

by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 4, 1968.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Arthur J. Brown, to be first lieutenant, and ending Roger A. Jacobs, to be second lieutenant,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 4, 1968;

The nominations beginning Robert V. Anderson, to be colonel, and ending Wilbur K. Zaudtke, to be colonel, which nominations were received by the Senate and ap-

peared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 13, 1968; and

The nomination of Haywood R. Smith, for permanent appointment to the grade of colonel, which nomination was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 5, 1968.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, October 2, 1968

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

*Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness and blot out my transgressions.—Psalm 51: 1.*

O Thou who art the source of light and life, be with the Members of this body this holy day. Prosper them in their work, guide them in their tasks, forgive their sins, and bless them as they endeavor to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee.

Fervently do we invoke Thy blessing upon our country. Protect her, O God, from calamity, discord, and violence. Let not any adversary triumph over her but let the glories of a just and righteous people filled with good will increase from age to age.

Enlighten with Thy wisdom and sustain with Thy power those in authority, our President, our Speaker, every Member of Congress, every judge, every executive, and everyone who is entrusted with our safety and with the guardianship of our rights and liberties.

May peace and good will be present in the hearts of all our citizens and may our common faith spread its blessings among us and exalt our Nation in justice and righteousness. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5117. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain stage 1 and to acquire lands for stage 2 of the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Texas, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3769) entitled "An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, and related acts."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 18366) entitled "An act to amend the Vo-

ational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes."

#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968—SUBMISSION OF CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PERKINS submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 18366) to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes.

#### MAKING IN ORDER ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1968, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER NEXT WEEK, CONSIDERATION OF S. 2012, TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES ACT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, October 7, 1968, or any day thereafter next week, it may be in order to consider under the general rules of the House the bill S. 2012, to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the distinguished majority leader tell us the substance of this particular bill?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished minority leader will yield, first, may I state that the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy] has advised me that this was unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

It deals with paying those persons who serve school lunches. As I understand it, they are among the lowest paid in the whole system, and are about the only District of Columbia employees who have not had any kind of a raise. That is all there is to it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

#### REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 18980

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, October 7, 1968, or on any day thereafter next week, it may be in order to consider under the general rules of the House the bill (H.R. 18980) to authorize the government of the District of Columbia to convey interests in certain property owned by the District of Columbia in Prince William County, Va., and for other purposes.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the distinguished majority leader give us some indication of the content of this legislation?

Mr. ALBERT. All that I know about it is that it was reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and it deals with transferring certain property in Prince William County, Va. I do not know the background of the bill beyond that. I am sorry I cannot advise the gentleman as to the details of the legislation.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the majority leader would not ask that this bill be arranged at this time. There is some controversy with regard to the bill, and we are trying to work out the differences.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I withdraw my unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma withdraws his unanimous-consent request.

#### CREDIT UNIONS TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS TIGHT MONEY SITUATION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked an event which, in my opinion, will be received as one of the most significant steps taken by the credit union movement in the United States.

The 20 million credit union members through their 23,000 credit unions have entered into an arrangement with the Small Business Administration that will put to use the excess funds of the credit union to help establish small business enterprises throughout the United States. This laudable goal will be accomplished by giving the credit unions the opportunity to purchase guaranteed SBA loan paper which will give the Small Business Administration the use of the credit union funds to lend to small businessmen. If such an arrangement were not available, SBA, because of the tightness of the current fiscal situation, would be unable to continue many of its small business lending programs.

Many people deserve recognition and praise for making the credit union-SBA program a reality. They include Mr. J. Orrin Shipe, managing director of CUNA International, the worldwide credit union association; Gen. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., director of CUNA's Washington office; Mr. Howard J. Samuels, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; Mr. Howard Greenberg, Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and numerous Treasury officials.

The loan purchase program, Mr. Speaker, represents another example of the outstanding work performed by credit unions and their members. Credit unions believe in the good of the individual and, through the credit unions, seek to assist the individual in reaching his desired economic and social goals.

By making these funds available to small businessmen, the credit unions will not only be providing small businessmen with investment opportunities but will also be adding to the necessary ingredients that continue to make this Nation the most productive democratic free enterprise nation in the world.

Mr. Speaker, a release from SBA on this monumental occasion follows:

#### NEWS FROM SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Texas) Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee announced today that federal credit unions will shortly make it easier for small businesses to get Federal loans in the current tight money market by making available up to \$70 million to the Small Business Administration.

Patman said authorization has been obtained for SBA to sell that amount of its loans to the credit unions. The \$70 million to be realized from the sale will be available to SBA for small business loans.

SBA Administrator Howard J. Samuels praised Patman for his effective support in bringing this program to a successful conclusion and extended the Agency's thanks to Treasury Secretary Fowler for granting the required approval.

"It was typical of the farsighted understanding of Congressman Patman that he helped us to obtain more loan funds at a time when American small businessmen are in great need of additional operating funds," Samuels said.

He pointed out that in effect, the sale of the SBA loans makes it possible for the Agency to continue a substantial part of its loan program even under the restrictive budgetary program approved by Congress.

Samuels said the additional funds are especially important at this time when SBA is embarking on its new program, Project OWN, designed to help thousands of new small businessmen drawn from minority groups. The program is aimed at assisting such new businessmen at the rate of 10,000 a year by the end of current fiscal year, and at a rate of 20,000 by the end of the following year.

Samuels emphasized that this was typical of the role SBA expects to play in the future, with money loaned by private financial institutions and guaranteed by the Federal government, thus making many more loans possible than would be the case with government funds alone.

Samuels also commented that "We are especially grateful to the credit unions for their public spirited participation at a time when federal fiscal restraints and a general tight money situation would ordinarily force us to curtail our financial assistance to the economy. With this very substantial assist

from the credit unions, we shall literally be able to help hundreds more small businessmen. I am happy too that it will also help the credit unions by putting some of their assets to work in such a socially useful endeavor."

Rep. Patman added his praise for the action of the credit unions under the leadership of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA). "In these times when our national budget is subject to so many calls on our resources, credit unions now have demonstrated admirably their cooperation with government. It is an excellent example of cooperative federalism, a prime example of how the private sector and government can work together for the benefit of our whole economy," he said.

Mr. Patman, in addition to his chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee, is ranking member of the House Small Business Committee, and has for many years devoted much of his legislative attention to the problems of the American small businessman.

