humility. His was the humility not of fear but of confidence. He walked with the great of the world and he knew that the great was human. His was the humility of man before God and before the truth. His was the humility of a man too proud to be arrogant.

The pursuit of peace was uppermost of his mind when he ran for the Presidency and it was uppermost in his conduct of that office. And it is a tribute to his skill and determination that not since the 1930's has the Nation enjoyed so long a period of peace, both at home and abroad, as the one that began in 1953 and continued through his Presidency. As commander of the mightiest allied force ever assembled, he was the right man at the right place at the right time. And as President, once again he was the right man at the right place at the right time. He restored calm to a divided Nation. He gave Americans a new measure of self-respect. He invested his office with dignity and respect and trust. He made Americans proud of their President, proud of their country, proud of themselves.

And if we in America were proud of Dwight Eisenhower, it was partly because he made us proud of America. He came from the heart of America and he gave expression of the heart of America

and he touched the hearts of the world. Many leaders are known and respected outside their own country. Very few are loved outside their own country. Dwight Eisenhower was one of those few.

CAPTURED DEEPEST FEELINGS

He was probably loved by more people in more parts of the world than any President America has ever had. He captured the deepest feelings of free men everywhere. The principles he believed in, the ideals he stood for, these were bigger than his own country. Perhaps he himself put it best again in that Guildhall speech in 1945. He said then:

Kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size and age. Rather, we should turn to those inner things, call them what you will, I mean those intangibles that are the treasures that free men possess. To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before the law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he not trespass upon similar rights of others, a Londoner will fight—and so will a citizen of Abilene. When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas.

Some men are considered great because they lead great armies, or they lead powerful nations. For 8 years now Dwight Eisenhower has neither commanded an army nor led a nation. And yet he remained to his final days the world's most admired and respected man, truly the first citizen of the world. As we marvel at this, it leads us once again to ponder the mysteries of greatness. Dwight Eisenhower's greatness derived not from his office but from his character, from a unique moral force that transcended national boundaries even as his own deep concern for humanity transcended national boundaries.

HIS LIFE REMINDS US

His life reminds us that there is a moral force in this world more powerful than the might of arms or the wealth of nations. This man who led the most powerful armies that the world has ever seen; this man who led the most powerful nation in the world; this essentially good, and gentle, and kind man; that moral force was his greatness. For a quarter of a century to the very end of his life Dwight Eisenhower exercised a moral authority without parallel in America and in the world. And America and the world are better because of it.

And so today we render our final salute. It is a fond salute to a man we love and cherish. It is a grateful salute to a man whose whole extraordinary life was consecrated to service. It is a profoundly respectful salute to a man larger than life, who by any standards was one of the giants of our times. Each of us here will have a special memory of Dwight Eisenhower. I can see him now standing erect, straight, proud, and tall 16 years ago as he took the oath of office as the 34th President of the United States of America.

We salute Dwight David Eisenhower standing there in our memory—first in war, first in peace, and wherever freedom is cherished, first in the hearts of his fellow men.

BENEDICTION

The Reverend EDWARD L. R. ELSON, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. Unto God's most gracious care and protection, we commit you.

The Lord bless you and keep you.

The Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, now and evermore.

And now may the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

(This marks the end of the proceedings, of Sunday, March 30, 1969.)

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER— IN MEMORIAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 174

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a floral wreath to be placed by the catafalque bearing the remains of former President of the United States and General of the Army of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower, while lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States, the expenses of which shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. 174) was considered and unanimously agreed to.

THE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the President of the United States on the death of Dwight David Eisenhower which will be read and laid on the table.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States.

We have lost a great leader, a great friend and a great man. I know there are many members of the Congress who had the privilege of serving under his military leadership, and who later, during his eight years, as President, shared with him in the building of a better America. He had a profound respect for the traditions, the institutions and the instruments of our nation. He leaves to the Congress and to all Americans the spirit of patriotism and statesmanship beyond party which marked his entire career. As we grieve at his death, we all will recall that spirit, which can guide

and sustain us in our tasks ahead. He has been an inspiration to us all, and ours is a better government because he walked among us.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 28, 1969.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, beloved former President of the United States of America. The message, ordered to be laid on the table, is as follows:

H. RES. 351

Resolved, That the House of Representatives had learned with profound regret and sorrow of the death of General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, beloved former President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That in recognition of the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious soldier and statesman, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public stations, the Speaker shall appoint a committee of the House to join with such Members of the Senate as may be designated, to attend the funeral services of the former President.

Resolved, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the former President in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the former President, this House do now adjourn.

A RESOLUTION

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished junior Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), I send to the desk Senate Resolution 175 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 175

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, a former President of the United States and General of the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That as a token of honor to his illustrious statesmanship, his leadership in national and world affairs, his distinguished public service to his nation, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station in life, the Senate hereby expresses its deep sensibility of the loss the nation has sustained by his death, and its sympathy with the family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the two Senators from Kansas be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased, to be held at Abilene, Kansas.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Sen-

ate transmit these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, when the inevitable and expected word came, I believe that all of us thought of the life rather than the death of Dwight David Eisenhower.

As a soldier, as a President, and as a citizen, he constantly occupied a great place. Solomon said, "The place showeth the man." And the great places that Eisenhower held, by offer of a free people, did indeed show the man. It revealed that he understood that the high ground of command was useless unless it represented the power to do good. The places he held persuaded him that progress was essential and that good thoughts are no more than good dreams unless action follows.

As a soldier, he believed in peace.

As a President, he gave confidence and stability and a calmness to our people to the end that our acts were brighter and our institutions stronger. Somehow, Eisenhower, befuddled by the world of politics, found strength and truth that the career practitioners of government never learn nor understand.

And now, in his last years as a citizen, he served as an example of what is great in our people and good in our time. One example we might find of greatest comfort is that he was proof once again that in a free society difficult events and hard circumstances will produce the right man at the right time.

Abraham Lincoln once said:

If I went West, I think I would go to Kansas.

Ike now goes west to Kansas, from whence he came, and to the rewards that God assures all mankind.

THE PEACEMAKER

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today the world mourns Dwight David Eisenhower, and while there is a sense of profound loss, there is not despair. After a full life of service, his memory is unquestionably forever secure in the affections of his fellow men everywhere. He was truly a leader of men and of nations in war and in peace.

His dreams as a boy in Abilene, Kans., could never have envisioned the heights he was to scale in his lifetime. From a family of humble origins in the heartland of America, General Eisenhower rose to command successfully the largest military force ever assembled.

The honesty and sincerity so characteristic of this man throughout his life can be traced to the spiritual heritage of his ancestors and strong guidance from his mother. His broad grin and good humor that reflected these qualities made him a popular idol and were part of his magic. Wherever seen throughout the world, people reacted to the special qualities exuded by this man. Winston Churchill understood these qualities and

once commented that Ike "was a great commander, who not only can lead an army, but can stir men's hearts."

The contributions made by General Eisenhower are legend. His success in time of war marked him as a great leader of men. Thereafter his unparalleled success in politics underscored the respect and confidence he enjoyed in America.

It is only natural that those of us from Kansas have always exhibited special pride in General Eisenhower, for as President Nixon so eloquently stated yesterday, General Eisenhower "did come from the heart of America—the geographical and spiritual heart."

General Eisenhower once said:

I come from the people, the ordinary people.

Kansas are proud to be termed ordinary people and especially proud and honored that the people from whence he came were Kansas people.

His great triumphs and deeds were always marked by the extra dimensions of his personality, his character, and his humanity.

On behalf of all Kansans, I proudly salute General Eisenhower as we pause to commemorate his greatness.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of 23 accomplishments which former President Eisenhower thought were most significant in his term, and also a prayer for a friend which President Eisenhower read at Morningside Heights, N.Y., on the morning of his election day which I had prepared for him the night before.

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

A PRAYER FOR A FRIEND

(By HUGH SCOTT)

Dear God, in all things Thy will be done. If it please Thee that Thou shalt give to us the victory, help him to judge that which is surely good, to turn aside from all unworthiness.

Help him to share and to hold that faith shown bright in the eyes of the little children along the many places of his going.

Help him to follow after the ways that lead to peace, that by Thy grace the sounds of battle may be stilled, our sons returned to field or marketplace.

Help him, by high example, to bring our people together in friendly amity and tolerant accord that each may, in his own fashion, freely enjoy the fruits of a peaceful, happy land.

Help him, above all, O Lord, to be himself. Amen.

(Prepared on election eve in November 1952 and read by General Eisenhower on the morning of election day while standing by the fireside mantel in his home in Morningside Heights in New York City.)

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mar. 31, 1969]

EISENHOWER LISTED 23 TOP ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 8 YEARS AS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In a heretofore unpublicized letter, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower listed the end of the Korean War, the first civil rights law in 80 years and 21 other events as principal accomplishments of his Administration.

And he wrote critically of those who take department and words rather than achievements as the measure of people in responsible positions.

The letter was written Oct. 18, 1966, from Eisenhower's Gettysburg, Pa., farm to James C. Hagerty, press secretary during the Eisenhower presidency.

Hagerty read it Sunday on television during coverage of memorial ceremonies for Gen. Eisenhower, who died Friday. Hagerty is an ABC executive.

In the letter, Eisenhower said: "A few days ago when asked for a list of accomplishments of the Republican Administration I dashed these off from the 'top of my head' along with a few comments."

The list:

Statehood of Alaska and Hawaii.
Building of St. Lawrence Seaway.
End of Korean War; thereafter no American killed in combat.

Largest reduction of taxes to that time.

First civil rights law in 80 years.

Prevention of Communistic efforts to dominate Iran, Guatemala, Lebanon, Taiwan, South Vietnam.

Reorganization of the Defense Department. Initiation, and great progress in, most ambitious road program by any nation in all history.

Slowing up and practical elimination of inflation.

Initiation of space program with successful orbit in less than three years, starting from scratch.

Initiating a strong ballistic missile program.

Conceiving and building the Polaris program, with ships operating at sea within a single administration.

Starting federal Medical Care for the aged (Kerr-Mills).

Desegregation in Washington, D.C., and Armed Forces even without laws.

Fighting for responsible fiscal and financial policies throughout eight years.

Extension of OASI (Social Security) coverage to over 10 million persons.

Intelligent application of federal aid to education (Defense Education Bill).

Preservation, for the first time in American history, of adequate military establishment after cessation of war.

Using federal power to enforce orders of a federal court in Arkansas, with no loss of life (Little Rock school crisis).

Good will journeys to more than score of nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, South Africa and in the Pacific.

Establishment of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Initiation of plan for social progress in Latin America after obtaining necessary authorization from Congress for \$500 million—later called Alliance for Progress.

Atoms for Peace proposal.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may have 21 days to include in the RECORD their remarks on the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower, and that remarks at the desk prepared by Senators who are absent be printed in the RECORD as if delivered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, to all that is mortal comes the day of dissolution. What comfort there is in the fact that to the moment when the shadow of death hovered over him, he was lucid, peaceful, and ready. What counts now is the lesson of his life.

We refer to Washington as the Father of our Country. Eisenhower was a father to the country. He came at a time when concern and ferment were everywhere. He came when an uneasy Nation needed

him. In his touch was that magic balm to dissipate fear, to restore confidence, and to set the Nation on the high road again.

What words or what phrase best describes his impact on the people? I would have to say from my friendship with him that it was the "wholesome touch." Perhaps there are times when a Nation needs brilliance in diplomacy, skill in administration, in-depth background on legislative needs. But there are also times when a Nation needs an abiding father with the wholesome approach of a national leader, and this is precisely what he brought when it was needed.

Years ago, a Senator said to me:

If there were no third-term limit, Eisenhower could be elected and reelected as long as he lived, because people believe in him.

To that I replied:

And because he believes in people.

Prior to World War II, he might have been considered just another among many officers in the U.S. Army. But there was a difference. He did his homework and he did it well. And when the time came to find a grand captain for the vast and serious task which confronted the world, he was ready. The military hierarchy, whose task it was to find an outstanding planner and tactician, made no mistake.

First, he became the commander in chief of the U.S. forces in Europe. Later he became commander in chief of the Allied forces in Africa. Later he became supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

It was all done with so little personal publicity. It was done without propaganda. It was not glory but victory that he sought.

How comparatively little we heard about his rescue of Africa from British disaster. How little we heard about his healing touch in dissipating the fear and gloom in Britain after the tragic retreat to Dunkirk. Only when he mounted the grand assault from the beaches of Normandy did we hear much of him. Eleven months later the enemy surrendered.

I was privileged to be present at the Thanksgiving service in Rheims, France. It was the day after victory. I saw him there. But I also saw something else—humble people, kneeling in church, expressing their gratitude for victory and their appreciation for his service and leadership.

It was not so strange that a grateful people in this land should turn to him in time of peace for guidance and leadership. They felt that one who could meet the challenge of Hitler could also meet the challenges and complexities of the postwar period. So from supreme commander he became President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. It was not so much some vast, undisclosed, administrative talent which endeared him to the people, but the rightness of his outlook, his humane views, his compassionate heart, and his dedication to the cause of peace.

In his day, many things were contrived to serve the cause of continuing

peace. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into being. The U.S. Information Agency was created. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was ratified. An International Finance Corporation was created. An International Atomic Energy Agency was approved. A U.S. Development Loan Fund was established. A mutual security pact with Japan was consummated. There were many others—all of them designed to serve the cause of peace.

As this effort to serve the cause of peace and understanding continued, he was always mindful of the inescapable fact that to give effective leadership to the free world we ourselves must always be strong and secure. There were many things to attest that fact.

The first nuclear submarine was approved. The U.S. Air Force Academy was established. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was created. The Defense Reorganization Act came into being. The National Defense Education Act was consummated. These and others were designed to maintain a military posture which would command respect.

But even as he sought to serve the cause of peace and security, he was equally mindful of the needs of the Nation at home. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was established, the better to coordinate the services of the Federal Government in this field. Social security benefits were broadened. The research and assistance program on air pollution was enacted. The minimum wage increase was approved. The Interstate Highway Act came into being. The basic Civil Rights Act—the first in more than 80 years—was consummated. There were so many others, including medical care for the aged, small business investment, poultry products inspection, library service, water facilities, the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, return to the States of their rights to submerged lands, the Korean GI bill of rights, and the Great Plains program.

This—all this—is a monument to the universality of mind and heart and spirit of one who in our time achieved greatness without losing his humility, who was loyally served because he was esteemed, and who found a place deep in the throbbing hearts of Americans and the world because they loved him.

A TRIBUTE FROM MEXICO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram received from the Honorable Luis M. Farias, President, Gran Commission of the Congress of the United Mexican States.

