

McCarthy, who served here in the House, representing the Buffalo, NY area from 1965 to 1970.

In addition to his congressional service where he was a leader on environmental issues and the effort to ban germ and gas warfare, Mr. McCarthy had a distinguished career as a journalist with the Buffalo News, serving as its Washington Bureau chief from 1978 until 1989 and continuing as a weekly columnist. He was press attache at the U.S. Embassy in Iran in 1975 and 1976, authored two books and served in the Navy at the end of World War II and in the Army during the Korean War.

Mr. McCarthy was an affable, congenial, and gregarious man, who will be missed by his many friends and colleagues. Murray Light, the editor and senior vice president of the Buffalo News, captured the spirit of the Max McCarthy so many of us knew so well, in his comments in the following obituary from the News:

Max was an outstanding citizen of Buffalo, outstanding patriot and a fine newspaperman. All of us associated with him will greatly miss his insight, his unending optimism and his enormous loyalty to his community, his friends, his country and his newspaper.

MAX MCCARTHY DIES; NEWS WRITER, EX-CONGRESSMAN

(By Karen Brady)

Max McCarthy—the retired Buffalo News Washington Bureau chief, former congressman, and foreign service diplomat—died Friday (May 5, 1995) in his Arlington, Va., home at the age of 67 after an extended illness.

A journalist first and last during his long public career—which included U.S. military service in two wars—McCarthy continued to write his weekly Washington column for The News, including a column that will appear this Sunday.

"Max was an outstanding citizen of Buffalo, outstanding patriot and a fine newspaperman. All of us who have been associated with him will greatly miss his insight, his unending optimism and his enormous loyalty to his community, his friends, his country and his newspaper," said Murray Light, editor and senior vice president of The News.

McCarthy in the last few months had been living in a McClean, Va., nursing home because of the debilitating effects of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, often referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease.

Nonetheless, McCarthy continued to write his weekly columns for The News by dictating to a neighbor who typed the material into his laptop computer, recalled David Breasted, an independent television producer and long-time friend.

McCarthy, a Democrat, represented Buffalo in the House of Representatives from 1965 to 1970.

He later became press attache for the U.S. Embassy in Iran, and was working at the White House, as an adviser in legislative affairs, when he joined The News' Washington Bureau in 1978.

He was also one of the original leaders of the campaign to rid Lake Erie of pollution, and was a nationally recognized pioneer in other environmental causes.

He organized Buffalo's first Department of Human Resources, under Mayor Stanley Makowski, and was the author of two books—"The Ultimate Folly," an expose of the evils of chemical-biological warfare, and "Elections for Sale," a book on political fundraising and spending.

Born Richard Dean McCarthy in Buffalo but always called "Max," he came from a family active in Buffalo's political life.

His great-great-grandparents, on his mother's side, were Irish immigrants whose son, Peter B. Walsh, was elected to the old Buffalo Board of Aldermen in 1859.

His son—McCarthy's grandfather, Richard W. Walsh—was an attorney, and the official court stenographer at the trial of Leon Czolgosz, the man convicted of assassinating President, William McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

McCarthy's father, the late Ignatius D. McCarthy, also an attorney, ran twice for Buffalo City Court judge.

McCarthy's mother, the late Kathleen Walsh McCarthy, not only assisted her husband in his City Court bids, but was also office manager during her son's successful 1964 congressional campaign. She was a co-founder as well of Housewives to End Pollution here.

Max McCarthy attended St. Joseph's Catholic Elementary School. He graduated from Canisius High School and Canisius College, where he was a regular in the college's Little Theatre productions. He did graduate work at the University of Buffalo, Cornell and Harvard.

He served in the Navy in the Pacific at the end of World War II, and in the Army in the Far East during the Korean War.

In 1952—as a corporal with the 24th Infantry Division of the Army, stationed in Sendai, Japan—he sent accounts of military life to The Buffalo Evening News. The paper printed his accounts and then hired McCarthy as a reporter following his discharge.

Three years later, he was named public relations director of the National Gypsum Co., based in Buffalo, and remained in that position until 1964 when he was first elected to Congress, a Democrat representing Buffalo's heavily Republican old 39th Congressional District.

It was a startling victory. McCarthy, a political novice of 36, beat six-term incumbent Rep. John R. Pillion, a Hamburg Republican.

McCarthy's campaign theme was "a young man looking into the future." A chief aim, he said at the time, was to serve on the House Public Works Committee—because he wanted to rid Lake Erie of pollution.

McCarthy's first book, "The Ultimate Folly" was published by Knopf in 1969. It resulted in congressional hearings, a national policy review and canceling a plan to dump outdated nerve gases from three U.S. arsenals into the sea.

In constant demand as a speaker, McCarthy appeared on national television and was featured in major publications. He was selected to give a prestigious Chubb series of lectures at Yale University.