#### PUBLICATION OF REPORT ENTITLED "INVESTIGATION OF CREDIT FRAUDS USED AGAINST SERVICEMEN IN EUROPE AND THE IMPACT OF MILITARY CREDIT UNIONS IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM"

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, the Banking and Currency Committee is making public the report of the special subcommittee headed by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MINISH] entitled "Investigation of Credit Frauds Used Against Servicemen in Europe and the Impact of Military Credit Unions in Solving the Problem." This report was brought about by House Resolution 1093 which authorized the Banking and Currency Committee to send representatives to the European and Pacific military commands to investigate credit frauds being used against servicemen and to seek the establishment of credit unions to help solve the problem.

In addition to Congressman MINISH, the European subcommittee consisted of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GETTYS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. WOLFF].

Every Member of this body can be proud of the work done by the Minish subcommittee and the excellent report that the subcommittee produced. The members of the subcommittee worked day and night in order to visit as many military installations in Europe as possible and talk to as many servicemen and women as time would allow.

Perhaps the most important statement in the report is the sentence that reads:

The credit unions operating in Germany have succeeded beyond even the fondest dreams of those who proposed the credit unions.

To illustrate this point, it should be noted that at the time the subcommittee visited Europe, the six credit unions in

Germany had some 12,000 members, had accumulated shares of roughly \$1 million and had loans outstanding of more than \$6½ million.

However, because of publication and printing deadlines and the time necessary to gather figures, the statistics in the report are out of date. In fact, even the latest statistics available to the subcommittee, those available as of August 31, are out of date because of the rapid growth of these splendid financial institutions. For instance, at the end of August, the Germany-based credit unions had nearly 20,000 members, share deposits of nearly \$2 million, and loans of nearly \$11 million.

It is not enough to measure the work of these credit unions in dollar signs alone. Another measure of the credit union's effectiveness is how well they are received by the people they are serving. How well the credit unions are being received can be measured by a story appearing in the September 18 issue of the Stars and Stripes. The story, headlined "Credit Operation Draws Praise," is short but to the point and clearly indicates that the serviceman realizes he had a friend in the credit union:

#### CREDIT OPERATION DRAWS PRAISE

Members of federal credit unions which serve American military men in Europe have nothing but praise for the operation.

"I've been in the service 10 years and I've had several finance company loans which cost me a lot of money, but this is the best I've ever seen," said Spec. 5 August Wagar, an assistant artillery crew chief at Barton Barracks in Amsbach, Germany, who has been overseas for two years.

"I took out a \$750 loan, which is the maximum loan I can get and it only costs me about \$92 in two years. Also, I normally keep a savings account and save some money with them."

Wagar's words were typical of a number of servicemen buttonholed outside credit union offices. There may be men turned down for loans who don't like the credit unions, but they are hard to find.

"I borrowed \$1,500 three months ago and bought a beautiful car," said Spec. 4 Richard Sheppard of the 20th Station Hospital in Nuremberg. "I had to wait two weeks to get the loan approved because I wanted it extended beyond my estimated separation date."

"Everything worked out fine," he said.

Spec. 4 George Myers of Morristown, Pa., who works at the 731st General Dispensary in Hohenfels, came out of the credit union office in Fuerth after applying for a loan to finance a trip home.

"I'm coming back this afternoon to get the money, and I'll fly to the States tomorrow," he said. "It's been almost 12 months since I was home. My wife is there and I want to see her."

Sgt. I. G. Durward Spray, the mess sergeant for Hq Btry, 2nd Bn, 28th Arty, said he has had "no problems whatsoever" in dealing with the credit union office in Amsbach.

"I used to belong to the one at Ft. Bliss, Tex., and borrowed from them," he said. "I'm glad to see them come over here. I've already put in for my first loan and expect to get the money in three or four days."

The special subcommittee report also rates the effectiveness of the credit unions by stating:

The effect of the credit unions has been to lessen the potential for the sharp-practice operators, fast-buck boys, and loan sharks in Germany and to alleviate the credit prob-



lem that has plagued American servicemen in Germany since World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that as a result of the special subcommittee's investigation, credit union services will soon be available to our military personnel stationed in England and Italy and specialized credit union service will be set up in Spain so as to meet the highly restrictive Spanish laws.

There are still problem areas connected with lending and consumer transactions involving servicemen, but for the most part the sharp practices that existed when the Domestic Finance Subcommittee first began its study into this area 4 years ago have been drastically reduced. With the help of the Department of Defense and local military commanders, the remaining problems can be stamped out. There are still some loan sharks peddling their trades around military installations and there are still a few fast-buck schemes in existence, such as the female sales agent for a mutual fund concern who engaged in sexual activities and provided marijuana for servicemen clients in order to induce them to purchase mutual funds. But such sharp practices are the exception rather than the rule.

I want to assure the Members of this body, servicemen stationed throughout the world, and their families, that the Domestic Finance Subcommittee and the House Banking and Currency Committee will continue to watch for any operations that seek to unfairly relieve the servicemen of their hard-earned pay, and that in the future, any such operations that are discovered will be dealt with severely.

#### LAXITY IN FEDERAL BANK SUPERVISION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1968, the Honorable J. L. Robertson, Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, addressed the State bank division of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Robertson's speech is entitled "An Inside Look at Federal Bank Regulation." I consider it one of the most incisive, realistic, and sympathetic comments emanating from the Federal Reserve Board in the past few years. Governor Robertson sounds a sober warning that the banking industry is drifting toward repetition of serious errors committed in the 1920's and which brought us into the great depression.

He is particularly concerned about the one-bank holding company loophole as well as other "important decisions made under pressures that are directly traceable to the structure of our bank supervisory system." Mr. Robertson states:

We should not allow the tendency to get caught up in a general euphoria to blind us to the fact that ten or twenty years from now we may look back with regret upon decisions

that have permitted banks, for example, to become subsidiaries of enormous conglomerate holding companies, to establish nationwide systems of loan offices, to engage in business activities quite unrelated to banking.

Governor Robertson concludes by stating that the proposed Federal Banking Commission is an answer to a "very clear need."

I commend Governor Robertson for his forthrightness and assure him that his comments are most welcome at this time. His speech follows:

#### AN INSIDE LOOK AT FEDERAL BANK REGULATIONS

(Address by Hon. J. L. Robertson)

When I was invited to address this meeting, I believe it was expected that I would endeavor to defend the Federal Reserve against a variety of complaints—complaints that included such words as "dilatatory," "inflexible," "old-fashioned," and "unprogressive."

The Federal Reserve needs no defense from me. Its record speaks more eloquently than I can of its meritorious performance over the years—not perfect, not beyond improvement, but good.

However, I will say a few words about the complaints, although I wish to deal mainly with some of the basic problems, the underlying conditions which have produced the conflict and criticism that has troubled the banking community for the past several years. I refer especially to the well known differences of opinion among the bank regulatory agencies.