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

GRAN COMMISSION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

Mexico City, Mexico, March 29, 1969.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Capitol Hill,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MIKE: Once more I must address you in mourning. A great American has died leaving a feeling of emptiness. Courageous in war, firm in his handling of public affairs, full of warmth in personal relations, Dwight D.

Eisenhower left many friends in all corners of the world. To my country he always showed his fondness. Please accept my condolences.

HON. LUIS M. FARIAS,
President.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we were a nation at war; Dwight David Eisenhower, general, did much to end it.

We were of an Atlantic community on the verge of a second great war; Dwight David Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, NATO, did much to prevent it.

We were a people torn by political dissension and ideological confusion; Dwight D. Eisenhower, President, did much to calm it.

We were of a world divided by ideology into hostile camps; Dwight D. Eisenhower, statesman, threw across the chasm the lines of human contact.

This man entered into the service of his country as a young lieutenant of the armies; he left its service as President of the United States. Until his death, his counsel remained at the call of his successors; it was sought, in turn, by President Kennedy, President Johnson, and President Nixon.

Why is it that the trust which he had from friends in his earliest years enlarged into a trust of countless millions in this country and throughout the world? Was it because Dwight D. Eisenhower was a friendly man, warm with the strengths and weaknesses of his humanity? Was it because he was a wise man with a folk wisdom of rural America, enriched by an ever-widening experience in the affairs of the Nation and the world? Was it because he was a dependable man, with a determined but dogmatic-free dedication to his duties, his country, and the ideals of freedom?

It was for all these reasons and more that Dwight D. Eisenhower was trusted. He was trusted, in the end, because he was the personification of a trusted America. He incarnated America's revulsion with the Nazi-racism of his era and America's compassion for all those who suffered under its ruthless political-militarism. He expressed America's simple hope for a world of peace and order. His smile spoke vividly of America's friendship for all peoples.

The era which he personified is gone; Dwight D. Eisenhower is gone. Yet, they are not gone. They are tied together—the man and his times. Together, they are woven into the Nation's continuing effort to give full meaning to the Constitution's promise for all citizens. Together, they are forever a part of the world's search for a peaceful order of life for all peoples.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890–1969, boy from Abilene, soldier, general, President, and before all else, decent American.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower whom I knew well before he had achieved the rank of general and long before he sought the Presidency. I met him when he was G-5 at the Pentagon in 1941, when I first came to Washington and became a civilian aide to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

I had occasion to see the general in that service before Pearl Harbor and then had occasion to serve under him

when he was in command in the European Theater both in the United Kingdom and in Algiers, North Africa.

After the war, I had the privilege, I think, of being among the first to suggest that he should seek the Presidency in 1948. I then joined with 18 or 19 other Members of the House, at the end of 1951, in urging him to stand for the Presidency as the nominee of the Republican Party. Then, of course, I had the great privilege of working for his election in 1952 and in running with him in 1956 when I first sought election to the Senate from New York.

Over the years I have seen a great deal of General Eisenhower. I saw him, of course, while he was President. Thereafter, as he gradually withdrew from activities, I saw him again in Palm Springs, Calif., and at Gettysburg, Pa.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was one of America's really genuine heroes in the eyes of its people. As so many have said—and as President Nixon said so beautifully yesterday—he was a man of tremendous warmth and sentiment, a very personable man, one with a great sense of humor, deep feeling, and passionate conviction. He could get very angry, but anger never controlled his actions. He could be the warmest, the dearest, the most special human being on earth. Just to see him with Mamie in his later years would make anyone understand that.

I heard stories from a wide range of individuals—from the generals who served under him, like Al Gruenther, and the dressmakers who served Mamie, like those in New York—which proved that to them he was, uniformly, the greatest human being.

Our Nation and the world have lost a great leader in war and a great champion of peace. For Dwight D. Eisenhower was that rare military captain who genuinely renounced the very calling which put him among the historic greats.

Dwight David Eisenhower was one of the greatest friends the people of the world ever had. A commanding personality, he inspired trust and confidence through his warmth, compassion, and simple lack of pretension. These unique qualities of leadership enabled him to bring together the clashing interests of many nations into the greatest wartime alliance in Western civilization. He, as much as any man in history, represented the aspirations of free people the world over to defeat tyranny and maintain peace through the collective strength of the free.

Mr. President, the evaluations of history are always interesting, especially for one, like myself, who has lived with a man—as so many others have—like Dwight D. Eisenhower. I had the rather interesting opportunity to try that out. The New York Times' Sunday magazine, some years ago, published an interesting and informative piece evaluating Presidents, and where they stood in the hierarchy of greatness in the eyes of their countrymen. They did not rate President Eisenhower very high. They put others ahead of him.

I protested that. The general got a great kick out of my protest. The New York Times printed my letter in which I

stated that I thought he was a great President. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that letter be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, greatness consists not only of great achievements—and I think it is only fair to say that Dwight Eisenhower's greatest achievement was in leading the forces of victory in World War II—but also lies in the good sense and the wit, even the brilliance, not to do some things, to keep the Nation from doing them.

I think that General Eisenhower could just as easily have gotten into the Vietnam trap as his successors, but he did not. I think that it was just as hard to make peace in Korea as it will prove to be in Vietnam; but he managed to carry it off. It took a very long time to do so. It posed great difficulties.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was the first President of my party since 1932 after 20 years out of power. It would have been possible for President Eisenhower to pursue a negative course. The party had been in opposition for a very long time, under a conservative, perhaps an isolationist influence. He did not pursue that course. On the contrary.

Although I had many differences with him, especially in the field of civil rights and economics, he brought the Republican Party into the mainstream of modern American political thought. Even in such areas as health, it is too often forgotten that President Eisenhower's administration produced the first medical care plan which had really seriously been put before Congress. It was defeated in the other body, where I was serving at that time; but, nonetheless, President Eisenhower's administration produced it. And so with a whole host of other developments. The Republican tradition on civil rights was extended by the first breakthrough on civil rights legislation since Reconstruction days, desegregation in the District of Columbia, and the will to use Federal troops in order to sustain Federal safeguards for the individual American.

But above all, President Eisenhower made his greatest contribution in foreign policy, confirming and extending America's role as a world power concerned with the development of free societies everywhere, but ever cautious to avoid precipitating a conflict in such troubled areas as Berlin and Vietnam. As historian Henry Steele Commager has written:

History will accord Eisenhower a major part of the credit for the generosity and maturity with which the United States accepted and discharged her obligations during the Fifties; it will accord him credit for preventing the Republican Party—and perhaps the country—from going down the dusty road to a sterile isolationism at a crucial moment in history.

Thus, Mr. President, I rise to join the leadership and my colleagues in paying tribute to a great, a warm, and a happy American.

Interestingly enough, because of his

temperament, his tremendous optimism, and his unflagging will to live, I think that he will be an inspiration to our youth, in spite of their changing and rather restless character. Those of us who remember him as the immensely popular wartime commander and peacetime Chief Executive will always think of him as a great champion of peace. He knew war well but renounced it. We all know of his "open skies" proposal and his goals in disarmament and arms control, and we hope that they will guide our own actions today.

For Mrs. Javits and myself I extend our warmest sympathies to Mamie Eisenhower, whom we both know, and to John and his children, whom the President loved so much. The comfort of that family is in the fact that Dwight Eisenhower was a man who kept the light of faith in America's traditions and institutions more brightly and inspiringly lit than any other man in modern history. He will always remain a beautiful, inspiring, warm figure for that reason, as well as a most pleasant memory in my heart and the hearts of a whole host of Americans who, like myself, had the privilege of warm personal contact with him.

EXHIBIT 1

EISENHOWER GREAT

To the EDITOR:

With reference to your article by Arthur M. Schlesinger, "Our Presidents: A Rating by 75 Historians" (July 29), I have no desire to quarrel with such an eminent group but I found their evaluation of Dwight D. Eisenhower as an "average" President extraordinary.

Perhaps Professor Schlesinger did, too, for he found it necessary to at least offer a defense for their surprising evaluation: " * * * Eisenhower, the most recent, and consequently, the hardest of the Presidents to evaluate. * * * "

I believe that as history is evaluated in the perspective of time even this same group of historians would come to agree that President Eisenhower deserves the label of "great" for his achievements in the cause of peace (Korea, United Nations, Middle East, etc.); for his impact on the course of the Republican Party (decisively putting it on the road in favor of a reasonable Government role in the country's welfare and preventing a resurgence of isolationism); and for giving the nation an unparalleled sense of moral dedication and unity when it was most needed.

JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER: A GOOD MAN

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, Dwight David Eisenhower was a good man. A military strategist, a statesman, leader of his political party, a humanitarian, an educator—all of these accomplishments marked his fruitful life. But ask the average citizen of the world how he would describe Dwight David Eisenhower in a few words and chances are he would simply say: "He was a good man."

How many leaders of men would qualify for such a description? He achieved great power without ever really grasping for it. He was disappointed when friends disagreed with him but he never personalized opposition. His temper flared on occasion, but his aim was only to assure excellence.

The "man from Abilene" probably was

liked by a broader cross section of Americans than any other public figure of his times and this in fact served as the basis of his wide appeal. It was his inner spiritual force that caused his outward radiation of goodness and charm and gained him acceptance at home and abroad as a man of profound good will. He always preferred to conciliate opposing points of view rather than to demand strict obedience to his orders. And his manifest sincerity disarmed even those who opposed him.

As a friend of both generals and captains of industry, he left as his legacy a warning of the dangers inherent in the military-industrial complex. As a military man, he desired above all else and worked without cessation for one goal—a lasting peace in his time.

In fact, the choice of every means, the foundation of every decision made by Dwight Eisenhower during his long service to our country, has been a judgment whether the cause of peace would thereby be served. Several years ago, looking back on his career, Dwight Eisenhower said that he regarded the greatest achievement in which he had participated to have been the defeat of Nazi Germany only 11 months after the Normandy invasion and an 8-year Presidency without war. Typically, he felt his greatest disappointment was our inability to bring about a lasting accord with the Soviet Union, for he had hoped the years of his Presidency would bring us to a place where we could say that a just and permanent peace was in sight.

The affection for him knows no boundaries among men. His appeal is universal and his lifetime of service to his fellow man had some impact on virtually every person on the face of the globe.

Dwight David Eisenhower marched through the history of his times with other great men—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Sir Winston Churchill, George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Charles de Gaulle, and all of the others in the world's capitals and on its battlefields. And his warmth as a man, let alone his military and diplomatic skills, was the equal of any of his contemporaries and superior to most.

Let us not forget on this day what Dwight Eisenhower said to us at the end of his 8 years in the White House:

To all of the peoples of the world I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration. We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease, and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth; and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

Today, leaders of the world have come to Washington to pay tribute to our 34th President. We are grateful for their display of affection and high regard for this truly great man. But the eulogy that would have meant most to him, however, would not come from such great figures, but from that citizen of the world whose

simple but profound tribute today would be: "Dwight David Eisenhower was a good man."

Just before he died, Dwight Eisenhower said that he had always loved his wife, his children, his grandchildren, and his country.

I should like to express the deepest sorrow to Mamie Eisenhower, who had stood by his side for so many years, and who, in recent months, had borne the greatest part of the burden of the Nation and the world as the general's health failed. Her accomplishments, her dignity, and her greatness in what she had contributed to him through his lifetime should never be underestimated.

A very special relationship also existed between Dwight Eisenhower and his brother Milton. Often, during the course of his Presidency, he told me that Milton Eisenhower should have really been President. That showed the respect he had for his brother, to whom he turned many times for guidance and judgment.

Though he had a great respect for all the members of his family, there was a very special affection between Dwight Eisenhower and his brother Milton. I think every Member of this body would recognize the wonderful relationship those two men had.

So I extend particularly to my friend Milton Eisenhower my deep sorrow, but also a sense of gratitude in knowing how much he had been able to contribute to his brother.

On this day, when we join with his family in mourning their loss, we can say that his family, his friends, and his country will always love Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I join Senators in paying tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower. I first met General Eisenhower during the maneuvers in the Carolinas in the days before we became involved in the Second World War. Then I visited his headquarters in Belgium during the war. I visited him in Paris when he was in command of the newly established NATO forces. And, of course, I knew him here at home.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was an unusual person. To my way of thinking, he is one of the really great men of America. He had unusually great achievements in the military service, both as commanding officer of the Allied forces during the great crusade in Europe—a successful crusade, a crusade that was a victory not only for our country but for many of the countries that had been overrun and for many of the countries that had little hope of ever attaining freedom—and as Chief of Staff of the Army, after his assignment was over in the expeditions in Europe.

Then he became commander of the first NATO forces in Europe; and I think to him must go a great deal of credit for welding together the forces of the different countries participating in NATO.

Finally in that connection, I saw General Montgomery, on television, make a short statement in which he paid tribute to General Eisenhower. In spite of the differences that they sometimes had and the difficulties that they encountered in working together, he paid high tribute to

General Eisenhower for the masterly job that he did in welding together the forces of the various countries in the Allied effort during World War II.

I was impressed by a statement that I heard made on TV last night when the representative of the Tunisian Government came to the microphones at Dulles Airport. He said that Tunis and all Tunisians were grateful to President Eisenhower because he had brought freedom to their country; and he said that, as a matter of fact, every freedom-loving person in the world owed a debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, because he had opened up so many countries that had little hope prior thereto.

President Eisenhower, after completing his service as head of the NATO forces, became President of the United States. I have said, in answer to questions put to me with reference to the 1952 campaign, that I felt that President Eisenhower was destined almost from the time he was nominated to be elected President, and that I believed it was because of the great, warm place that he had in the hearts of Americans, particularly the parents of American boys whom he had commanded in the crusade in Europe.

President Nixon, yesterday, in paying his eulogy to President Eisenhower, referred to something that was first said of President Washington—and, you know, when we think of the two, there are many similarities that can be drawn. He said that Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied the unusual place of being first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of the freedom-loving people all over the world for whom he had done so much.

I think that was a very fitting statement regarding President Eisenhower. I join with those who say that he was a man of great kindness, gentleness, and firmness in his convictions. He was a man of big heart, whom the American people came to love and whom, with hearts full of gratitude, they will always remember.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I join my fellow Senators in paying my respects to General Eisenhower and to the members of his family.

Volumes have been and will continue to be written about the achievements of this great American, Dwight David Eisenhower, but if it were all to be summed up in just a few words it would be to say: "General Eisenhower was a good man, a man of integrity, a man dedicated to the cause of peace, and one who took great pride in serving his country and his fellow man."

With his passing, free men everywhere have lost a good friend, but we can take comfort in the knowledge that our country and the world are better places in which to live as the result of his life.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a very solemn occasion we observe today, as the Nation prepares to bury one of the outstanding citizens of this century, General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower. It is fitting that every one of us pay tribute to him; for in thinking back over his remarkable life and reflecting upon his personal qualities, there is much we can learn as well as admire.