In 1970, he was persuaded by New York State Democrats to run for a U.S. Senate seat, it was a move that cost him his seat in the House of Representatives—and sent his personal political career on a downward spiral.

McCarthy's former House seat went to the Republican candidate—newcomer and former Buffalo Bill, Jack Kemp.

"As a three-term member of Congress, Max was a strong progressive and had an unblemished reputation for integrity. He did pioneering work on the environment and campaign finance reform. It was fitting that the last column published in his lifetime was an appeal for sanity on firearms. That courageous stand cost him a great deal of support in the 1960s," said Douglas Turner, The News' Washington Bureau chief.

McCarthy took a position as vice president and director of community development for A. Victor and Co. here.

A year later—after considering a run for Erie County executive—he was named a Harvard fellow, lecturing in the university's Institute of Politics of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government.

He completed his second book, "Elections for Sale," and served for a time as a Grover Cleveland fellow at UB.

In 1972, he sought election to the then-new 38th District but lost.

He subsequently became a visiting professor of political science at Canisius College and Niagara University.

In 1973, Buffalo Mayor Makowski made McCarthy a member of his Cabinet, charging him with formation of the city Department of Human Resources.

In 1974, President Gerald Ford appointed McCarthy to the U.S. Information Agency—and, for the next two years, he served as press attache at the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

In 1976, McCarthy was named to the Carter administration White House staff—where he was involved with legislative affairs until joining The News' Washington Bureau in June of 1978.

Three months later, he was named Washington bureau chief for The Buffalo News. McCarthy held the position until his own retirement in 1989, but continued to write a weekly Washington column for The News.

In 1985, McCarthy became the sixth member of The News to be elected to the prestigious Gridiron Club in Washington. He also was a member of the National Press Club.

He was a founder of the Greater Buffalo Development Foundation which he served as vice president for eight years.

McCarthy also was a lover of opera and collected fine literature, especially books on Irish history.

Survivors include his former wife, Gail; three sons, Dean of Buffalo, and Barry and Brendan, both of Chicago, and two daughters, Maura of New York City and Deirdre of San Remo, Italy.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

TRIBUTE TO AL GUNTHER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and salute Al Gunther, a distinguished individual from Rhode Island who is being honored for his outstanding contributions to the Boy Scouts of America on the occasion of his retirement from his position as Ranger of Camp Yawgoog.

He first came to Camp Yawgoog in 1959 with his wife Diane and for the past 36 years he has devoted his time and talents to providing young people with the rewarding experiences of camping. His leadership of Yawgoog was also enhanced by a unique blend of management skill and a special affection for his fellow man.

The Boy Scouts of Rhode Island owe a debt of gratitude to Al Gunther for his dedication and commitment. During his stewardship, Camp Yawgoog has prevailed through fires, floods, droughts, hurricanes, blizzards, and other adversities. His efforts have ensured that the camp has not only survived but flourished. Over a quarter of a million boys and campers have benefited from Al Gunther's hard work and from the humanitarian spirit which has prevailed at Camp Yawgoog.

I respectfully request that my colleagues join me in saluting Albert R. Gunther and recognizing his contributions to generations of young people, and toward the betterment of our community.

DEDICATION OF TEMPLE ISRAEL

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the dedication of a new synagogue building for Temple Israel of Dayton, OH, within my district. The building is an important milestone for the Dayton Jewish community.

Temple Israel traces its roots to 1850, when 12 Jews in Dayton formed a Hebrew Society. The congregation, which was incorporated as Kehillah Kodesh B'nai Yeshurun, bought a building in 1863. In 1893, the congregation had grown enough to construct a new synagogue at the corner of First and Jefferson Streets in downtown.

Downtown was severely damaged by the great Dayton flood of 1913. By 1925, the congregation began construction of a new building at the corner of Salem and Emerson Avenues, in the neighborhood of Dayton View. This building was expanded in 1953 with the addition of a new sanctuary.

In November 1994, the congregation moved into its new home at One Riverbend, on the west bank of the Great Miami River, just north of downtown. On Friday, May 5, the building was formerly dedicated at a service. The following Sunday, Temple Israel opened its building and grounds to the Dayton community at an open house.

I offer my congratulations to Temple Israel's Rabbi P. Irving Bloom, whose vision and leadership have led to this moment. I further extend my best wishes to the entire congregation to find fulfillment in using the building for generations to come.

THREATS TO CUT USIA THREATEN AMERICAN SECURITY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, next week the International Relations Committee will mark up legislation that threatens major changes in America's foreign policy institutions. This legislation—that appears to be largely driven by pledges from Senator HELMS to consolidate America's foreign policy instruments—was just received this morning by Congressman HAMILTON and has not yet been reviewed by most Democrats, nor, I venture to say, by many Republicans. Yet, the committee appears to be determined to move its legislation forward.