The fact that these agencies have not always been in step with each other has been a source of considerable concern both to the regulators and to those regulated. For a time it became the focus of attention, virtually to the exclusion of everything else. The situation reminded me of the young man who did not seem to take any interest in girls. This worried his father, who tried a variety of things to develop his son's interest in the opposite sex, but all to no avail. Finally, he suggested that he join the Marine Corps, thinking that close association with the manly Marines would do the trick. After the lad had gone through boot camp, he came home on leave. He and his father were sitting out on the front porch, when they saw three attractive girls in mini-skirts coming up the street. The father nudged his son—"Pretty nice, eh?" The boy eyed the girls carefully, and said, "Okay! But the one on the left is out of step."

I cannot say that I blame the banking community for having noted that the regulatory agencies were out of step. I am sure that at times all of us have felt a bit like Molly Peabody back in my home town, Broken Bow, Nebraska. Molly and her husband, Jake, used to have some pretty hot disagreements. I am sure he was hard to get along with under the best of conditions, but he had his softer side. After one especially bitter row, when they both said things they shouldn't, Jake was standing by the window looking out, and called, "Molly, come here! I want you to look at something." Molly joined him at the window. "Look," he said, "at those two horses pulling that load of hay over the hill. Why can't we pull together like a couple of horses over the hill of life?" "Well," Molly explained, "the reason we can't pull together like a couple of horses is because one of us is a gee-haw mule."

Far be it from me to suggest that there are—or ever have been—any gee-haw mules in the banking business, much less the bank regulating business. But certainly there have been strong differences of opinion about policies and procedures. I am pleased to have this opportunity to state my own position and to advocate a promising solution for

problems that have caused so much friction, confusion, and damage.

A few of us are old enough to recall the events that led to the adoption by Congress of the rules and regulations under which our banking system has operated for more than a third of a century. You will recall that a decade marked by great "permissiveness"—the 'twenties—brought almost unrestrained expansion followed by a collapse and a depression that caused untold suffering. In the light of the disclosures of the Pecora Investigation, Congress adopted certain controls and limitations to safeguard the vital functions that the banking system performs for our economy.

Laws were enacted to separate commercial banking from investment banking. The affiliate system of the 1920's—bank ownership of other corporations, and joint ownership of banks and other corporations—was severely curtailed. Banks were effectively restricted in their financing of certain related interests. The same principles that resulted in this legislation—the famous Glass-Steagall Act and others—also prompted the legislation of 1956 which barred bank holding companies from engaging in nonbanking businesses, either directly or through subsidiary corporations.

I happen to take the view that principles that have been derived from experience should not be abandoned lightly. Admittedly we are living in a "go-go" era. Permissiveness has again become pervasive in our society. Our young people are impatient with those who look at the past and see alarming similarities with the present. Our economy has enjoyed a remarkable period of expansion. Most Americans alive today have no recollection of the depression and the closing of all banks in the early 'thirties. This tends to breed impatience with old-fashioned notions about the need for restraint and controls that were born of those harsh experiences.

George Bernard Shaw once said, "The one thing we learn from experience is that we don't learn from experience." One reason for this may be that history moves too slowly for us. Experience may warn us what is going to happen if some past errors are repeated, but we are seldom able to tell when it will occur. A decade or two is not long when viewed in historical perspective, but the only prophets we heed are those who tell us what is going to happen in the next six months or, at most, in the next year. We have no time for those who are concerned about what might happen in ten or twenty years.

This is a lesson I learned from my concern with our balance-of-payments problem. I gave my first public warning about the need to pay attention to this problem in a speech ten years ago. Many of the things I then warned against have since come to pass, but they came so gradually that they did not shock us enough. We would have been galvanized into action to avoid the deterioration that has taken place if it had occurred at a dramatically rapid pace, but few men have the confidence or the courage to take drastic action on the basis of long-term forecasts.

The same holds true with respect to the rules of sound banking. We can turn our backs on the lessons of the past, confident that the new activism will not bring us to the brink of disaster in the next six months or the next year or two. This is precisely what is happening. You know as well as I that more and more banks are becoming parts—sometimes the principal part—of a conglomeration of activities, some of which are related to banking only remotely, or not at all.

Not very many people have noticed, but we appear to be drifting toward a repetition of serious errors that the banking industry fell into in the 1920's. For example, the one-bank holding company loophole threatens to take us back into the kind of situation that only

students of history and a few old fogeys remember.

I do not intend to speak here of the implications for the public interest of this tendency in our banking system—implications that are indeed grave, for a system whose existence is uniquely dependent on the use of other people's money. But I think that the leaders in the banking industry might want to ponder the lessons of the 'twenties and 'thirties before they plough that ground a second time. If nothing else, they might recall the tremendous drop in prestige and influence that their predecessors suffered as a result of the public reaction when the houses of cards they had erected collapsed.

We should not allow the tendency to get caught up in a general euphoria to blind us to the fact that ten or twenty years from now we may look back with regret upon decisions that have permitted banks, for example, to become subsidiaries of enormous conglomerate holding companies, to establish nation-wide systems of loan offices, to engage in business activities quite unrelated to banking.

If we are on the wrong road—and I believe we are—we must ask ourselves how we got started on it and whether there is any turning back before the road disappears in a swamp. Clearly the problem has its roots in the accidental and irrational system of bank regulation and supervision that this country has been saddled with. During the past five years the delicate balance of the banking industry has been upset, the dual banking system endangered, and the development of banking on sound lines impeded by the divergent policies, procedures and interpretations emanating from the three federal supervisory agencies. Surely there is only one way to achieve and maintain the competitive equality that we want in our banking system. That is by insisting on uniform standards of regulation as far as federal law is concerned, and by modifying the rules and the laws on the basis of careful study of experience and thoughtful analysis of the likely consequences. I regret that this is not always the way things are done.

During the past few months we have seen important decisions made under pressures that are directly traceable to the irrational structure of our supervisory system. As you all know, my own agency recently reversed its position on two fundamental matters. In doing so, it was trying to correct a competitive imbalance, brought about by the decisions of another agency, which threatened the very existence of a strong dual banking system. Competition among the regulatory authorities was breaking down not only the legal barriers to banking practices which had previously been judged unsound, but also our traditional banking structure. To preserve the structure, the law was bent to permit what it seemed clearly designed to prohibit.

Is the law nothing more than a set of ambiguous expressions that are to be "adjusted" to meet the preferences of the moment, as some have claimed? Or is there something called "the rule of law" which requires the official as well as the citizen to respect and obey the statutes which have been duly enacted, altering them when alteration is desired by the procedures prescribed by law?