I believe that the words of a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., spoken about Theodore Roosevelt, can be said as well of Dwight Eisenhower:

He was a great patriot, a great man; above all a great American. His country was the ruling mastering passion of his life from the beginning even unto the end.

General Eisenhower first became known to the American people when he was named Supreme Allied Commander in the European Theater in World War II. For those any younger than myself it is almost impossible to recreate the tension and the drama of those days. World War II was perhaps the last time when the unity of this Nation was complete and the private interests of our citizens subordinate to an overriding national cause. Many of us lost brothers, sons, and fathers in that war. But no one had any doubt about why these sacrifices had to be made. As the ships set out across the English Channel, bearing with them the hopes of free civilization; and as the President of the United States raised a simple prayer for their success to Almighty God, the Nation knew that the responsibility for developing and coordinating and seeing through what still stands as the most massive and difficult military operation in the history of the world, was in the hands of one man—Dwight Eisenhower.

What he did in those years made him a hero to all Americans and a liberator to many of the nations of the world. This gave him the overriding respect and popularity that allowed him to be a force for peace and world leadership.

General Eisenhower was a career soldier. He embodied the best qualities of the military as those qualities are expressed in the motto of the West Point he loved so much—in the words "duty, honor, country."

It is said that Americans neglect their military in times of peace and rush for its protection in time of danger. Watching the change from what the Armed Forces were in 1939 to what they became in 1942, General Eisenhower could certainly see merit in that view. But he believed—and he made it very clear in his actions and statements as President—that the Armed Forces, just as the executive and legislative branches of the Government, are servants of the people and that their preparations and activities must stay within the confines of public policy, even if that policy later turns out to be wrong. This is their duty to their country and it is what distinguishes a nation directed by its people from a people directed by their state.

As President of the United States for 8 years, General Eisenhower made significant accomplishments. He was the American President who negotiated an end to a war without insisting on capitulation. He made the first approaches toward a reduction of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union through his atoms-for-peace proposal. He created the first program for economic aid to Latin America. On major foreign policy decisions, like the reaction to the French defeat in Indochina and the military action in Suez, he exercised

a wholesome restraint on our use of power.

Here at home he was the first President forced to use the power of the Federal Government to enforce the law of the land on equal opportunity in education, and he was instrumental in bringing about the acceptance by all political parties of the most basic domestic reforms accomplished since 1933. But in many ways his major accomplishment was that he helped to unify the United States and helped to calm it after a period of intense domestic conflict and bitterness. He led us through a useful period of tranquillity in which we prepared for new assaults upon our country's problems.

Many look back upon the Eisenhower years as a period of calm that will never again be with us. Perhaps, as Abraham Lincoln said:

The dogmas of the quiet past are not adequate for the stormy present.

But certainly the qualities of personality that Dwight Eisenhower had—which had so much to do with his success—his religious faith, his humility and his candor, his ability to bring men together—certainly these examples can help us in the stormy present. And as Ralph Waldo Emerson said of Abraham Lincoln:

His heart was as great as the world, there was no room in it to hold the memory of the wrongs.

And of course, Dwight Eisenhower's great personal courage in the face of declining health in the last few years stands as a great testimony to all his personal qualities—all of his courage.

It is in reflecting on these qualities, as well as on his life, that every American, on this solemn day of memory and prayer, can draw strength and hope from the life and example of Dwight David Eisenhower for the future.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, today I sadly join the millions of mourners throughout the world who are paying tribute to the memory of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

From out of the volumes that have been written and from the new comments that are sure to be made, one single thread in the life of Dwight Eisenhower seems to me to have endured beyond all the other outstanding characteristics of this great man: That was his continuing contribution to world peace.

Many men have sought this elusive goal, but few have added so much to this massive effort that has consumed the talents and energies of so many over the ages.

I hope these remarks are free of vanity or are not too highly personalized—they are meant to be neither—when I point out that my generation is uniquely a product of the Eisenhower age.

I entered the Navy in World War II at the age of 17, in the midst of General Eisenhower's preparations for ultimate victory in Europe. I returned from the service to enter law school in the midst of the Korean war. Then followed his election to the Presidency and the end of the Korean hostilities.

My beginning years as a practicing lawyer were during the stability of the Eisenhower administration, and the focus of much of my effort and attention since coming to the U.S. Senate has been an effort to implement the Eisenhower-Strauss plan for a series of nuclear desalting plants to reach the root causes of conflict in the strife-torn Middle East.

I recall with pride and satisfaction my conversations with the former President Eisenhower, at his office at Gettysburg, about the philosophy and form of his grand proposal for the Middle East and his counsel and advice on measures calculated to bring about its implementation.

My store of experience and knowledge is richer, as is the country's and the world's, for the talents and the time of Dwight David Eisenhower.

Mr. President, I extend my heartfelt sympathy and condolences to Mrs. Eisenhower and her family on my own behalf, on behalf of my wife, and on behalf of my mother, who served in Congress and was a friend of the Eisenhower family.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, Dwight David Eisenhower's great strength as a leader was that the people had confidence in him.

He was trusted by the people of the United States as few men ever have been.

Virginia lays claim to a special relationship to Dwight Eisenhower. His mother, Ida Stover, was born and reared in Augusta County, about 10 miles south of Harrisonburg. It is interesting to note in passing that Abraham Lincoln's father was born about 10 miles north of Harrisonburg, in Rockingham County.

Ida Stover was born 107 years ago in a small white frame farm house near Fort Defiance, Augusta County. She lived the first 21 years of her life in that area. It was after the death of her parents that she went West and was one of the first women admitted to Lane College, LeCompton, Kans. It was there that she met David Eisenhower, the general's father.

General Eisenhower was proud of his mother having been a Virginian. Addressing the Virginia Legislature in 1946, he opened his brief remarks with these words:

It is one of the high honors of my life to return to a joint meeting of the Legislature of the State in which my mother was born and reared.

Virginians responded with affection to Dwight David Eisenhower. He was enormously popular in our State.

In the summer of 1948, the Democratic State convention called on General Eisenhower to seek the Democratic nomination for President—and the State convention pledged to the general its delegates' support at the Democratic National Convention to be held in Philadelphia.

Four years later, when Dwight Eisenhower was the presidential nominee of the Republican Party, he carried Virginia handily, and 4 years later increased his majority.

While he became the supreme commander of the greatest army in the history of the world and later President of the United States, the most powerful position in the world, he remained to

the end the same approachable, lovable "Ike."

Freeman Gosden, a native of Richmond, Va., who reached fame and fortune in California and was a neighbor and constant companion to General Eisenhower in Palm Springs, Calif., during recent years, gave me, last night, this interesting insight into the late President.

The former President, said Mr. Gosden, liked to shop in the supermarkets. Frequently he would gather his golfing companions, Mr. Gosden, Mr. George Allen, and sometimes Mr. Randolph Scott—who has many family connections in Jefferson County, W. Va.—and would go to the local market to buy groceries. He would pick out a cart, push it himself, make his purchases and instruct the butcher how to cut the beef. When he would be recognized and spoken to, he always would take off his hat with a bow to the lady speaking to him.

Yes; Dwight David Eisenhower walked with kings, but he never lost the common touch.

On Saturday, March 29, 1969, the Richmond Times-Dispatch published an editorial captioned: "Dwight David Eisenhower: A Greatly Beloved Leader." It was written by the longtime editor of the Times-Dispatch, now retired, Virginia Dabney.

It is so beautifully written, and it captures so well the spirit of our late President, that I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER: A GREATLY BELOVED LEADER

The world's most beloved man is dead. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER was not the most brilliant man of his time or the most erudite or the most widely read. But he had a personality which inspired affection throughout the globe. Wherever he went in the years after World War II, cries of "Ike" resounded on every hand, and signs bearing the words "We Like Ike" were widely displayed.

It was the affection and trust which he inspired, no less than the admiration, which made him an unbeatable Republican candidate for president in 1952 and 1956. The Democrats had been in power for 20 years, and they seemed destined to stay there for 20 more when GENERAL EISENHOWER was persuaded to become a candidate.

His two terms gave the country a period of stability and orderly progress, free from wars and riots, which were in happy contrast to the hectic era in which we find ourselves today. So-called intellectuals were never happier than when ridiculing PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—for his sometimes confused sentences at press conferences, his fondness for golf, and so on. But he gave the United States a welcome interlude from hopelessly unbalanced budgets and colossal and continuing deficit spending, from grafting "five percenters" and other chiselers, from perpetual catering to this or that bloc of voters.

HE CRUSHED HITLER

GENERAL EISENHOWER's career in World War II made him one of the great military figures in American annals. His role as supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe imposed upon him the duty of deciding when to invade HITLER's "Festung Europa," in the face of German mines, bombs, shells, and machine guns.

Storms along the English Channel in early June, 1944, made the invasion potentially disastrous. But GENERAL EISENHOWER got all the expert advice he could from every quarter, and then he alone decided, despite the obvious risks, to send the vast Allied armada through the channel fogs against the heavily fortified coast of Normandy on the early morning of June 6. The rest, the saying goes, is history.

EISENHOWER was a world figure after the war, and both political parties wanted him to run for the presidency. After much pressure from numerous directions, he finally consented—primarily as a public duty. He had taken practically no part in politics up to that time. He decided to join the Republican party and to let his name be placed in nomination at the Republican National Convention of 1952. Once he got the nomination, he was unbeatable for two terms.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER was a "good" man, in the best sense of the word. His face bespoke honesty and integrity, and he looked you in the eye when he talked to you. His flashing smile was of well-nigh incredible dimensions, and lit up a room like a giant electric bulb.

He was never stuffy, never impressed with his own importance. He was considerate of the feelings of others, no matter how humble they might be. The latter trait is illustrated in an episode which occurred during "Ike's" presidency, at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Statler Hotel in Washington.

A GENEROUS GESTURE

As the waiters were removing the dishes, one ill-fated waiter dropped an entire tray within a few feet of Mr. EISENHOWER at the speaker's table. The tray hit the floor with a noise that sounded like an exploding bomb. Secret Service men leaped from behind potted palms, and the poor waiter stood there amid the debris, looking as though the end of the world had come.

"Ike" reached into his pocket, took out a couple of bills, and pressed them into the waiter's hand. Nobody saw him do it except the lady who was seated next him. It was a generous and characteristic gesture.

The jibes at PRESIDENT EISENHOWER because he played golf fairly frequently were entirely uncalled for. Other Presidents have been similarly careful of their health, and they had to be, in order not to break themselves down.

In a conversation in 1947, when he was Army Chief of Staff, he revealed that whereas the bursitis in his left shoulder was much better, he had developed an arthritic condition in both forearms. The doctors had told him, he said, that if he didn't use them actively, the arms would atrophy.

So he said he had just taken golfing lessons in Florida from "Joe" Kirkwood, the professional, and added: "As soon as the weather opens up it'll be nine holes a day, or at least twice a week."

He did not seem alarmed over the prospect that his forearms might atrophy, and as matters turned out, they never did, presumably because he followed the advice of his doctors and played golf regularly from that time on.

The facts as to his arthritic forearms have never been published before, as far as we are aware. Why he did not make them known, and thereby avoid much unfair criticism is a mystery. We reveal them now in justice to GENERAL EISENHOWER.

Statistics showed that he was not absent from his office any more than PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, for example, if as much. Yet he was sneered at regularly and over the years because of his fondness for golf.

HE KNEW U.S. HISTORY

As for the charge that Mr. EISENHOWER seldom read anything, he was more widely read than he got credit for. One expects a president of the United States to be well acquainted with American history, and espe-

cially with the administrations of predecessors in office. But when "Ike" was Army Chief of Staff, soon after World War II, with no thought of becoming president, he was nevertheless well versed in the history of the men who had occupied the White House. This was obvious to persons who talked with him informally at the time.

Virginia lays claim to a special relationship to DWIGHT EISENHOWER, since his mother, Ida Stover, was born and grew up in Augusta County. Ida Stover's birth on May 1, 1862, took place in a small white frame farmhouse at the bottom of a hill near a creek in the area of Fort Defiance, 10 miles from Staunton. She lived there or nearby for the first 21 years of her life.

Ida Stover went West after the death of her parents, and was one of the first women admitted to Lane College, Leocompton, Kan. It was there that she met David Eisenhower, to whom she was later married. They moved to Texas, and seven sons were born to them. Dwight David was the most eminent, but each of the six who lived to manhood made his mark.

Many Virginians were not aware that DWIGHT EISENHOWER's mother was a Virginian until 1946, when the General came to Richmond as aide to Winston Churchill, who addressed the Virginia General Assembly. Mr. Churchill made the principal address, but "Ike" almost stole the show with a brief talk made in response to repeated cries from the audience that he say something.

HIS VIRGINIA MOTHER

"Ladies and gentlemen," said GENERAL EISENHOWER in opening his impromptu remarks, "It is one of the high honors of my life to return to a joint meeting of the legislature of the state in which my mother was born and reared." A few other equally simple and sincere sentences followed. The talk made as deep an impression as the more formal address of Mr. Churchill.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER's early days in Denison, Tex., and Abilene, Kan., where his mother and father strove to rear and educate their six sons, influenced his future life for the better. The parents had difficulty making ends meet. The father was a railroad mechanic, a creamery worker, etc. The boys had to find jobs, help with the family chores, and so on. They came up the hard way, but they made it.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER became not only supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe in World War II, but president of the United States. None of these honors "went to his head" or caused him to "lose the common touch." He remained to the end, the same approachable, lovable "Ike," the man whom millions looked up to, and who left an indelible mark on American and world history.

V.D.

WE LOVED "IKE"

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the Nation has lost a great and dearly beloved citizen—one whose death seems to have taken a piece from each of our hearts. History will record that the people of the United States—of all political faiths—respected and trusted him more than any President of recent memory. He and his good wife and family maintained dignity, wholesomeness, and understanding in the White House and wherever they went.

Perhaps the most memorable day in my life occurred on May 13, 1965, when I spent an entire day with this great man. We flew out from Gettysburg together to Grinnell, Iowa, where he spent the day at Grinnell College, visiting the classrooms and answering questions, and capping it with a fine address to

the entire student body that evening. He made similar campus visits on several occasions in his later years, because he had a deep affection for young people and wished to do what he could to help them face the responsibilities of good citizenship which would soon be theirs.

Our country is the better for what will be known as the Eisenhower years—years which have now ended but which should inspire all of us to be better citizens.

It will be written that we not only "liked Ike, but that we loved him."

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, teeming and uncounted millions of people, not only in the United States, but also throughout the world, have a sense of genuine loss in the passing of the 34th President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower.