Through press statements, we have learned that Senator HELMS' agenda is to eliminate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA], the Agency for International Development [AID], and the U.S. Information Agency [USIA]. The functions of these agencies are to be combined into a mega-bureaucracy in the

Department of State. Senator HELMS claims major savings in this reform although he acknowledges that few actual savings will be realized in the first 2 years of his proposed consolidation.

I believe that there is even a greater cost to this proposal. It is in the cost to our national security. In this day of increasing threats from terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, now is not the time to dismantle the first line of America's defense: our foreign policy institutions which served this country so well in the cold war.

We all believe that in this post-cold-war era, when threats to American citizens and our nation can come equally from the actions of a lone terrorist or another country, when threats can be economic as well as military, we do need to reexamine our Nation's foreign policy bureaucracy in order to make it more efficient. But this effort is already underway through Vice President GORE's National Policy Review and Secretary of State Christopher's internal strategic management initiative.

We need a reasoned, rational approach to reform that matches objective with means in a manner that protects and advances American national security. Legislation designed by political impulse and railroaded through the political process without time for full regard to cost or benefit is dangerous tinkering with America's security.

I am not alone in my desire for hesitation or in my concern for the result. A bipartisan group from Freedom House recently released a statement opposing the elimination of USIA. This group, which includes among others former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Edward Fuelner, Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, former Senator Malcolm Wallop, and Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., editor of the American Spectator, cogently and persuasively argues that "this proposed consolidation and centralization would weaken American public diplomacy."

The arguments that they make on behalf of preserving one agency, USIA, I believe can be made, and will be made next week, on behalf of the other agencies now threatened by the proposed legislation. Weakening the independent voices and undermining the effectiveness of ACDA and USAID will not strengthen American foreign policy. I encourage my colleagues to read closely the statement issued by Freedom House and review carefully the legislation once it is introduced by the Republicans.

I ask that the Freedom House report be printed in the RECORD at this point.

THE FUTURE OF U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

New proposals have been advanced to place the United States Information Agency (USIA)—long the chief instrument of American public diplomacy—under the centralized control of the State Department. We believe this proposed consolidation and centralization would weaken American public diplomacy.

Why should the USIA remain independent? Through its broadcasting, numerous exchange programs and links with people throughout the world, it already is highly successful in promoting American interests and articulating who we are and how our policies and values are shaped. The State Department has a different though related role. It explains U.S. foreign policy to Americans and presents our government's official positions to foreign governments. The State Department values quiet negotiations, govern-

ment-to-government contacts, protracted discussion, compromise and sometimes secrecy. A credible public diplomacy, by contrast, requires openness, the ability to respond quickly to rapidly changing world events, and independence in reporting, analysis and comment. In short, the culture of the State Department differs substantially from the culture of the USIA.

There are other important reasons to retain the USIA's present status.

Public diplomacy and formal diplomacy. While formal diplomatic relations conducted by the State Department are an important aspect of our government's diverse engagement with other societies, public diplomacy—our open efforts to win understanding and support among the peoples of foreign countries on matters that affect U.S. national interests—suffers when it is subordinated to the demands of formal diplomacy. We have long-term interests in developing flexible relationships with foreign educators, journalists, cultural leaders, minority and opposition leaders that must not be subjected to the daily pressures of official government-to-government affairs. USIA has filled this niche by setting up exchanges that introduce foreign representatives to U.S. governmental, non-governmental, private, business and cultural institutions.

American values: independent voices, one theme. The promotion of American political and economic values has been an auspicious aspect of our foreign policy in recent times. The spread of democracy and the global communication revolution indicate that this form of engagement in foreign affairs will be of great importance in the future. Diversification and independence—not centralization and uniformity—make the U.S.'s message more meaningful and credible. The USIA's broadcasting and exchange programs should remain free of interference from officials with responsibilities in other areas. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Voice of America and Radio Marti remain vital sources of information around the world. In East-Central Europe and the former Soviet Union (where independent media continue to face difficulties) RFE/RL is trusted precisely because of its journalistic integrity. This would be seriously compromised if they were perceived as official organs of State Department policy.

Re-orientation before re-organization. The structure of our foreign affairs agencies needs to be considered in light of America's global strategy in a rapidly changing international environment. Re-organization not rooted in a clear and comprehensive understanding and consensus about goals and missions cannot work or last. The USIA and federally-funded international broadcasting have track records of success and will continue to work. Indeed, with today's menacing phenomena of international criminal activity, terrorism, inter-ethnic hatreds and anti-democratic forces around the world, the work of USIA is more critical than ever.

We understand that there will have to be some significant re-organization and reprioritization in foreign policy. Those who have offered proposals for change have done some service. The world has changed, in no small measure because of our multi-layered and multi-faceted foreign policy structures. Our goal should be coordination between agencies, not the kind of consolidated administrative centralism that will not work. The tasks of the State Department and the public diplomacy agencies should nurture one another, but must remain separate to be truly effective.