I believe that an important element in the malaise and turmoil of our times is the reduced importance that many of our people, including some who are leaders, have attached to the rule of law. This is the cement that binds a democratic society together and makes it workable. As pointed out by the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "Some people are suspicious of law and order, as though the rule of law was a mere trick to freeze the status quo. It is quite the opposite. Its observance is the *sine qua non* of peaceful change. The rule of law is a lesson learned

from centuries of human experience, from many mistakes and much suffering. It amounts simply to this: that only by submitting ourselves to obey the law can we reconcile conflicting ambitions and serve the interests of mankind as a whole. Without the rule of law we destroy one another."

For nearly two centuries Americans have adhered to the principle of majority rule, subject to the limitations of the constitutional protection of individual rights. If we ever reach the point where any substantial number of our citizens take the position that they have the right to choose which laws they will obey and which they will disregard, we will have to ask, more fearfully than Abraham Lincoln did in 1863, "Can such a nation long endure?"

And if our government officials, our law enforcement officers, our regulatory authorities, and even the courts are thought by the citizens to be deciding which laws they will observe, which they will enforce, and which they will interpret out of existence, we should not be surprised if this generates widespread disrespect for the rule of law. Here again, we must look ahead at the consequences that will emerge in one, two or three decades. We know, as the Chinese say, that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. And that is as true of a journey on the downhill road as it is of a journey upward.

It is easy to see why officials sometimes are tempted to short-circuit the law. As Winston Churchill pointed out, "democracy is the worst form of government except all those others that have been tried. . . ." It is often slow and cumbersome in its operations. Sometimes years pass before the apparent will of the majority can be translated into law. In this NOW generation we have little patience with cumbersome procedures. We are keenly aware of immediate evils that call out for correction, but we may overlook the far greater evils that will ensue if we encourage or even tolerate the idea that members of a society may disregard the mandate of the law and act in accord with their own individual views and desires. To break or bend the law to fit one's personal convictions, and to uphold this as a right, is to add in some degree, even though it may be imperceptible at the moment, to the forces that would push our civilization over the precipice into chaos.

Those who contend that the law is nothing more than a set of ambiguous principles that can be twisted to help achieve desired ends should ponder the words of one of our country's most profound legal scholars, Paul Freund, who warned the graduating class at Cornell College earlier this year that "to jettison principles of law because your aims are pure, or holy, or patriotic, denudes you of defenses against those who are just as certain of their rectitude."

It may be said that Paul Freund had something in mind more important than the overgenerous interpretation of a provision of our banking laws by a regulatory body. He was urging the young students not to succumb to the doctrine that the end justifies the means and not to defy the law as a means of achieving political objectives. We of the older generation who do not like to see college buildings taken over by mobs of students, who do not like to see the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet taunted and harassed by ill-mannered young rowdies, can lecture the young on the importance of the rule of law with great vigor and sincerity. But our own failures to uphold the rule of law can be—and frequently are—thrown back at us. We find ourselves criticized for our inconsistencies, if not our hypocrisy. The criticism is not always well-founded or just, but it does point up the fact that all of us, acting in our own little spheres of influence, have a weighty responsibility to not only preach the rule of law, but to practice it as well.

In striving to improve our laws and their administration, we must, of course, give due weight to forward-looking ideas that seem logical. But we should also remember the words of that great jurist, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who said, "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience." Pure reason can never substitute for the lessons of experience.

When I first looked upon the world of banking from the inside, over thirty-five years ago, there was universal agreement, based on recent experience, that certain legally prescribed standards and limitations should be imposed on the banking industry. It was agreed by all that supervision by regulatory bodies was essential. Even today, there is rarely any explicit questioning of this need, but I sometimes wonder how many bankers secretly harbor the view that the industry would be better off without governing laws and regulations, free of bureaucrats periodically nosing into their affairs.

In my view, bank supervision and regulation is desirable and necessary in the public interest, to insure the soundness of our banking system. But the system we now operate under is far from perfect. Action to correct its faults and to rationalize the structure of federal bank supervision is long overdue. I recognize that there are those who say that what is needed is not so much a thorough overhaul of the machinery, but merely a good tune-up job. There have been a few suggestions that the Federal Reserve, for example, could improve its procedures in supervising and regulating state member banks. Let me turn briefly to some of these complaints.

First, it is suggested that some of our procedures need to be "modernized". Applications are processed too slowly. They go through too much consideration at too many places. This results in excessive delay, on top of which the application may be denied without the applicant having an opportunity to appear before the agency to rebut adverse arguments.

No one would condone needless bureaucratic delays, and we have taken these suggestions to heart. For example, in July of 1967 the Board of Governors delegated some of its duties, in order to expedite action. During the following twelve months, a thousand items were disposed of under those delegations of authority—over 400 by the Reserve Banks and almost 600 by the Board's officers.

But careful analysis and thorough consideration do take time. We take pride in the fact that our decisions have held up well in the courts. Our record is so good that decisions are rarely challenged. Without doubt, this owes much to the fact that each case receives thoughtful consideration. Failure to do this would be a disservice not only to the national economy generally but to the banking community particularly, because it would leave the banks more vulnerable to attack.

Another complaint—and this one seems to conflict with the first—is that the Federal Reserve is not sufficiently interested in bank supervision. I give you my assurance, based on a lifetime of experience in bank supervision, that no agency performs its supervisory duties more conscientiously than the Federal Reserve System. As you know, there is a category of what we call "problem banks"—not many, I am happy to say—and I imagine that the president of any one of those would say, perhaps in colorful language, that the Federal Reserve is too involved in its supervisory functions! Occasionally, however, institutions that have relinquished the doubtful honor of "problem bank" status acknowledge that the meticulous interference of the Federal Reserve may have been worth while, after all.

A third complaint is that the Federal Reserve has not displayed enough vigor in attempting to correct competitive inequalities



between classes of banks. I have already made it clear that in my view the proper way to do this is to propose and support appropriate legislation. That is not only our duty, but yours, too. None of us—bankers or supervisors, state or national—can plead innocent to this charge. All of us should start putting our shoulders to the wheel, for it is not only the rogues who feel the restraints of law. There are, indeed, bad laws and bad systems, and it should be our aim to protect the rule of law by constantly seeking to improve and perfect the law.

These complaints and others that might be mentioned reflect the frustrations that the banking community now suffers, primarily because of competitive inequalities. I am for a structural overhaul of bank supervision that will eliminate the competitive inequalities that arise whenever one agency gets behind in the race of laxity and that cause some banks to begin shopping for more lenient supervisors.