As I have listened to the tributes being paid to President Eisenhower in the Senate today, I have found wholehearted agreement with the eloquent references made to his greatness in war, his ennobling characteristics as a domestic leader, and his qualities of character.

By what strange circumstances do men rise to possess great leadership, great trust, and great affection in the hearts of their countrymen? One cannot prescribe a set formula. Life is not that simple. Political fortunes are not so achieved. It is, rather, by a strange and fortuitous combination of qualities, circumstances, and character.

President Eisenhower possessed qualities which endeared him to people. It was said eloquently by the senior Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIRKSEN) today that Dwight David Eisenhower was a father to the country. I think he did have a father image to the country. But he also had a big brother image. He also had an image of companionship and friendship. If it would not be termed disrespectful, I would say he had the image of a jolly good fellow. He was a forthright man—nothing devious, deceptive, or dissembling about Mr. Eisenhower. People instinctively trusted him and identified themselves with the admirable attributes he exemplified.

Possibly, historians will not characterize him as an activist President, but I think it should be noted that he brought to the White House a conception of staff performance and a willingness and an ability to select good men, to vest confidence in those men, and to delegate to those men genuine responsibility. Perhaps more than any other President to his time, he institutionalized the office of the Presidency. Throughout his term he had keen disappointments but also notable successes. It would take a book adequately to treat with this man.

Permit me to close, Mr. President, by saying that in my opinion he was one of the most beloved Americans of all time.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in expressing my great grief at the passing of our beloved friend, great general, and great President.

In periods of deep grief, such as we are experiencing today, we mortals are often inclined to compensate for our sorrow by allowing our thoughts to revert to happier times.

Like many of my fellow Americans, I, too, have found much needed consolation in the personal memories I associate with our former President's halcyon days.

In particular, I have found a measure of solace in reminiscing about the particularly cheerful periods when I had the privilege of serving him during the inaugural ceremonies for the newly elected President in 1952, and again for the re-elected President 4 years later—the Lincoln Birthday celebrations, the closed-circuit dinners, the informal gatherings at the White House. Those were the happier days, and I shall always cherish them as being among the most enjoyable moments of my life.

I recall a luncheon at Palm Springs, where the host at the luncheon was General Eisenhower. Also present was the son of a former President, Herbert Hoover, Jr.

A group of 10 friends met for lunch to decide whether I should become a candidate for the Senate or not.

One of my friends at the luncheon pointed out, "You have never run for office before. You'll have no chance."

General Eisenhower, pointing to Herbert Hoover, Jr., said, "His father had never run for elective office, and I had never run for elective office. We both got elected President of the United States. Therefore, that should be no objection. Now, what's the next order of business?"

I am pleased to say that it was on that day I decided to become a candidate.

I mention these things today because my recollections, I think, are typical of the reactions of people from San Diego to Bangor, and from Seattle to Miami, all of whom felt a rare and inspiring closeness with this understanding and compassionate man.

For each of us, General Eisenhower was something special—something deeply and intensely personal.

In my case, as I have said, I like to think of those happier inaugural days, especially in 1952.

At the same time, I cannot help remember that those were also days in which we were engaged in a long, bloody war in Korea, and we were weary of the long casualty lists and the apparent failure of our efforts to obtain a timely, just, honorable peace.

These days we sometimes hear people say, "Beware of the judgment of military men." I would remind them that this was a man whose life was dedicated to the military, and who brought us more peace than any other man during my lifetime.

On the domestic scene, there was the restless uncertainty that always accompanies wartime stresses and tensions.

If ever in our history there was a need for a man of heroic principles and inflexible strength, it was in those bleak days of late 1952 and early 1953; and we, as a nation, turned to the man we had just elected as our President to provide us with the leadership and example we so sorely needed.

History has long since written the formal record of his foreign and domestic successes.

But somehow the factual accounts of

the archives seem today to be strangely out of place, cold and insufficient.

For example, we remember mainly in this hour how "I like Ike" was transformed from a political slogan into a personal expression of the national spirit—a spirit based on trust, hope, and integrity.

We remember, too, the Eisenhower years of peace, but within our souls we recognize that the legacy of that era is not only a devotion to the cause of peace, but also, and just as important, a national dedication to the principle that international tranquillity must be accompanied by honor and justice.

In addition, we remember the important domestic progress of the Eisenhower years. But once again the official transcripts fail to tell the entire story; for what we have today, which is even more important than the laws and precedents themselves, is a renewed conviction that social advances must be based on the dignity of the individual rather than the enhancement of the State.

Yes, the most enduring record of General Eisenhower's greatness has been indelibly inscribed, not only in our tomes and records, but also in our hearts and souls and minds, for all time.

For each of us, it is a most personal heritage.

For the Nation as a whole, it is a priceless gift, for he reminded us as no other man has ever done that the State is only as strong as the individuals who compose it.

This was a great, beloved, courageous, kind man.

May he enjoy that special peace reserved for the soldier who has fought the gallant fight and returned to his rightful home.

I extend my sincere sympathy to Mrs. Eisenhower and the entire family in this period of national grief. This is a sad day for our Nation, but it should be a day of rejoicing, because once again we have sent a man to history in whom we can all take great pride.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as I recall Dwight David Eisenhower, I can best recall special qualities of him, as a man, which I believe were basic to his greatness as a world leader.

One of these was his ability to inspire others to have confidence in him and to respect him as a man of integrity and a true disciple of peace, both in his own time and in future time, for the people of his Nation and of the world. Another very great quality of his—his inner strength—made it possible for him to marshal his inner resources to meet the demands upon his thoughts and his physical self, so often heavily placed upon him.

As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in World War II, as president of Columbia University, and ultimately as Chief Executive of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower believed in peace throughout the world; and in his leadership in the interests of peace, he became, as he has been often titled, "truly a citizen of the world."

Although a professional soldier, an expert in the direction of armies, he by his nature was first and foremost a humani-

tarian devoted to the well-being of his fellow man.

This attitude, so basic to his character, was demonstrated in March 1945, just before American Forces crossed the Rhine.

On the particular occasion about which the anecdote has been told and retold, General Eisenhower noted a young soldier who appeared worried and despondent. He approached him and asked, "How are you feeling, son?"

"General," came back the answer, "I'm awful nervous. I was wounded 2 months ago and just got back from the hospital yesterday. I don't feel so good," said the soldier.

"Well," said Eisenhower, "You and I are a good pair, because I am nervous, too. Maybe if we just walk along together to the river we will be good for each other."

This humility, this common bond with those who served under him, was to endear him to millions, and was to become one of the most widely recognized attributes of this very great soldier and dedicated public servant.

Yet, although Dwight Eisenhower had great compassion for others, his own character allowed him no self-pity. When he was only 16, this self-discipline was to serve him well. Blood poisoning developed in his left leg and, as it spread, doctors urged amputation, saying that it was his leg or his life. But this future commander of armies, this future great leader of men and nations, from the depth of his own inborn discipline, refused to have the operation and through his determination and faith was able to walk out of his room on two healthy legs just 3 weeks later.

This same inner strength was exhibited time and again during World War II, when his decisions were responsible for the success of campaigns against the Germans.

It was exhibited when President Eisenhower, in pursuit of peace, flew to Paris for the North Atlantic Council meeting after having suffered a stroke only days before. Although this determined gesture could very probably have brought on another siege of illness, Eisenhower ignored the possible consequences, shouldered his burdens, and applied decisive and imaginative leadership to the critical affairs of state at that period.

Yet Eisenhower was never known, apparently, to be overly imbued with his personal importance. It is said that he approached his tasks as president of Columbia University in a vein of humility and some anxiety as to his ability to do a job so very different from that to which he had devoted his long military career. Having accepted the appointment because of his conviction that he could do a great service for the youth of America through the advancement of education, he nonetheless felt concerned as to his ability to do justice to his new tasks.

At one time, it is reported that this early anxiety which he had felt was mentioned to him after a reception at one of Columbia's affiliated colleges. A professor confided:

You know, General, when we heard you were coming here, some of the faculty were downright scared of you.

General Eisenhower is reported to have replied:

The faculty would have been reassured to know I was scared to death of them.

It is a matter of history now that General Eisenhower, unsure though he might have been about his new position, nonetheless turned in a good performance. He has been credited with being a superb administrator who supported orderly academic freedom and campus democracy.

I have on occasions during recent months thought that had General Eisenhower been president of Columbia University during these times of student unrest, current on our Nation's campuses and universities, he would have set a tone of self-discipline and responsible leadership which might well have provided a model for similar behavior in our Nation's academic councils.

Eisenhower is gone. Myriad legends about him will be told and retold. The Eisenhower legend will last as long as our country does—a country which is better and nobler for his having lived, and served, and died as an American.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's passing has saddened the hearts of all Americans. As a general, he occupied one of the most important military assignments in the history of the Nation, that of commander of all Allied European forces in World War II. His superb handling of this difficult assignment made him a hero to people everywhere.

As President of the United States, he had a way about him that commanded the respect and admiration of people in every walk of life. No President was more loved and respected than he. He will go down in history as one of our greatest Presidents.

It was when he was President that I came to know Dwight Eisenhower best. As one of the Republican leadership of the Senate, I met with him quite often on important national and international matters. It was always a great inspiration to meet with him.

Dwight Eisenhower had a way about him that in the eyes of most people he could do no wrong. There was a reason for this. Besides having a wonderful personality, he was a very honest and courageous man who had natural good judgment and good sense. It was these qualities that people all over the world recognized and appreciated.

Because of the great respect and esteem the American people had for him, he was probably the only President in our history who could have been elected on either the Republican or the Democratic ticket.

It was a great tribute to him that his popularity, and the esteem in which people everywhere held him, continued long after he left public office and until his death.

He will be remembered through history as a beloved, great leader of a great nation. This is a sad day for all of us. I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs.

Eisenhower and all of his wonderful family.

(At this point, Mr. PEARSON assumed the chair.)

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the foremost military leader of his time, had many great attributes. But his greatest achievement was peace. He was a five-star general; yet he accomplished more peace in his 8 years as President than did his civilian predecessors and successors at the White House.

He was a man of peace. He was a leader of peace. He was an achiever of peace. What greater achievement can any mortal being have given to his fellow human beings.

It was on this note of peace that my association with him first started. He asked me in August 1952, to write an article for the Woman's Home Companion on why he should be elected President. I did, and in it stressed his desire and capability for peace.

He made other requests of me. I granted every request he made. The only one I now regret and feel that I made a mistake on was when he called me from Camp David and asked me to vote for the Dixon-Yates contract and said that my vote would mean a great deal to him personally.

I am sure that I cast many votes that displeased him. It has been widely reported that two of my votes greatly disappointed and displeased him. But he never expressed his displeasure to me and did not contact me either before or after those two votes.

Such was a measure of this man of peace who refrained from giving vent to his feelings concerning those who disappointed him and those who attacked him.

This morning on the NBC-TV "Today" program, William Monroe observed that while George Washington could not tell a lie about cutting down the cherry tree, Dwight Eisenhower would not tell a lie about the U-2 spy plane flying over Russia.

His honesty in this crisis brought down on his head the sharpest political attacks ever made on him. Some persons apparently felt that at long last he had made a serious political error that could be greatly politically exploited.

There were those who charged Dwight D. Eisenhower with being senile, lazy, and having disgraced the United States in this matter; and there were those who publicized such charges and represented them as documentation of the thinking of the people at the grass-roots.

Dwight D. Eisenhower never defended himself against such slurs. He never replied in kind.

Yet there were those critics who charged that he was unduly sensitive to criticism—that he was hypersensitive. If he was, he never displayed such hypersensitivity.

But he was sensitive—and I am proud that he was—because that very sensitivity made him the thoughtful, responsive, and warm human being that he was.

Last September and October I was a

fellow patient in ward 8 at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center with him. Through the attending doctors and nurses we kept informed on each other's respective progress and exchanged messages of cheer and encouragement.

On his birthday I gave him some of the new super solid state golf balls to symbolize my confidence that he would recover enough to return to his favorite pastime. He gave me some of his birthday cake.

During these 2 months it was my privilege to get to know Mrs. Eisenhower better. Very thoughtfully she would stop by my room to cheer me. We had some most enjoyable conversations, and in getting to know her better I could certainly have a greater appreciation of the saying that behind every great man there is a woman.

I came to know Mamie Eisenhower for the great woman that she is. I saw her, day by day, maintain her constant and dedicated vigil. I saw her maintain an undaunted courage and cheerfulness that lifted the spirit of the entire ward 8. I know that her spirit and her kindness helped to accelerate my own mending and recovery.

Dwight D. Eisenhower's will to live was a medical marvel—almost a medical miracle. But I am sure that one reason his brave, but weakening, heart wondrously rallied so many times was that his devoted wife at his bedside gave so much of her own heart to him to help carry the necessary strength of heart for recovery.

Yes, Dwight D. Eisenhower was a man of peace. He planned and fought for peace. He lived for peace. And he died in peace—in the peace of the mind that he had not only fought the good fight for peace but that few mortals had ever achieved as much peace for as many people as he did.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the great things a President does are repeated a thousand times over after his death but I have always felt that it was the everyday things of life and the attention paid to smaller matters which characterize a man.

President Eisenhower's deeds which affected the Nation and the world will be repeated for generations to come and his praises will be sung by all people and all nations, so I would like to recite a few small events which I believe portrayed his character as much as the invasion of Germany, as much as the end of World War II, or the 8 years of peace and progress for which his administration is so well remembered.

It was after the war and before he became a candidate for President that I was driving along the road in northern Vermont with my radio tuned to the Canadian Broadcasting System.

General Eisenhower was making a speech, as I recall, in Toronto.

Where he made it does not matter, but what he said has remained in my mind ever since.

He said in effect that his greatest ambition in life was to put men in his line of work out of business.

After he was elected President and had been inaugurated, I wrote him a note which said in effect that I would not at-

tempt to tell him how to run the Government of the United States, but that I would be available if I could help him at any time.

I did not call at the White House very often, and then only when matters of importance required the President's attention.

At the time he took office, the agricultural attachés of our embassies abroad were used largely as guides for very important persons visiting those countries.

Some of them knew very little about agriculture and were not expected to.

Representative Hope, of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and I called on the President one morning to tell him that a change should be made in this system.

He listened to us and without hesitation called the State Department and stated that from then on he wanted the agricultural attachés to have the same standing as the military attachés in foreign countries.

Since that time they have been among our most effective representatives abroad.

At another time a serious agricultural problem arose. At this time, I cannot even remember what the problem was, but I do remember well the circumstances. It was Saturday noon when I learned of it, and action had to be taken before 9 o'clock Monday morning. The Secretary of Agriculture had gone to the mountains to spend a weekend.

Ordinarily, one would not have expected to find top officials at the White House or even in Washington on Saturday afternoon.

I took a chance and called the White House. The President responded almost immediately. I told him the problem.

He said, in characteristic fashion, "I will look after it myself."

Secretary Benson was called back from his weekend vacation and the problem was solved by 8 o'clock Monday morning.

On only one occasion did I see President Eisenhower lose his poise.

At that time he literally went through the ceiling expressing his opinion of the war contractors who were currently exerting great pressure upon the Defense Department.

By his actions at that time he clearly expressed himself as believing human life to be of greater value than war contracts.

These are some of the incidents which characterize the man Dwight Eisenhower.

The pages of history will not record them, but to me they were of marked significance.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, for more than a quarter of a century, Dwight Eisenhower has been a familiar and well-loved name in American homes and in distant lands around the globe.

It is a name associated with historic events and historic achievements; with great leadership; with the skills which led us to victory in war; and with a deep-seated urge to lead mankind toward peace.

Above all, however, he was a man and a human being whose quality and character made a deep and lasting impact upon each of us.

To those of us who served in World

War II, he was more than a superlative military leader. He was a man whose warmth, simplicity, and sturdiness were reassuring, inspiring, and comforting.

To all of us, his postwar leadership in Europe, as the first commander of NATO, represented an appropriate conversion of his talent for leadership from war to his unceasing search for peace.

It was understandable and inevitable, notwithstanding the frustration of his political opposition, that he should be called to the Presidency.

And again, in the 8 years of his Presidency, it was the quality of the man which we remember most—his capacity to inspire the trust and confidence of his people.

It was because his countrymen believed him to be a good man that they entrusted him with leadership and responded to it.

And it is thus that we will remember him—a good man who loved his countrymen and who was loved by them.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, we shall long remember Dwight David Eisenhower as a soldier whose victories won the peace; as a President whose abilities brought confidence in a time of increasing fear; and as a man whose entire life was characterized by integrity, courage, and, above all, faith. We have all shared in the warmth of his personality and in the depth of his spirit. In a time of growing impersonalization, he brought to the Office of President a personal vitality and singular devotion which were a constant source of inspiration for all Americans. Just 17 years ago, General Eisenhower spoke to the Republican National Convention and the Nation in words which are a fitting tribute to his own life as well as a guideline for our future.

None of us—

He said:

has known of a time that has placed a higher premium on statesmanship—on courage, competence, and leadership—on solid commonsense, on willingness to subordinate self to the general good.

And so it was with Ike.

During his service as supreme commander of the Allied Forces during World War II, our servicemen, including myself, discovered in the general a continual source of reassurance and confidence. We placed our faith in Eisenhower—faith in his judgment, faith in his wisdom, and faith in his courage.

In the years following that war, America found itself wandering, doubting, and unsure of its future. Destiny called Dwight Eisenhower again; it called him because he was worthy of the people's faith. Our Nation knew that Eisenhower as President would bring wise, calm leadership and reassurance during that crucial decade. The accomplishments of those years are often overlooked with the rapidly increasing pace of change in our world. But let us recall that it was President Eisenhower who ended the Korean war; promoted desegregation in our Armed Forces; won passage of the first civil rights bill in 80 years; enforced the orders of the Federal courts to desegregate our school system; established the Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare; initiated efforts to encourage social progress in Latin America; and proposed the Atoms for Peace program to the U.N.

Yet the true contribution of Dwight Eisenhower is to be found not in these significant accomplishments of administration, but in his qualities of character.

The faith that the people of our land placed in President Eisenhower was matched by his faith in the people of the world. In his good will trips throughout the globe, President Eisenhower conveyed the warmth and openness of the American people to the citizens of the world community. His originating of the people-to-people programs demonstrated his belief that the bond of mankind can overcome the barriers of nation, race, and ideology.

In his farewell address to the Nation in January of 1961, President Eisenhower demonstrated wisdom and foresight which must be carefully pondered by our Nation today. As an academic leader and former President of Columbia University, it was President Eisenhower who cautioned us about the threat to academic freedom posed by the Government's growing involvement in university research. As our greatest military leader of the century, it was President Eisenhower who first warned against the alarming growth and influence of our defense industry.

But again, let us remember Dwight Eisenhower as a man of faith. The citizens of our Nation found him worthy of their faith, and he constantly demonstrated his faith in his fellowmen. But these qualities were rooted in a far more fundamental commitment. Dwight Eisenhower placed a quiet, confident, and firm faith in God. It was Eisenhower's spirit which we shall remember. His personal devotion and trust in his Creator is his greatest and most lasting quality.

Today the general lies in the Capitol as thousands pass by to pay their tribute. On January 20, 1953, Dwight Eisenhower was also at the Capitol. He rose to give his inaugural address. Before he began, he asked for the privilege of offering his own personal prayer. Let us always remember him standing there and steadfastly praying these words:

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates in the Executive branch of Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy glory. Amen.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the Nation mourns the passing of President Dwight David Eisenhower.

Today I speak for myself as an American, as an individual citizen, and as a representative in this august body of the State of Alabama and her people.

The people loved, admired, and respected President Eisenhower. They had confidence in him. They trusted him. They felt that they knew him; that he was their friend; that he stood for all that was best for them and their country.

They felt that to him a public office was truly a public trust.

He was a man above partisanship; above sectionalism. He was a man from the people, a man of the people, a man for the people—all of the people.

Let us all profit by the example that he set, by the high road that he followed throughout life.

Of him it can truly be said—in the words of Rudyard Kipling in setting some of the attributes of a real man—he could "walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

Americans and the free world are poorer because of his passing, but richer because of his life among us.

On behalf of the people of Alabama and of Mrs. Allen and myself, I extend heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Eisenhower and the Eisenhower family.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, General Eisenhower will long be remembered for many things. His long and distinguished career as a soldier and as a statesman leaves a legacy of noteworthy accomplishments. In my judgment, however, one quality of General Eisenhower's stood out. That quality was his ability to win the affection of people—both of those who knew him and of the public. "I like Ike" was more than a political slogan. It summed up the warmth and respect which people had for General Eisenhower and which was his greatest strength.

In political life all men aspire to a certain degree of popularity. It is, of course, a prerequisite to even limited success in service in government, but General Eisenhower's popularity was more significant and deeper than that which comes to most political figures. It characterized his distinguished military career. During World War II, I served in the First Army in Europe under General Eisenhower. There is no question that he was held in great esteem by the soldiers and that this was a tremendous asset to him. Later when I served as national president of the Reserve Officers Association, I had the privilege of having a number of conferences with President Eisenhower at the White House. He was courteous, friendly, and helpful. From his own personal experience he realized the importance of the Reserves to the Nation. During World War II, 98 percent of the Army and 85 percent of the Navy consisted of citizen soldiers. He favored the Reserve program because he knew firsthand of its importance to the Nation.

Mr. President, the popularity which General Eisenhower enjoyed was important to the Nation when he served as President. The personal qualities of General Eisenhower—his warmth, his dignity, his integrity, and the response these qualities inspired in the public—were of great importance in unifying the American people. The personal bitterness and abusive language which unfortunately have become more a part of political life

in the last few years, were largely absent during Dwight Eisenhower's tenure as President, and much of this must be due to the kind of man that President Eisenhower was. His political enemies might disagree with him but nevertheless they liked him.

Mr. President, more than any other American in the 20th century, General Eisenhower commanded the affection and respect of all the people of the United States. All of us are saddened by the passing of this brave soldier, great statesman, and renowned world figure. All through his career he was supported, fortified, and encouraged by his lovely wife, Mamie Eisenhower, who was an inspiration to him—in every activity in which he engaged. My sympathy is with Mrs. Eisenhower and the other members of the family in this time of sorrow. I know that they are comforted by the knowledge that President Eisenhower gave so much of himself to his God, his country, and his fellow man.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, A GENERAL OF PEACE

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Dwight David Eisenhower was a general at war, but a man of peace. He was a man who worked to end wars and to prevent wars.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, after World War II, sought the world to follow the Biblical injunction to beat swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. After World War II, he followed the advice of Isaiah, "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Though he admonished this, it fell to Eisenhower to lead a great army in the biggest war in the history of mankind. History records the great battles of World War II won under the leadership of Eisenhower in the crusade in Europe. People have recorded in their hearts the memory of Eisenhower, the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe, taking time to visit the men who would do the fighting, just before the invasion forces started to France, and of his visits to them across Europe as the lines of battle advanced. It was this humaneness that set him apart and above the average man. It was evident to all who knew Eisenhower as a soldier, that his quest was peace, not military victories only.

It was my privilege and honor and duty to serve under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the crusade in Europe. I was a staff officer of the 97th Infantry Division in that war, serving in several different armies and corps, as we were transferred from sector to sector of the fighting front, ending up on V-E Day on the road to Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia. All

who served in the vast Allied armies in the crusade in Europe for the freedom of mankind felt the impact of the Eisenhower personality. Perhaps the greatest of all of his accomplishments was his ability to get men of different nations and languages to work harmoniously together in a common cause. As one admirer said:

Eisenhower knew how to work with people and he knew how to get people to work together.

He had the knack of tact, to hold divergent forces together and to keep them working together.

The author John Gunther visited General Eisenhower in France in 1951, when Eisenhower was head of supreme headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe. Gunther came from that meeting and wrote, not of great war plans, but of Eisenhower the man, saying:

He has been a soldier all his life, but believes in peace. He does not stand for war, but for defense against war.

Eisenhower achieved a great victory in Europe in World War II. He later went back to Europe to build forces which would preserve peace, preserve it without fighting.

As a newly elected President, Eisenhower brought about a settlement of a shooting war in Korea.

Through all of this, moments of great strain and moments of great triumph, Eisenhower remained a man of the people.

He never forgot or ignored his birthplace in Texas or his home in Kansas where he grew to manhood. It was this tie to the heartland of America which kept President Eisenhower first in the esteem of his countrymen. People instinctively liked General Eisenhower. All were touched by his ready smile.

It was this fondness which people felt for Eisenhower which has made his death such a sad, personal event for the people of this country. People admired him for his achievements, but they loved him for himself.

No man could ask for a greater tribute than the love and esteem the people of this country have for Dwight David Eisenhower.

The love of his fellow man is the tribute to Eisenhower, the man. The peace he won and preserved is the tribute to President Eisenhower, the soldier-statesman.

The Bible says, "Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God." While his critics were screaming for a war with China, and accusing him of a no-win policy, Eisenhower had the judgment, the wisdom, the humaneness, the greatness to save America and the world from a long, bloody war in Asia. For this, the American people should and will love him always.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PEARSON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I think that all of us at this time, for reasons that run very deep, are saddened by the death of General Eisenhower. However, it seems to me that the overriding fact that comes to the minds of all of us when we think about the life of President Eisenhower is the strange and providential way in which man seems to be called by our country and by the world for leadership when he is desperately needed.

This has been true throughout the history of our country, and throughout the history of the world—else, probably mankind would not have survived as long as it has.

If ever the world needed a leader, if ever our country in its history needed a leader, it was at the time we discovered how to destroy all mankind, including ourselves.

I do not believe anyone could have come to the helm of government in the United States more profoundly qualified for leadership in the transition from what we might call the world of innocence to a world in which man's survival lay in his own hands and better fulfill the role which was demanded of him than General Eisenhower.

He was not a deeply intellectual man, and he was often derided by sophisticates as an amiable buffoon, which only goes to prove how inadequate sophisticates are in dealing with the great problems of the world and of society.

President Eisenhower had a kind of intuitive sense of what was necessary in the gravest matters that put him uniquely into a position of world leadership as well as, of course, the leadership of our country. He articulated and made it acceptable to the people of this country and, I think, of the world, too, that atomic war could no longer be tolerated, that confrontation between the great powers in the direct sense would no longer be possible, that that sort of war unthinkable.

He sensed this, and he made it stick. It is now accepted doctrine. And men have found that they can live in such a world.

We will always be blessed with the guidance which he gave us on that issue which, I think, was the greatest contribution any man could possibly have given any nation or the world.

It is for this intuitive understanding of what human respect required and his ability to make that understanding common property that I think he will go down in history.

We are lucky in our time to have found the leader that our time required.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower has removed from this earthly scene a man who possessed to an unprecedented degree the love and confidence of the American people and the respect of the entire world. His services as President have been greatly underrated and with the passing time his stature will loom larger and larger among the 37 who have served in that position.

The confidence of the average citizen in Dwight Eisenhower should renew the hopes of every American for the future of our country. His faith in the patriotism and judgment of our people in the mass was probably greater than that of any President since Jefferson. He sought and held our highest political office without being a politician. His sincerity and integrity were so transparent that he did not find it necessary to come up with a new program every day in the effort to buy the good will and support of some special group.

Being human, he made mistakes and, being too trusting, he was at times betrayed by those whom he had trusted. But his great decency and honesty shone through the miasma of demagoguery and promises of "something for nothing" which mark politicians of this period and were completely comprehended by the vast majority of our people.

It was my high privilege to know President Eisenhower personally over a long span of years. I admired him as a man and was grateful for his friendship. I share the sorrow that is common to all who knew him and worked with him, and I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, my first memory of General Eisenhower was when as a member of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, I visited NATO headquarters in 1951. We were briefed by him over a period of days. I returned from Paris convinced that the Nation needed him as its President. I was one of the 19 Members of the House who joined in a letter asking him to return and be a candidate. After he consented, I became one of the delegates from New Hampshire pledged to his cause.

It was my privilege to serve, first in the House and then in the Senate, during those 8 years when nations that had long before learned the firmness of his purpose and felt the magic of his name remained at peace. No American boy perished under gunfire anywhere in the world.

Like President Nixon, my most vivid memory of General Eisenhower is his first inauguration. In my scrapbook, where I keep the utterances I have heard and will never forget, are the words he spoke that day:

The peace we seek signifies more than stilling the guns, easing the sorrow of war. More than an escape from death, it is a way of life. More than a haven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all to be done with bravery, with charity—and with a prayer to Almighty God.

He was a great soldier, but a far greater apostle of peace.

Now he is at peace. May peace come to the country he loved and led.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a great man moves on to immortality as Dwight David Eisenhower passes from history's living page.

From a life crowded with service for others, he will be remembered under many names—President, general, edu-

cator, author, family man, and by the universal and affectionate title of "Ike." This seems to personify the humble and democratic heart of a man who walked with kings.

I would turn back the pages of time to December 8, 1953, for an Eisenhower date and deed I shall always remember.