My answer is the adoption of a plan that will give us unified supervision at the federal level—the Federal Banking Commission plan, now pending before the Congress. This plan would (1) eliminate wasteful duplication, overlapping, and never-ending efforts to coordinate the actions of the supervisory agencies; (2) end much friction and conflict among banks and bank supervisors; (3) enable the banking industry to operate under a single set of rules, in an environment of competitive equality—as far as federal supervision is concerned; and (4) do away with the dangerous tendency toward laxity in bank supervision. In addition, it would enable the Federal Reserve to devote its time and attention more exclusively to the formulation and implementation of monetary policy for this great nation of ours.

We should not forget that the present jerry-built structure of federal bank supervision, divided as it is among three different agencies, is an historical accident that does not rest on any defensible foundation of efficiency, equity, or economy. Its effect is to deprive banks of a reliable and competitively fair basis for the development of their plans and policies. It also leads, as we have seen, to “lowest common denominator” supervision in which the most permissive interpretation or policy tends to become the standard.

Events this year have revealed clearly that state-chartered banks have much to gain from unification of federal bank supervision. Despite valiant efforts to prevent a race of laxity in the interpretation and enforcement of federal banking laws, seriously divergent interpretations and policies apparently are unavoidable when the same laws are applied to competing banks by different supervisors. When one bank, acting under its supervisor's rulings, embarks on a new and potentially profitable course, competitors subject to different supervisors find themselves in a difficult position. One tempting solution is to apply pressure on the other supervisors to relax discipline, even when this involves a distortion of the meaning of laws—a course only slightly less dangerous, and no less reprehensible, than an open flouting of the laws. If that approach is closed, the conversion path from one system to another provides a convenient way to regain competitive equality—at least until the next race begins, when the process repeats itself.

The present unfortunate arrangement, as events have shown, has resulted in ever greater concentration of banking resources in national banks. The ranks of the state-chartered institutions are threatened with decimation, resulting not only in loss of prestige for the remaining state banks, but in loss of revenue to state bank supervisors, with consequences unpleasant to contemplate. The Federal Banking Commission plan would halt this trend. It would, as you may have

forgotten, include financial arrangements that would enable the states to strengthen their supervisory organizations. Indeed, the Federal Banking Commission bill looks forward to an environment in which state examinations would be adequate for all purposes, eliminating the need for federal examination of state banks.

Let me ask: do you have a better solution for the problems gnawing at our dual banking system today?

Our nation is confronted with many grave and dramatic problems. We are in the midst of an election campaign that centers around such important issues as the war in Vietnam, a soaring crime rate, the behavior of alienated young people, and active dissatisfaction on the part of many Negro citizens. While we face some difficult and complex problems in the area of bank supervision, they lack the drama inherent in these other issues. But each of us must cultivate his own field with care, intelligence, and self-discipline. Even though the world may seem to be in turmoil around us, we have a responsibility to put our own house in the best possible order. Let us be an example of an industry that looks at its problems honestly and dispassionately, and attempts to solve them in a constructive manner.

We can perform a valuable service for our country. By rededicating ourselves to the rule of law and by pressing for the adoption of the legislative changes needed to improve banking and bank supervision, we can demonstrate that representative democracy is not too cumbersome to meet the needs of a modern, dynamic society. Changes may not always come as rapidly as we would like, but come they will, if a need exists and sensible and promising remedies can be found. I think the proposed Federal Banking Commission is such an answer to a very clear need. I realize that many of you have taken a different view of the matter. It is not surprising that there should be conflicting views about a reform of such magnitude. But it has been said correctly that out of conflict comes change. We have the conflict. Let us work together to insure that the inevitable changes are of the type that will strengthen rather than weaken the banking system and will reduce to a minimum the undesirable tensions and conflicts that have plagued the industry in recent years.

#### THE HONORABLE PAUL A. FINO

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, having been well and sufficiently seasoned by his eight consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable PAUL A. FINO, will soon become a justice of the New York Supreme Court, an elective position for which he is eminently qualified. As chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee on which Mr. FINO has served since January 19, 1959, it is appropriate for me to note that he has made many significant and positive contributions to the constructive progress of our committee. I have always found the dean of the New York Republican delegation to be very fair and forthright. With his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his keen appreciation of the principles of jurisprudence—as befits an honor graduate of St. John's—and his unswerving

and powerful devotion to the cause of justice, however elusive the factual situation may be, I see in Mr. FINO all the requisites of a truly fine jurist. It is indeed a tribute to this gentleman that his colleagues on both sides of the aisle have over the years placed him on a high plateau of sincere and wholehearted respect, through observation of his legislative integrity as well as an instinctive realization that PAUL FINO has a character as solid and dependable as the bedrock that underlies his home city of New York. My best wishes go with the honorable Member as he commences his new and challenging career.

#### A PLEA FOR BETTER EDUCATED, TRAINED, AND PAID POLICE OFFICERS

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, to continue my recent observations concerning enforcement of law in America, I have recently concluded studying a document entitled “The Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots” dated April 3, 1967, and published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Early this year as part of my observations on the subject of law enforcement running back to 1966, I observed that some portions of this report were poorly drafted and were not subject to provide adequate protection for law enforcement personnel.

Following that observation the FBI pointed out to me that the document which I cited at that time was formerly a National Guard production and not that of the FBI. After having examined the FBI's version, I am happy to say it is a complete and full approach to the containment of mobs and the control of riots.

It seems clear to me that the actions of the Chicago Police Department paralleled very closely the recommendations of the FBI. It is easy for distant critics to say that there were instances of police brutality. But who is concerned about the policemen who are injured, insulted, struck at, sworn at with the very worst of obscenities. To consider their problem, let me quote an article by the Associated Press which appeared on August 30:

We're human, but we have a job as policemen. And people expect more from a policeman than they would from an ordinary citizen.

Patrolman Frank Nanni voiced this view to a newsman last night about the bloody melees involving police and angry demonstrators in Chicago's streets and parks during the Democratic National Convention:

It's pretty tough to stand there and have some smelly-looking human being call you a pig and a few other things that I wouldn't like to mention right now.

He was at his post in a tight line of helmeted policemen guarding the main entrance to the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

For five consecutive nights, police, backed by Illinois National Guardsmen, manned battle lines opposing crowds screaming protests against U.S. policy in Vietnam and social ills at home.

Said Nanni, who at 25 is not much older than the demonstrators:

I just felt I didn't want to show them that I was as small as they were—or as ignorant—

He added:

What I did was just smile and felt I was a better man for standing there and taking it.

Frank Nanni is fairly typical among Chicago's 10,000 policemen. Born on the city's Northwest Side, he has been on the police force for 3 years, once was injured trying to break up a drag race, earns \$9,000 a year.