On that day President Eisenhower gave an astonished General Assembly of the United Nations his proposal of "atoms for peace." He assured them that the United States would join with all interested nations—including Communist Russia—in cooperative research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Out of this proposal came the International Atomic Energy Agency within whose framework we have studied and striven for effective nuclear restraints.

Dwight Eisenhower—a man of highest military stature, a man of deepest humanity—was essentially a man of peace.

A worried world sought his counsel.

His judgment will be missed.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the last battle for a great general has ended and our Nation has suffered the loss. All of us, young and old, mourn the passing of General Eisenhower.

He stood for so much that has made America what it is today: dedication, public service, military bravery, common-sense, and devotion to God and country.

Like all men of his stature, his service to his Nation is appreciated more today than it was while he occupied the important positions of responsibility which filled his lifespan. History will appreciate Ike even more.

I knew him well, and with all who served with him in government I respected him and his principles, just as he respected the principles which made America great.

That he lived as long as he did is a final tribute to his spirit for life. Many a weaker man would have given up long ago. Ike was a fighter and he fought until the end.

While his passing was not unexpected, it nevertheless is a trial to all those who knew and loved him. Welda and I join the whole Nation in extending our deepest sympathy to his wife, Mamie, and the whole Eisenhower family.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, shortly after the passing of Dwight David Eisenhower on Friday, March 28, I issued the following statement:

Former President Dwight Eisenhower was a soldier and statesman who served our Republic in war and in peace.

Americans admired the general for his fortitude and faith.

I recall his personal and official kindness and consideration during the years I was in the Senate during his administration.

IKE—A HERO FOR ALL TIME

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon the President of the United States shared with the world the moving last words of Dwight Eisenhower as spoken to his wife on the day he died:

I've always loved my wife, I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grandchildren and I've always loved my country.

Less than two dozen words are contained in those brief sentences.

But what immense sweep these words have, for they tell us all that we need ever know about the man and what he has meant to this country and what the people of this country—all humanity, in fact—meant to him.

Virtually every trust of leadership that could be demanded of a man was given him.

And because of that victorious leadership in war, bringing us victory and peace, and his successfully ending yet another war in far-off Korea—virtually every honor that could be bestowed upon Dwight Eisenhower was his.

We knew him as the general who directed the greatest military operation of all time in bringing to defeat the forces of oppression and tyranny which had enveloped Europe.

We knew him as the supreme commander of NATO who brought the Western nations together again as the impenetrable shield to prevent another massive, destructive war.

We knew him as the President who brought an end to another war in Korea and then kept the peace—an era of peace longer than any this Nation has known for three decades.

But we all knew—and the world knew—Dwight Eisenhower best as "Ike."

And those last words of Dwight Eisenhower—telling of his great love—define for us more clearly than all of the books written about him, all of the articles devoted to his life, and all of the eulogies spoken of him, why "Ike" will remain in the hearts of Americans a hero for all time.

When Dr. Billy Graham learned of the death of General Eisenhower, he described the former President as the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln.

I think Dr. Graham has captured in his description exactly the sentiments felt by the citizens of this country, as well as those of free peoples everywhere, who believe Dwight Eisenhower personified the American ideal of the love of liberty which has stood continually as a beacon to the oppressed and a barrier to the oppressor.

Mr. President, those of us who have had the honor to serve in one capacity or another with Dwight Eisenhower have been privileged beyond expectation. I shall always cherish my days in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in which I had the opportunity to be a member of those committees which conferred with him during his years of military service, and during those years in which he served as our President.

Mr. President, Mrs. Mundt joins with me today in extending our sympathies to the family of Dwight Eisenhower, the great man, who, as President Nixon said, came from both the geographical and the spiritual heart of America.

Because of him, truly, we are the richer in spirit.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, when I learned that General Eisenhower had passed on, Mrs. McClellan and I promptly dispatched a wire to Mrs. Eisenhower extending to her and members of the family our deepest sympathy and prayerful expression that they would be comforted

and sustained in this time of their greatest bereavement. Some excerpts from that message of condolence can be appropriately repeated in my remarks today.

I stated to her that "General Eisenhower was a patriotic, courageous, and valiant soldier who led the mighty forces of the free world to victory over aggression and conquest" in World War II. I also said that "he was a statesman of understanding, patience, and wisdom who brought calmness and hope to a troubled world." And that "the exemplary and forceful qualities of leadership that he provided as President instilled confidence and inspired peoples and nations to exert greater and more dedicated efforts in the cause of peace and tranquility among nations."

I further emphasized that he "earned and received the respect and esteem of the American people and was admired and beloved by them to a degree unexcelled by any other great leader or President of this generation."

Mr. President, his passing is a great loss to humanity. He contributed much to the social and cultural progress of our people and steered the ship of state, when he was at the helm, in the direction of a higher civilization and a better and safer world. These sentiments I record with deepest sincerity and out of a reverent respect and esteem for him as a man, as a citizen, and as one of America's greatest leaders of our time and generation.

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, because of his long and grave illness the news of General Eisenhower's death comes as no surprise. Even so, the acute sense of loss is not lessened for the respect he had is universal.

The world has lost a great soldier and statesman, our Nation has lost a beloved leader, and all of us have lost a wise counselor and friend.

The life of General Eisenhower is a splendid example of American achievement. Perhaps only in America can a boy, born of humble, God-fearing parents, rise to such heights of leadership in war and in peace.

I shall always prize my personal contacts with him, starting with the kickoff of his 1952 presidential campaign from the capitol steps in Boise when I was Governor. On his invitation I came to Washington, D.C., to be Chairman of the International Joint Commission and to work in related problems in natural resources.

He has made a great contribution to the world he served in time of crisis, and to the country he loved with such fervor and served with utmost dedication. He will be remembered, not only for his record which speaks for itself, but for the fact that for all his work with national and world leaders, and the tremendous power he wielded over the course of history, he still kept the humility and the common touch and the sense of humor of the smalltown boy from Kansas.

"I LIKE IKE" WAS THE SENTIMENT OF A NATION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, no American in this century inspired in people all over the world the love and trust General Eisenhower inspired. He was a good and gentle man, a man of

peace and compassion, a man of monumental integrity and honesty.

Ike had a genius for unifying disparate personalities into a working and effective team. This was his great strength as commander of the largest military force in history, a force which liberated half a continent from the Nazi tyranny. It was one of his great strengths as President.

He brought to the White House a dignity and a sense of honor that elevated the Presidency in the eyes of the people.

He had nothing but scorn for those public men who engaged in demagoguery and character assassination.

Ike did not regard the Presidency as a bully pulpit. He did not believe the President should dominate the other co-equal branches of the Government in making national policy. Many disagreed with that view. But one must pay it high respect.

The man who led allied forces against the blackest example of one-man rule in modern history surely had ample reason to mistrust the concentration of political power in the hands of one individual.

President Eisenhower's warning against the influence of the military-industrial complex in his farewell address as President was never more relevant than it is today as we are about to move ahead with expensive new weapons systems.

"I like Ike" was not merely a narrow party slogan. It was, to the end, the sentiment of a nation.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, standing in the rotunda of the Capitol yesterday as President Nixon eulogized former President Eisenhower, the thought came to me that while many men who had served our country well and with valor had gone to rest with the flag draped over their coffins, very few had so richly deserved and won that honor as had General Eisenhower. The flag means more to us because of him, and our country will forever be better through the great example he set of devotion to it and love for it.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a great leader of the American people has passed away, and the Nation is in mourning. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his beloved widow and family.

I was privileged to serve in both the House of Representatives and the Senate during his term as President. I shall always remember his unfailing courtesy, consideration, and kindness.

Great men are able to rise to distinguished positions within a certain field or a certain career. But it is the extraordinary man who achieves comparable greatness in more than one realm. The late Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower was such a man.

General Eisenhower was a military genius of the first order. His thoughts and actions were characterized by discipline, decisiveness, and deep courage.

As President, General Eisenhower helped the American people to maintain a sense of balance and to view events in proper perspective. He fostered among us a spirit of security and hope.

Our grief at the death of General

Eisenhower is magnified by the knowledge that we shall not soon see his like again. He represented an America for which we feel nostalgia, an America where our values were clear and there was no compromising with one's duty to one's country.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, our Nation mourns the loss of a great soldier, statesman, and President. I feel the deep personal loss of a good friend with the death of former President Eisenhower. To the very last day of his life he was a symbol of strength and honor for the people of the United States and the world.

General Eisenhower was a frequent visitor to our State of Colorado and often said he considered it his second home. I first met Ike in 1951, when he was president of Columbia University. He was a guest in our Colorado home in 1954 and 1956. He was one of the major reasons that I first entered politics back in the early fifties.

Our thoughts are with Mrs. Eisenhower, who has always shown such courage during the many episodes of illness endured by the general over the past several years.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, if ever there was a man who epitomized the word "good," who possessed the quality of goodness to an infinite degree, it was Dwight David Eisenhower. He was a man of peace who proved himself unsurpassed in war. He was a man of gentleness who lived a life of high adventure. He was a gentle man who vested some of the most bestial fighters of our century. He was a simple man whose goodness, kindness, and humility helped him overcome obstacles and achieve his objectives. His services to our country as soldier and leader of armies, as president of a great university, as a man of inspiration, and as President of the United States were all of the highest order.

Most important, he was a man of truth, incapable of duplicity. Our country and our world trusted him. Finally, he was a man of wisdom and vision, whose farewell words as President, warning us of the dangers of the industrial-military complex, should be heeded by the Nation that now mourns the passing of this great and good man.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, in the death of General Eisenhower, the world has lost one of its towering figures, one whom history will regard among the truly great.

Born and raised against a humble, midwestern background, this remarkable man led the forces of freedom to victory in a great world war and, at the end of that career, answered a further call to serve his country in its highest office. Again, he demonstrated an inspired ability to unify and to lead the Nation at a particularly critical time in its history. As we look back on the 8 years of his administration we recognize the great stability, firmness, and progress which marked that time.

Even after he had laid down the burdens of the Presidency, he continued to play a constructive and effective role as a true elder statesman, spurning petty partisan considerations and concerning him-

self only with the welfare of the country he loved and served so long and so well.

It is amazing that one generation could produce both an Eisenhower and a Churchill, two mighty and beloved leaders who will be revered as long as men prize freedom.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, we mourn today the loss of Dwight David Eisenhower. We mourn his passing, and we remember his contributions to this world.

He was a leader—a man who led great armies to victory in the Second World War. Because he knew the horrors of war, he worked unceasingly for peace. Few men have left a more significant imprint on the 20th century.

In his lifetime, he won high office and held imposing titles—General of the Armies—president of a great university—President of the United States. But our memories of Dwight Eisenhower are not related to pomp and ceremony. We remember him as a warm, outgoing person—a man of character, integrity, and good will.

He battled in the arena of politics—and won. And he won more than the Presidency. He won the affection and respect of the American people.

Now he is gone, and we will miss him. But his words and deeds will live on in our history and influence our Nation for generations to come.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the Nation, and indeed all of the free world, mourns the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower. His absence will be lamented not only by free men everywhere but also by those who long to be free, for Dwight Eisenhower epitomized the fight for freedom in all aspects of his life.

From a Kansas farm boy to Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower symbolized all that is good about America. His life bounded all elements of the American ideal and wrapped them in reality.

Now we are all much poorer because he is gone.

To say that he was a great American is inadequate.

To say he was a great statesman lacks completeness.

To outline his accomplishments in war and peace as a protector of the free world ignores the foundations for domestic progress he laid here at home.

It remains for history to indelibly inscribe upon the tables of time the unique and continuing contributions made by Dwight Eisenhower, not only through his public service but by his private example of integrity, courage, and devotion to duty.

Though we grieve over his death and sorrow at his passing, our lives are enriched by the record of the life he lived in service to his fellow man, his nation, and his God.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, Dwight David Eisenhower is gone, and Americans everywhere mourn his passing.

What he did is engraved in the national consciousness: at Normandy; at Bastogne; on the Elbe; in 8 years as one of the most beloved Presidents with which the Nation has been blessed.

I would speak of Dwight Eisenhower the man, for, in many ways, what he was, was even more important than his deeds, great though they were.

He was a uniquely American product: A soldier who had seen the face of war, and who turned his country away from it. He was perhaps the most beloved man of this time, yet a man who never lost his humility.

We asked of him perhaps more than we should ask of any man. It was his decision, and his alone, that determined the life or death of hundreds of thousands of American men on that June 6 D-Day more than two decades ago. It was his decision, more than once in his 8 years in the White House, that meant the difference between peace and war.

A small incident, unknown at the time, illumines his character. On the eve of D-Day, when the greatest invasion force in man's history moved toward Omaha, Juneau, and the other beaches of Normandy, Dwight Eisenhower, in the loneliness of his command post, wrote two communiques. In the first he foretold a great victory for American arms. In the second—should that happen—he wrote of a bloody defeat, and in the communique he wrote that the defeat was his alone, that he had made the decision, that the blame was his alone.

He was, above all, a good man, in the best sense of that most overused word. We knew that he was, and we gave him our love; he gave to us his all.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I do not believe I can add anything to the tributes which have been paid to Dwight David Eisenhower. Certainly nothing can be added to the record of his life.

I can only voice my own appreciation of his life, and for having known him and having served under him in the Army of the United States in Europe in 1944 and 1945, as Ambassador of the United States to India and Nepal by his appointment, and as a Member of the U.S. Senate when he was President.

Although I am sure these following articles have been placed in the RECORD by other Senators, I feel that they, added to the magnificent eulogy by President Nixon, have expressed the admiration and the affection of the American people.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial published by the New York Times on Sunday, March 30, and the article by Mr. Arthur Krock published by the Times on Saturday, March 29, be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

I emphasize President Eisenhower's initiative toward ending the cold war, and toward the achievement of peace. I quote the last two paragraphs of an editorial in the New York Times of March 31, entitled "Guests at the Funeral":

The passage of time has only added importance to the beginnings toward ending the cold war that were made when Eisenhower and Khrushchev met in Geneva in 1955 and then in this country in 1959. Their meetings broke the ice of the Stalinist era and—despite the U-2 flareup in 1960—helped pave the way for the limited but important progress that has been made this decade.

The world leaders at this funeral of a soldier for peace could render him no more significant tribute than to advance the spirit of reconciliation he set in motion.

Finally, I take the liberty of using that part of the eulogy of President Nixon when he quoted the last words of President Eisenhower to Mrs. Eisenhower:

I've always loved my wife. I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grandchildren. And I've always loved my country.

To Mrs. Eisenhower, who shared his trials and triumphs and who contributed to his life, we offer our admiration and sympathy.

We shall miss him.

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

[From the New York Times, Mar. 30, 1969]

A PEACEMAKER REMEMBERED

On this day of national mourning for Dwight Eisenhower, there is everywhere a sense of loss but not of tragedy. It is a time of sorrow but not of desolation, of nostalgia but not of despair. After a full, active life of service to his nation and mankind he died rich in honors and secure in the affections of his countrymen.

In war, he had known moments such as the North African invasion and the Normandy D-Day when daring and high resolve were rewarded. In peace, he had labored with patience and insight for better international relationships and helped bring about a significant change in the cold war. As party leader and President he was no stranger to controversy. Like all men he had some failures of understanding and made some mistakes of judgment, but he left the White House after eight years still retaining the confidence of the nation.

Even in the last year of his life when pain and distress were often his unwelcome companions, he had also occasions for satisfaction—the political party of his choice restored to power, a political protege elected to the White House, a grandson married. As with the lives of General George C. Marshall, his close military colleague, and Winston Churchill, his great wartime ally, there is about Eisenhower's life a sense of fulfillment, of missions accomplished.

He played a historic military role in a warlike age but it is as a peacemaker he will be remembered. He had a sure instinct for popular sentiment. In a television talk in 1959 with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, President Eisenhower said, "I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."

Tendered a dinner in his honor by New York City in June 1945, he early defined the philosophy that guided his peace-keeping efforts: "I believe we should be strong, but we should be tolerant. We should be ready to defend our rights but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of the other man."

His tolerance, his fairmindedness, his ability to put himself in the other man's shoes and see the problem from another viewpoint won the confidence of his fellow Americans, ignited the hopes of his contemporaries and earned the respect of his adversaries. Regardless of provocation and pressure he never lost sight of his essential goal. He overruled military advisers and refused to intervene in French Indo-China in 1954. He broke with the nation's oldest allies, France and Britain, to oppose the Suez invasion of 1956. He incurred the political risks of inviting Premier Khrushchev for a tour of this country in 1959 and did not lose faith in eventual Soviet-American accommodation despite the Premier's tirades at the unsuccessful Paris summit conference in 1960. His farewell message to the American people upon leaving the White House the following year was a warning against the power of the military-industrial complex.

"He is great who is what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others," Emerson wrote in his Essay on Great Men. Eisenhower met this definition. As a famous general, he was as unlike Napoleon or Wellington in his personal style as any man could be, and just as dissimilar to his American predecessors of past wars—Washington, Jackson, Grant, Pershing. He was unique.

Yet, from another vantage point, Eisenhower could, like Lincoln, say that he was a common man but God must like common people because he makes so many of them. "Ike" looked like everybody's grandfather. In his simple tastes, plain dress and easy manner, he could have been an obscure country doctor or another Midwestern businessman. Of his generation, he was the typical American writ large, and so countless millions whom he had never met could think of him as a neighbor and a friend. Born in Texas, reared in Kansas, educated in New York, on duty at Army posts across the country, and retiring at last to a farm in Pennsylvania, Dwight Eisenhower belonged to all Americans. They honor him today, neighbor, friend, peacemaker.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 29, 1969]

TOPICS: "AN UNCOMPLICATED MAN"

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—"To mold, to balance and to integrate" the forces contending, designedly or inherently, to undermine "the principles of our democratic system"—this was the lifetime mission of Dwight D. Eisenhower as he saw and practiced it. In many conversations with him before, during and after his Presidency, his sense of this mission invariably emerged. So it was wholly in character that his fixed dedication dominated Eisenhower's Farewell Presidential Address to the American people on the night of Jan. 17, 1961.

A BASIC DOCUMENT

To schoolboys the best-known examples of state papers in this particular field are Washington's Farewell Address and the peroration of Lincoln's Second Inaugural. Indeed, they are the only ones with which schoolboys are familiar. But as time recedes into eternity from the day of Eisenhower's death on March 28, 1969, the extraordinary combination in his Farewell stress on his lifetime principle, and foresight of the threat to which it was being increasingly exposed, will establish this document also as fundamental to the basic education of Americans.

He cited two forces in particular as comprising the threat to "the very structure of our society": A military-industrial complex and a "scientific-technological elite," both born of another new threat. And this he described as "a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose and insidious in method." In other words, the Bolshevik design to impose Communism by force throughout the world.

CARICATURE REFUTED

If there were room here for additional extracts, they could only serve to support the point I am seeking to make. It is, that not only does Eisenhower's Farewell reflect and maintain the purpose which guided him as President, as soldier and as a private person: the Address refutes the caricature drawn of Eisenhower by various motivated critics as a chief magistrate who let his subordinates do the governing because he had no original ideas, no passion for the advancement of humanity and a distaste for mental concentration on the problems confronting the President as steward of the nation.

But the refutation of this appraisal has much more material to produce than the Eisenhower speech of Jan. 17, 1961. The records of the crisis meetings of the National Security Council, 1953-61, are now under seal at Camp Ritchie, Maryland. When these

papers are released for publication they will, according to a common judgment expressed to me by participants in the discussions, reveal that the President:

Made all the final decisions; firmly and fully enforced them; that his reliance on the staff system stopped at the deciding line; that his grasp of complex issues was profound; and that his expositions of his own views were both forceful and clear.

SOURCE OF POPULARITY

But, since a large part of the public incessantly read the contrary in the press, and heard it on the air and in the political arena, what were the sources of a popular sentiment that, the political professionals generally agreed, would have elected Eisenhower to a third term if he had been legally eligible—and willing?

He has been a victorious American commander of the largest armies ever assembled. But victory in war, even a war that preserved the Union, did not save Grant from the political obloquy in which his Presidency ended. And Washington left the Presidency amid a rising tide of malice and slander.

GOOD AND UNSELFISH

The sources of Eisenhower's unbroken hold on the American people were probably that few could see, hear or talk with him and not come away with the conviction that here was a good man, an uncomplicated man, unselfish in his patriotism—the kind of man who has risen from simple beginnings to the possession of great power without impairment of integrity.

This certainly was my feeling in conversations, intimate and otherwise, in Paris, in the Pentagon, at the White House and thereafter. And, aside from the foresight, perception and passion for the traditional concept of "the democratic system" in the Farewell Address, Eisenhower was the kind of President the nation wanted in his time, a time that may come again.

(NOTE.—Through all the years of the Eisenhower Presidency, Arthur Krock wrote the "In The Nation" column in The Times.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, death has taken from us Dwight David Eisenhower who dominated the middle of the 20th century as a soldier, statesman, and humanitarian.

We all are diminished by the loss.

My deepest sympathies go to Mrs. Eisenhower and their wonderful family.

People throughout the world had great faith and confidence in General and President Eisenhower. And he, in turn, had great faith in the goodness of man and in the simple virtues.

In 1952, before his election, he put some of the tenets of his faith down on paper, and I believe they have great relevance for us here today. He said:

If each of us in his own mind would dwell upon the simple virtues—integrity, courage, self-confidence, and unshakable belief in the Bible—would not some of our problems tend to simplify themselves?

Would not we, after having done our best with them be content to leave the rest with the Almighty? I think it is possible that a contemplation, a study, a belief in those simple virtues would help us mightily.

General Eisenhower's great faith in this country and its people was reciprocated fully by the people.

My personal faith in this great man springs from the dark days of World War II when I served under him in Europe. I recall we had absolute confidence in his command leadership. But he was more than a military leader. He was beloved by the men in the ranks, to

whom his infectious grin and willingness to consider their problems symbolized a great moral leader.

It was my privilege to get to know the general better in later years. In 1952 and 1956 I campaigned for him as I was running for Governor of Delaware. His visits to our State were memorable occasions to me.

He frequently held briefing sessions for the Governors in those days, and it was my privilege as Governor of the First State to be seated at his side. He was always well prepared at those sessions and brisk in matters of business. But he also liked to talk about his golf game and tell of the pleasure he found in doing his own cooking.

President Eisenhower's years of prominence served his country well. He answered every call—to the military, to education, to his Nation's highest office—but, above all, to his fellow man.

It may well be said, as Louisa May Alcott wrote:

For such as he there is no death;
His life the eternal life commands;
Above man's aims his nature rose.
The wisdom of a just content
Made one small spot a continent,
And tuned to poetry Life's prose.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, it will be many, many years before the Nation is again blessed with a man such as Dwight David Eisenhower. Many others have chronicled his historic achievements, which were very great indeed, and I can add little to that. The thing that I best recollect about the general, however, is his strong sense of humanism and his dedication to the morality that has pervaded the American people and made them able to endure all the hardships that befall a great nation.

Soldier, statesman, writer that he was, I believe that he will be best remembered in the history of our Nation as the guiding light for America during years of peril and an inspiration to us all in rebuilding the world and leading it from devastation to unprecedented growth. The general lived as he died, always fighting against overwhelming odds and seeking out the best of all possible solutions.

The years 1952–60 are already looked back upon in nostalgic terms for our Nation. During that time, we were a nation unified for a common purpose, seeking a common goal, hand in hand. The Eisenhower years were a Periclean age when we were recovering from nearly 12 years of warfare and international strife. The leadership provided during those years enabled us to bind up our wounds, rebuild much of the world, and chart a course for growth unknown before in the world.

As easy as it is to heap praise upon someone with General Eisenhower's stature, I am certain that he would want to be remembered as a man of the people, an American Cincinnatus, who heeded the call of his Nation when it needed him even at the risk of great personal sacrifice. When the former President suffered his first heart attack which brought him so close to death some 14 years ago, it would have been easy for him to have retired from public life,

which was the advice of many physicians. However, in the true Eisenhowerian sense, he put his personal considerations aside to serve his country that he loved so dearly.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke often of his country and the people who comprised it during his colorful and spiritually rewarding service to his nation, but I believe that one of his most poignant statements came from him just after he had assumed his Presidential office in 1953 and was proceeding on his work. When he spoke, he captured what must be considered as one of the finest thoughts on the essence of what is America. As always with the general, it was short, simple, and to the heart of the matter:

But never let us forget that the deep things that are America are the soul and the spirit. The Statue of Liberty is not tired, and not because it is made of bronze. It is because no matter what happens, here the individual is dignified because he is created in the image of God. Let us never forget it.

Mr. SAXBE. Mr. President, Dwight David Eisenhower was a man for all seasons and all peoples. America has lost a great patriot and a great leader. The sadness of this time is even deeper because America has also lost a great man.

This soldier-statesman, a man of peace and love of country, was a fighter to the end. He was a marvelous fighter who lived like a general and died like a general.

Yet even in war, Mr. Eisenhower was a messiah of peace. On a 20th-century day of apprehension, June 6, 1944, for example, he messaged the people of Western Europe while Allied troops were storming ashore in Normandy:

This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with our great Russian allies . . . I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us now. Together we shall achieve victory.

In all of my personal contacts with Mr. Eisenhower, I was always impressed with his outgoing, warm personality and attitude. Even when he ascended to the two highest positions of his twin careers—General of the Army and President of the United States—this plain-talking man from Abilene never lost the humility and touch that bonded him to his people. Perhaps his greatest appeal, in fact, rested in the way even the most humble of Americans was able to identify with the man we all called "Ike."

Mr. Eisenhower's view of humility may have been best expressed late in World War II, in an address at Guildhall, London. He said that day:

Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers and the sacrifices of his friends,

Dwight David Eisenhower, our 34th President, was born October 14, 1890, in Denison, Tex. He was the third son of David and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. A year later the family moved to Abilene, Kans., where the young "Ike" earned both academic and scholastic honors at Abilene High School. Eisenhower entered West Point in July 1911, where, 4 years later, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infan-

try and assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

It was there that he met Mamie Geneva Doud, a gentle lady who would spend the next 52 years at his side. They were married July 1, 1916, at Denver, Colo.

General Eisenhower's military career is known today to nearly all Americans: It spanned two world wars and a number of lesser crises in our history. His ability as a master planner and tactician were quickly recognized by his superiors.

The general was named commander in chief of Allied forces in North Africa in 1942, and directed the successful campaigns in Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

Later, he was named supreme commander of all Allied Forces in Europe and directed the "great invasion" that eventually brought the enemy to his knees.

I do not intend to recount Mr. Eisenhower's political career here, except to note that he was elected President in November 1952, and took office January 20, 1953. He was reelected President in 1956.

It was typical of Mr. Eisenhower that, for a man who spent more than half of his life in the uniform of a warrior, he was always a highly religious and devout man. Shortly after World War II, when he had directed the most awesome military machine ever assembled, Mr. Eisenhower was asked about his religious beliefs. He replied:

I am the most intensely religious man I know. Nobody goes through six years of war without faith.

His inner beliefs were perhaps best expressed for all time in a message to the American people in 1953. He said:

The things that make us proud to be Americans are of the soul and spirit. They are not the jewels we wear, or the furs we buy, the house we live in, the standard of living, even, that we have. All these things are wonderful to the esthetic and to the physical senses.

But never let us forget that the deep things that are America are the soul and the spirit. The Statue of Liberty is not tired, and not because it is made of bronze. It is because no matter what happens, here the individual is dignified because he is created in the image of his God . . .

That was Dwight David Eisenhower.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, millions of words, in many languages, have been written and spoken in tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower through the years and over this sad weekend. As heads of state, prominent men and women, and ordinary citizens have expressed their admiration and respect for General Eisenhower, one remarkable theme has been that of simple, universal affection for this extraordinary man.

Americans can say of Dwight Eisenhower, more than of any other man, that he was their friend. Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him only share in a richer sense this conviction that he was a genuinely warm and sincerely dedicated human being.

It was this human quality that gave an extra dimension to General Eisenhower's dramatic career as a soldier. He directed the greatest Allied Expeditionary Force in history, and in the course to that vic-

tory he was able to shape a grand alliance of free men which reached and endured far beyond the formal accords of governments.

It was this human quality that gave the Eisenhower Presidency its emphasis on peace and on humane concerns, an emphasis which met a deep national need, steadied the country, and brought the free world to new, lasting confidence and energy.

It was this human quality that produced the great sense of friendship and regard for Dwight Eisenhower which we have witnessed among those far too young to have served in World War II or voted in the national elections of the 1950's.

It was this human quality which made him, as President Nixon stated in his moving eulogy of yesterday, "an authentic hero"—not only recognized for his heroic deeds, but loved for his authentic faith and personal commitment.

To some, General Eisenhower's death marks the further disappearance of those grand figures and historic leaders who made the free world a reality. To many, his death has brought a sadness and nostalgia for a somehow simpler world in which there were great men who could lead peoples in great causes, live rich and full lives, and pass on peacefully.

Yet, in the respectful quietness of national mourning, we have all felt a return to those qualities of humanity and decency which are at the heart of America. We have felt a sense of community which, although evoked by sorrow, gives us hope.