Nanni said of the protests:

I think it is wrong. I think they defeat their own purpose—advocating violence, shooting policemen, burning down the city. One guy got on top a car with a loudspeaker and said everybody should shoot a policeman. You gotta look at it this way: If you got a crowd of 3,000 people, you don't know if they're armed.

A patrolman next to Nanni in the line commented:

It's bad. Last night I felt like crying when I seen what was happening to this city. I'm glad to see the mayor of this city is behind the police officers.

Nanni said:

It's really their aim to try and make you lose your temper so that you will look unprofessional as a police officer. I think the police handled themselves remarkably well.

I'm not a journalist, right? I can't begin to criticize the work of another journalist. So how can they criticize the work of a policeman? They don't have any idea of how police work should be done. They don't have any insight into the problems police have.

I have seen this with my own eyes. There was a crowd of people moving out of the disturbance area when the television cameras put their lights on. And soon as the lights went on they all started yelling and screaming and throwing things at the police.

The live coverage of any civil disturbance should not be televised. It brings in people that are thrill seekers and who want to see what's going on and these are the people that are getting hurt.

Many innocent bystanders were caught up Wednesday night in police sweeps up and down fashionable Michigan Avenue in front of the hotel headquarters of the convention and its presidential nominee, Vice President HUMPHREY, Nanni said:

Anybody with any common sense wouldn't have been on the street at a time like that.

And everybody in front of the Conrad Hilton was warned three or four times to clear the sidewalks.

An examination of patrolman Frank Nanni's experience leads one to recognize that the demonstrations were not casual, rather they were well-planned and executed to produce the confrontation that they did.

As I have previously stated over the past years until we deal with improvement of law enforcement personnel, education and pay, the problem will remain with us.

To the millions of Americans who witnessed on television the events occurring outside Convention Hall in Chicago, one

incident I am sure will long remain. I refer to the scene which occurred apparently in Grant Park where a group of hippies and yuppies were lowering the American flag from the mast in order to raise the flag of the Vietcong. On that occasion a woman, alone, attempted to prevent these traitorous ruffians from desecrating our flag. She cried, "Won't someone please help me?" She was tossed aside and the American flag was lowered and still she attempted to prevent this from happening.

At the present time, my office is attempting to determine from either the wire services or the television networks the name of this courageous woman. With roughly 100 men attempting to tear down the flag, this woman in my judgment is the equal of the modern-day version of Molly Pitcher or Betsy Ross. When I have determined who she is, it is my intention to present to the Congress a resolution commending her for an example of patriotism that perhaps equals some of those presently going on in Vietnam.

While it is discouraging to see the atrocious behavior of a small minority of Communist leaders do-nothings, it is tremendously encouraging—in fact, inspiring—to say that there are still citizens who will place their physical safety in jeopardy in defense of the flag.

We can continue indefinitely the battle of semantics concerning "law and order" or "law and justice" or whatever you want to call it. But the important fact remains that the words and the warnings I gave in this Chamber 3 years ago have now come to pass. It is my intention to continue to pursue my plea for better educated, trained, and paid police enforcement officers. To do any less than that would demonstrate far less courage than that of the outstanding woman to which I previously referred.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my service in the National Guard. Prior to volunteering for active duty in World War II, in the National Guard I was taught respect for the flag, discipline, and cooperation so necessary for victory in the campaigns of Europe in which we later participated.

Recently the National Guard has been called upon to play a vital role in State and Federal service. The National Guard performed superbly in upholding law and order at home, and in meeting the Communist enemy abroad on the ramparts of freedom. The National Guard in every instance has performed magnificently with honor and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, Gov. Tim Babcock, of Montana, delivered a superb report at the recent annual meeting of the national Governors conference. Governor Babcock was speaking for the committee of Gov-

ernors reporting on the National Guard. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country the following excerpts from the report of Governor Babcock's committee and their recommendations to the Governors' conference:

#### EXCERPTS FROM GOVERNORS CONFERENCE REPORT

As the United States continued a major military involvement in Southeast Asia and strained to meet its military commitments elsewhere in the Free World, urban disorders and violence reached unprecedented levels at home. This fateful combination has produced history's sternest test of the National Guard's dual Federal/State status.

No longer need the States emphasize the requirement for adequate, well-trained and equipped military forces within their borders. Such need has been tragically confirmed. The highly professional and competent manner in which the National Guard, in numerous States, assisted in the suppression of riots and other disorders in the violent Spring of 1968, has been a reassurance of its ability to restore order and maintain the law.

The mobilization of a substantial number of Army National Guard and Air National Guard units, some for service in Viet Nam, others to flesh out the strategic reserve in the Continental United States, once again demonstrates the need for "early ready" National Guard units to back up the Active Army and Air Force.

Thus, for the first time in its more than 300-year history, the National Guard has been called upon to make major commitments, simultaneously, in both its Federal and State status. In the late Twentieth Century, in which the complexity of government, indeed of life in these United States is awesome, the principle of Dual Status, formulated by the founders of this Nation, has proved to be sound and workable.

Perhaps the significance of this report is not so much the concept of Dual Status put to test, but that the National Guard, by virtue of ready availability, professional competence, moral strength and devotion to American ideals, has once again achieved a high mark of performance, serving both State and Nation.

#### TO UPHOLD THE LAW AND RESTORE ORDER

In two decades, 1945-1965, National Guardsmen were ordered to duty approximately 143 times to quell civil disturbances. These ranged from relatively minor incidents up to the widespread conflagration in Watts, California, in 1965. Most required only a fraction of the total Guard force in a given State. The annual average of such incidents was six, although the rate was considerably higher during the latter five years of the period than during the preceding fifteen.

In 1967, incidents of urban disorder rose to such an extent that National Guard forces were called on 29 separate occasions. At least one, Detroit, required commitment of the entire Michigan National Guard and sizable Federal forces. The disorders of 1967 exhibited new and frightening aspects—looting on a massive scale, widespread arson, sniping and total disregard for law. In some areas, the rioting took on the characteristics of urban guerrilla warfare.

In the first half of 1968, we witnessed the most serious outbreaks of disorders in the nation's history.

In April alone, as an outgrowth of the tragic slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, more than 100 American communities were wracked by an orgy of burning, looting, shooting, destruction and mass challenges to law and order. Approximately 95,700 Army and Air National Guardsmen were ordered to duty, in more than 50 communities in 24 States, to aid civil authorities. In addition,



22,500 Federal troops were committed in the three hardest-hit areas—Washington, Baltimore and Chicago.