Dwight David Eisenhower is mourned and will be remembered above all else because he had a vision of a world in which men would be guided by their higher ideals, a world in which the selfishness and folly of nations would be submerged in the greater desire and willingness of people to act together in the cause of peace and freedom. It is this vision, grounded in faith and infused with compassion, which will be his legacy and should be our guide.

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, many words have been spoken and written in the hours since Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower lost his gallant fight for life on Friday, even though words are inadequate to express America's loss of a great man. His dedication to freedom and his service to his country as a soldier and as a statesman to maintain that freedom, have been widely praised. His strength of character, which in turn gave moral strength to millions of Americans for two decades, has been widely honored.

I should like to add a short personal tribute to General Eisenhower, as one who was honored to have known him as a friend and adviser. I am particularly moved to be able to make my tribute in this historic Senate Chamber, because it was General Eisenhower's early support and encouragement over a year and a half ago, that contributed to my decision to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate seat I presently hold.

General Eisenhower lived in, and loved, Gettysburg, Pa., and we in turn, from Pennsylvania, gained the honor of

calling him a neighbor. He brought the same high sense of personal honor and integrity to his activities in Pennsylvania, as he did to the affairs of state as President of the United States. He brought the same love of his fellow man to the town of Gettysburg, as he did across the world, in the many stirring trips as President we still remember.

As a general, he united allied countries to wage a fight against oppression. As President, he united our country in an unprecedented time of peace and prosperity, to improve the lot of all mankind. As a man, he represented the highest qualities of what has made America great, and he served his country long and selflessly to make it great. I can think of no better eulogy than to recount his life of service, and his love of humanity, and the inspiring example that his life provided for us all.

We have lost a great leader, and the Eisenhower family has lost a great man. He was, is, and will be one of America's most beloved Presidents.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, for a large portion of my life, Dwight David Eisenhower was my Commander in Chief, in peace and in war. Today, millions of Americans feel, as we do, the sense of loss that comes from losing not only a leader, but a friend.

No President in our memories has so firm a place in the hearts of our Nation. Fathers fought under his command, and their sons grew up to know him as a man of peace. All Americans mourn him today. But it is mourning that covers a deep sense of gratitude. America is a better place for his having been here; Americans know this and are thankful for it. He led his countrymen through some of the most difficult years the United States has ever known—and he led them later to peace, strength, and prosperity at home and abroad.

President Eisenhower held a special place in the hearts of Alaskans, over and above that which exists so completely throughout the country. For it was under his administration that Alaska became our 49th State. It was with President Eisenhower's support that Alaskans were granted the full rights and privileges of American citizenship. In a speech in Denver in 1950, recognizing the unjustness of territorial status, he said:

Quick admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood will show the world that America practices what it preaches.

For our 34th President, statehood for Alaska was a matter of simple justice. And in January, 1959, this hope of equality for Alaska became a reality with his proclamation of January 3, 1959, that Alaska was a fullfledged member of the Union. In a very real sense he was a "50-star" general—for he was the first President to serve as the leader of our Union of 50 States. Alaskans mourn his passing with special sorrow. He gave us so much; indeed, without Dwight David Eisenhower, I doubt seriously whether many of us would be here today.

A nation should always mourn the passing of a leader. But many of us today not only mourn; we grieve the passing of an era. It seems only a short time ago that, as supreme commander, Gen.

Dwight Eisenhower's firm voice commanded the Allied Armies in Europe; and an even shorter time ago that he steered this great country through crisis and change. He conceived of Atoms for Peace and started the process by which we shall achieve our ageless dream of reaching the stars. His strengths, ideals, and accomplishments will be landmarks for use and all American in times to come.

Mr. President, as Dwight D. Eisenhower gave unstintingly to America, America in return gave him its love and respect. He had many honors, the love of his country, and the respect of the world. But when he listed the accomplishments of his administration, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii appeared first on the long list of achievements of the Nation under his leadership.

To Alaskans, he was a man who matched our mountains—a man who stood above the crowd, a man firm in purpose, devout in his heart, and true to the ideals he espoused.

Dwight Eisenhower loved his country—he served it well.

He would ask no greater epitaph than that.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I am deeply grieved by the death of our beloved leader Dwight David Eisenhower. Hoping against hope, I had prayed that this gallant soldier would once again conquer physical adversity.

There is no question that America has lost one of its greatest heroes—a brilliant general, a skilled statesman, an outstanding leader.

We—and the world—will sorely miss one of our foremost citizens, a man of upright convictions who throughout his entire life was a force for goodness and justice for all mankind.

It is sad indeed that his wise counsel is lost to us particularly at a time when the winds of dissension tear at the fabric of our civilization and moral confusion corrodes a growing segment of society. We need so much his calm and reasoned counsel and his dignity and faith and inspiration.

His passing is a real loss, not only to the American people but to peoples in far-flung lands around the globe, who recall his magnificent record in ending war and in building peace.

Millions of Americans remember General Eisenhower in his capacity as World War II commander in chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, and their gratitude to him for his leadership is personal.

Millions of Americans remember his strength and ability as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which served to keep the hard-won peace in Europe after World War II.

Millions recall his tenure as president of Columbia University, a magnificent institution of higher education, to which he imparted great prestige and honor.

Millions of Americans lived during the 8 years of his Presidency, and they know from personal experience the peace and tranquility and progress of the years 1953 through 1960—and their gratitude to him is personal.

Other millions are two young to re-

member most of the deeds and the accomplishments of Dwight David Eisenhower in his long life of service to the American people and to freedom-loving people everywhere. They only know from history books of his wartime record and his performance as 34th President of the United States.

In these eulogies, we hope to recall and convey as best we can something of the greatness and the goodness of Dwight Eisenhower and to preserve for posterity the fundamental precepts for which he stood.

Trained as a soldier, he left military service after reaching the pinnacle of success to enter civilian life, where he also reached the pinnacle of success—success measured not alone by his winning two terms as President of the greatest Nation on earth, but success measured by his ability to keep the peace.

A soldier of war became one of America's greatest peacemakers. Surely his skill at maintaining peace is one of the greatest monuments to his memory.

Others will chronicle the triumphs, the milestones, and the contributions of Dwight Eisenhower to his country and to the world. Today I should like to emphasize his major achievements as two-term President of the United States—"major" as he himself assessed his tenure in office. For his own evaluation of his record reveals, better than my words can do, his sense of values and his concern and compassion for people.

Called upon in October 1966 to defend his record as President, General Eisenhower enumerated 23 accomplishments.

We see Dwight Eisenhower's passionate devotion to peace in these achievements on his list:

End of the Korean war—thereafter no American killed in combat while he was President.

Good will journeys to more than a score of nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, South Africa, and in the Pacific.

Prevention of Communist efforts to dominate Iran, Guatemala, Lebanon, Formosa, South Vietnam.

Atoms-for-peace program.

Preservation for the first time in American history of adequate military establishment after cessation of war.

Initiating a strong ballistic missile program.

Conceiving and building the Polaris program, with submarines operating at sea within a single administration.

Reorganization of the Defense Department.

Initiation of a plan for social progress in Latin America after obtaining necessary authorization from Congress for \$500 million.

We see Dwight Eisenhower's compassion for people in these accomplishments on his list:

Intelligent application of Federal aid to education—National Defense Education Act.

Extension of social security old-age and survivors insurance to over 10 million persons.

Starting Federal medical care for the aged—Kerr-Mills program.

Establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

We see Dwight Eisenhower's firm adherence to Government's obligation to maintain a sound currency and monetary system in the following achievements he listed:

Slowing up and practical elimination of inflation.

Largest reduction in taxes to that time. Fighting for responsible fiscal and financial policies throughout 8 years.

We see Dwight Eisenhower's awareness of the need for resource development and technological progress in the following achievements on his list:

Building of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Initiation of the Nation's space program with successful orbits in less than 3 years, starting from scratch.

Initiation of, and great progress in, the most ambitious road program by any nation in all history.

We see Dwight Eisenhower's deep passion for justice, fairplay, and equal rights in these accomplishments on his list:

The first civil rights law in 80 years. Using Federal power to enforce orders of a Federal court in Arkansas, with no loss of life.

Desegregation in Washington, D.C., and in the Armed Forces by administrative action.

And last, but not least, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

It is significant that Dwight Eisenhower mentioned statehood first in his listing. But I mention it last because I want to say a few words about Dwight Eisenhower's vital role in statehood.

We of Hawaii owe a special debt of gratitude to him, for he made it possible for Hawaii to become a State of the Union, a status for which we had struggled for more than half a century.

As President he was an ardent champion of statehood for Hawaii. In his state of the Union message on January 5, 1956, President Eisenhower spoke of "one particular challenge" confronting Americans. He said:

In the Hawaiian Islands, East meets West. To the Islands, Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere, all the continents, have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory in human brotherhood.

Statehood, supported by the repeatedly expressed desire of the Islands' people and by our traditions, would be a shining example of the American way to the entire earth. Consequently, I urgently request this Congress to grant statehood for Hawaii.

Never before had any Chief Executive called for statehood for Hawaii with such enthusiasm or urgency. Within 4 years, the issue was resolved on the side of justice and fairplay.

Congress passed the Hawaii statehood bill in March 1959, and President Eisenhower promptly signed it into law. It was a glorious victory in Hawaii's struggle for equal rights that began more than a half a century earlier.

The long and arduous campaign for statehood came to a final end on August 21, 1959, when President Eisenhower signed a proclamation which declared, in part, that "admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union on equal footing with the other States of the Union is now accomplished."

I remember so clearly the day Dwight Eisenhower invited me, one of Hawaii's first two U.S. Senators, to the White House to accept the first 50-star flag representing the addition of Hawaii to the Union. Ike's pleasure and pride in Hawaii statehood were genuinely evident, and we all realized a wonderful new chapter in our Nation's history was beginning.

So, on this 10th anniversary of statehood, the people of Hawaii salute Dwight Eisenhower with a grateful "Thank you" and with the warmest aloha from our hearts. We are indeed deeply touched that he listed statehood for Hawaii as one of the great achievements of his Presidency.

Just as Hawaii has special reason to be grateful to Dwight Eisenhower, so billions of freedom-loving human beings on this planet have good reason for gratitude. As an outstanding and victorious soldier, he captured the affection and respect of his countrymen and of the peoples saved and liberated through his brilliant leadership.

And as a soldier of peace in the decades following, he increased their affection and respect. Dwight Eisenhower became the most popular President since George Washington and, although he had been out of public office for 9 years, he remained the most admired man in the world to his final days.

As President Nixon so aptly said yesterday in his moving eulogy, Dwight Eisenhower "was probably loved by more people in more parts of the world than any President America has ever had."

When future generations of America ask "Why was this so?" we want them to know the qualities of mind and spirit that so endeared Dwight Eisenhower to his fellow man.

He personified the essential goodness and greatness of the American Nation and the American people. He came from humble beginnings and he was taught to revere God, to love his country, and to honor his fellow man.

He was taught to distinguish right from wrong and to persevere in behalf of what is right.

Raised in the heartland of America, among plain, God-loving, dignified people, Dwight Eisenhower personified those enduring qualities that are universally admired and respected—gentle kindness, inherent decency, human compassion, unquestioned honesty, integrity, courage, strength in adversity, self-respect, humble confidence, and unflinching faith in God and in men, the children of God.

These but barely sketch the true dimensions of this giant among men. Ordinary standards and ordinary words inadequately measure the extraordinary man that Dwight Eisenhower was.

Perhaps the simplest and best way to describe the stature of Dwight Eisenhower is to say that he was a man who loved people and his love was so all embracing that billions of human beings here and abroad reciprocated.

In many lands, among many races, and in many tongues, the feeling is, and for years has been, expressed in the same

way: "I like Ike." No higher tribute can be paid the memory of Dwight Eisenhower.

My wife Ellyn joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Eisenhower, John Eisenhower, and all the members of the Eisenhower family. We shall always cherish the memory of their beloved "Ike."

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. President, today this Nation mourns not only a former President and general, but a man.

It is a cliché to say that Dwight David Eisenhower was admired; how much more fitting to his memory it is to say "we like Ike."

It might be worth noting in passing that all the political slogans in American history—"Fifty-four forty or fight," "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," "Back to normalcy," "Chicken in every pot," and many many others were slogans about an issue or about a man and an issue. "I like Ike" was the only slogan that expressed America's feeling about a man.

There is a deeper reason for this mass affection than the fact of his military genius or his infectious grin.

I think President Nixon put his finger on it when he said in yesterday's eulogy:

We find ourselves, thinking today, not of his deeds, but of his character.

I think that no finer tribute to Ike can be made than that we resolve today to rededicate ourselves, not only as a people but as individuals, to the basic values that went to make up that character.

Ethics, morality, courage, integrity, honor, decency, faith.

Dwight David Eisenhower possessed and used these simple homely virtues each day of his life.

We would do well to reassess our outlook on what these values mean in our society today.

We have, to all too great extent, relinquished much of our self-control as well as our public control. There has been a loss of resolve, a lessening of the built-in deterrents that are such an essential part of the human psyche.

We have become a nation of people that is increasingly more permissive and increasingly less prohibitive in its critique of the scene in which we are involved.

Our sense of proportion seems to have undergone a not too subtle erosion.

It is my earnest belief that the basis of decent human conduct is still to be found in the fabric of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

Today, unfortunately, it has become somewhat "square" to refer to the values of the spirit—and yet there is not one of us, who deep in his heart does not desire for his children that they grow up with a deep sense of spiritual value.

Let us therefore on this day of sadness, pause to reflect and to make use of the lesson of Ike's career and how he conducted himself personally.

Let us each in our hearts, resolve to be unafraid and unashamed to proclaim that the quiet dignity of good character, is a virtue to be praised, rather than to be ridiculed as "out of date."

And let us see to it—each of us—that

we never let this concept die, that we follow the words of the passage from Deuteronomy that say:

And these words which I command thee this day, shall be upon thy heart. Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt speak of them when thou sittest in thy house, when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou rises up . . . that ye may remember and do all my Commandments and be holy unto your God.

Dwight Eisenhower was "holy unto his God." People realized this; it was an unspoken understanding.

In the words of President Nixon:

We are grateful for the life of Dwight David Eisenhower. He truly came from the heart of America.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION

The question is on agreeing to the resolution, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 175

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, a former President of the United States and General of the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That as a token of honor to his illustrious statesmanship, his leadership in national and world affairs, his distinguished public service to his nation, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station in life, the Senate hereby expresses its deep sensibility of the loss the nation has sustained by his death, and its sympathy with the family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the two Senators from Kansas be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased, to be held at Abilene, Kansas.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolution (S. Res. 175) was unanimously agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 175, under the order previously entered, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased former President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower, the Senate will now adjourn.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock p.m.), the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 1969, at 12 o'clock meridian.