By rough calculation, some half-million National Guard man-days were consumed in April's rash of riots.

One fact immediately became apparent when the April riots commenced: The National Guard had made major improvements in its ability to deal with disorder in the months since the upheavals in Detroit and Newark the previous July. Improvements of the magnitude shown required a considerable investment of time and effort, and therein lies another significant factor; the National Guard, through increased training hours, improved its riot control capability without any appreciable lowering of its capability to operate as combat forces in support of the Active Army and Air Force.

#### THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard, long recognized as the most ready of all Reserve Forces, continues to provide the United States Air Force with its only organized combat reserve. With 92 flying squadrons and supporting ground elements, the Air Guard has 855 units located on 143 air bases and stations across the country. Included in its force structure are 23 Tactical Fighter Squadrons, the country's only Tactical Fighter strategic reserve; 22 Fighter Interceptor Squadrons, all of which provide pilots and armed aircraft on five-minute alert around the clock as part of the country's air defense force. There are 21 Military Airlift Squadrons, all of which fly overseas missions, hauling critically needed cargo to U.S. military forces around the globe. With the flood tide of crisis in Southeast Asia, these airlift units were called upon to fly additional missions in direct support of our military forces in South Viet Nam. The Air Guard's five Air Refueling Squadrons provide an air refueling capability for U.S. Air Force Europe by maintaining aircraft and crews in Germany continuously.

Other units of the Air Guard fly offshore medical evacuation missions, returning sick and injured personnel to the United States; ferry combat and transport aircraft to overseas stations; provide aircrew training for Regular Air Force personnel; participate in joint military exercises overseas with NATO forces and other treaty allies.

Never before has a Reserve Component, in its reserve status, performed such a variety of missions in active support of the Regular military establishment.

Although there have been no major realignments of the Air National Guard in recent years, the Department of Defense did program inactivation of a number of the Air Guard's Military Airlift units. Noting that these units at the time were flying thousands of tons of cargo to South Viet Nam in direct support of U.S. Marine, Army and Air Forces, the Congress wisely mandated their retention. The Committee is pleased to report that, as a result of Congressional interest, the Department of Defense has agreed to a postponement of its proposal and will continue all the Air Guard's Military Airlift units at least through Fiscal Year 1969. Further, it contemplates changes in missions where possible in order to retain the trained and experienced personnel of these units permanently in the event of eventual deactivation.

Changing strategies and development of new weapons systems compel adjustments of force structures. The trend to an all missile air defense system indicates a lesser requirement for Fighter Interceptor units, 22 of which are in the Air National Guard. The Department of Defense has already advised the Congress of plans to inactivate a number of these units.

Any move to eliminate such a large part of the Air National Guard must be viewed by the Governors with grave concern. Jointly

and individually, we must insist that, while strategic considerations may compel changes, the vast store of experience contained in the Air National Guard be preserved.

Since 1965, when the Air National Guard was called upon to fly critically needed cargo and personnel directly to Danang, Saigon and other bases in South Viet Nam, to May 1, 1968, its military airlift units have flown 1,648 missions, lifting 27,189 tons of military cargo and 53,121 military personnel in direct support of U.S. forces in combat.

#### A SUMMING UP

The National Guard has performed superlatively when called upon to assist in the suppression of rioting and in other State duties. In addition, critically-needed units of the Army and Air National Guard have been mobilized to augment the Active Army and Air Force. This unprecedented dual burden imposes a need for greater support from the Federal Government.

There is a need for greater stability in force structure. The ever-present threat of reductions-in-force creates morale problems, makes the retention of high-caliber personnel difficult, and adversely affects unit efficiency.

The combat readiness of the Army National Guard, as well as its ability to provide adequate security for the States, depends in large measure on the equipment and material support it receives. The Department of Defense gave its assurance, in directing the recent realignment, that adequate modern equipment would be made available for training and stockpiled for mobilization. Nevertheless, serious shortages still exist and the Guard, in addition, continues to be furnished with obsolete equipment in many instances.

There is a critical need for additional spaces in Army Service Schools to assure proper professional training for officers and enlisted men. Both the Army and Air National Guard need an expanded pilot training program.

The Committee notes, furthermore, that all eight of the Army National Guard's combat divisions are located in States east of the Mississippi River. It believes that consideration should be given to maintaining Division-size forces in other States where there is adequate manpower and an evident need for such forces.

The Committee is concerned over failure to utilize a number of mobilized Air National Guard Groups as integral units, and to deploy them as such. Some are being used as personnel replacement pools despite the fact that millions of man-hours and many millions of dollars were invested to prepare them to serve as functional units when mobilized for active Federal service.

With respect to the Guard's State mission, the Committee believes there is an urgent need to replace certain of the mobilized units with new units in those States where the potential for civil disorder is great. There also is need for continued emphasis on riot control training through an expansion of present training programs.

To effectively control violence and rioting, proper equipment is essential. The Committee believes that the Department of Defense should give emphasis to the development and procurement of specialized, advanced non-lethal weaponry for use by the National Guard in controlling riots quickly and effectively, without undue loss of life.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on National Guard, Civil Defense and Natural Disasters recommends that:

1. The Department of Defense provide modern equipment for the National Guard in sufficient quantities and of proper type to assure maximum efficiency in the performance of Federal and State missions. This should include more sophisticated and effec-

tive equipment for the humane suppression and control of civil disorders;

2. The Department of Defense project, over a period of years, greater structural stability for both the Army and Air National Guard;

3. The Department of Defense authorize the organization of new units to replace those ordered into active Federal service, in States where a maximum capability for the maintenance of law and order is necessary;

4. Additional training assemblies be authorized to permit better training of National Guard units for duty in the suppression and control of massive violence;

5. Department of Defense be urged to program the retention of all Air National Guard units in order to keep trained and experienced personnel available, even though strategic assumptions may require changes in types of organizations.

#### CAMPUS VIOLENCE

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, virtually every violent revolution designed to overthrow a free government in the Western World originated on a university campus. The full-scale invasion of the Panama Canal Zone a few years ago had its origin on the campus of the University of Panama. Three American soldiers were killed and almost 50 wounded along with the usual burning and desecration of the American flag.

Recently I saw the scars and destruction still evident in the city of Panama caused by the violent student attacks on a free society.

We all recall Vice President Nixon's visit to South America and his very life being endangered when on the campus. You will recall, too, Mr. Speaker, some years ago when a committee of this Congress was subject to violent demonstrations and abuse while holding hearings in the city of San Francisco. Later violence, demonstrations, and riots erupted on the university campus at Berkeley. We now know the sinister and subversive plan behind the riots at Columbia University last year. The hard-core agitators were trained months in advance.

Now there are riots in Mexico City with students attacking the Armed Forces of our dynamic neighbor to the south.

Fidel Castro of Cuba is a classic example of the student beatnik and campus hippy who began his career of murder and communism on the campus. It is no strange coincidence that Castro is the most notorious and famous hippy and yippy of them all.

Mr. Speaker, I only point out these disorders on some of our campuses in order to call attention to the Congress and the people of our country that the ghetto with its poverty, disease, and lack of opportunity is not the only area where violent demonstrations erupt. The overwhelming majority of our students are patriotic young Americans whose education is often interrupted by the violence of the hard-core leaders who seek to overthrow the American way of life, including academic freedom.

Mr. Speaker, the least we can do to protect the good students and to protect society and preserve our form of government and way of life is to provide no Federal assistance for those on the campuses and elsewhere demonstrating and rioting to aid enemies of our country. No person participating in a riot, violent demonstration, or student leader who takes over the administration of universities should be eligible for food stamps, welfare, or any Federal assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Congress to thoroughly investigate these activities where the American taxpayers' money has been involved.

#### FEDERAL EFFORT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME: INTERIM REPORT

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since organized crime became recognized as a dangerous threat to the welfare of the American people, a congressional committee is making a thorough, objective inquiry into the adequacy of the Federal Government's capabilities, programs, and resources to eradicate that menace.

The first phase of its study, on which a committee report has been issued, was not an investigation into possible violations of law by any persons or groups, or into the investigative or enforcement actions in any pending case. It brought under review and analysis the nature and results of Federal agency operations against organized crime, and pointed out weaknesses in such operations.

The Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, is making the study. I want to report to the Congress that our efforts are bringing to many Federal agencies a greater awareness of the nature and extent of the operations of organized crime; and that the subcommittee is now receiving numerous thoughtful and valuable suggestions from various crime-fighting experts in the United States for further improvements in the Federal fight against syndicated crime.

The subcommittee is part of the House Committee on Government Operations. One of its chief functions is to evaluate the efficiency and economy of governmental operations, including those of the Department of Justice, and of most of the Federal agencies that have recognized responsibilities for combating organized crime. Primarily these include the investigative agencies, but numerous others are involved.

Although these agencies have large numbers of skilled and professionally trained personnel who are engaged in preventing and investigating Federal criminal offenses, organized crime continued to grow and expand. This disturbing fact posed the question of whether these Federal agencies were fighting organized crime with the results that the

American citizen has a right to expect—and if not, how the Federal effort could be improved.

Some crimes are purely Federal offenses, with sole responsibility for their prosecution resting in the Federal Government. The Nation's fight against organized crime, however, is not solely a Federal battle; in fact, it is only partly a Federal fight. For basic solutions to the organized crime problem—as with crime problems, generally—we must look to effective State and local law enforcement. Organized crime presents significant factors, however, which require the Federal Government to assume a leading role in the fight. In organized crime we find thousands of persons involved in continuous conspiracy to violate criminal laws of all kinds. Its profits are huge, the net profit to racketeers from gambling alone is conservatively estimated at \$6 billion per year.

Syndicated crime is self-proliferating, with a major part of its "take" being used to extend its nefarious enterprises, and much of the balance is being invested in legitimate businesses. Organized crime does not confine its activities to local areas; they extend across the Nation, and even into foreign countries. Because of these unique conditions, local and State law enforcement cannot always adequately cope with the problem, and the Federal Government has very distinct responsibilities for joining and aiding the fight against syndicated crime.

The subcommittee's study seeks to determine how the executive branch agencies, separately and collectively, can best aid in fulfilling that Federal obligation. In its study, the subcommittee summoned the Department of Justice, all of the investigative agencies, and 25 administrative and regulatory agencies to testify at open public hearings, or to submit statements for the record concerning their operations, their capabilities, and their accomplishments to combat organized crime. Each was asked concerning the organized crime problem it faced, how they were dealt with, and the extent of their participation in combined or joint interagency efforts against organized crime, including their relationships with the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice, and with Federal, State, and local law-enforcement agencies. Each was also asked for suggestions for improving the overall Federal effort against organized crime.

Eight days of open public hearings were held, the full transcript of which, together with data submitted for the record, has been printed, and publicly distributed. Following the hearings, a committee report was issued, entitled "Federal Effort Against Organized Crime: Report of Agency Operations"—House Report No. 1574, 90th Congress, second session. This report, before issuance, was unanimously approved, first by the members of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, and later by the full House Committee on Government Operations.

As its name indicates, the committee report is a study of Federal agency op-

erations against organized crime. It is not an investigation of persons or groups, nor an inquiry into possible violations of law, nor the investigative or enforcement actions in any particular cases. It is a study of past, present, and prospective agency operations in the effort against organized crime. It is an interim report, because the subcommittee's study is designed to be a continuing one.

As indicated by the unanimity of its approval, the report presents nonpartisan conclusions that the Federal effort has been sporadic, fragmented, and suffers from lack of direction. Among the conclusions of this extremely critical report are these:

First. The operations of crime syndicates are so extensive, in size and geographically, that it will take the diligent, conscientious, and coordinated effort of all law enforcement—local, State, and Federal—to stop that menace. However, the Federal Government has not borne its obligations with the constancy and force that its role in the overall battle demands.

Second. The tendency has been to leave much of the fight to the individual efforts of the Federal investigative agencies. While these often have operated with marked success, their operations generally have been limited to the confines of their own jurisdictions.

Third. Sporadic, isolated, uncoordinated attacks on organized crime cannot obtain lasting effects; what is needed is organized law enforcement. Although the President has imposed on the Department of Justice the obligation for coordinating interagency Federal law enforcement activities, the Department has issued no directives or guidelines for such overall coordination of operations.

Fourth. The Department of Justice's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section is moving toward partial coordination of operations, particularly through "strike force" operations, under which its personnel, U.S. attorneys, and investigators from several agencies make concentrated efforts against organized crime in some metropolitan areas. However, even as regards such operations some agencies feel they can join or not, as they will, or participate on their own terms.

Fifth. Not enough agencies have involved themselves in the fight. Some administrative and regulatory agencies expend huge amounts of money on Government contracts; others decide who will receive the various charters, licenses, grants, and permits that are theirs to issue; and others regulate various aspects of business, finance, and labor. However, too many seem to lack awareness or interest in the organized crime problem, although organized crime is moving into almost every area of legitimate business, including those that are federally regulated.

The report makes numerous other findings, and provides suggestions for improving the Federal effort. Because the subcommittee's study is continuing, copies of the report have been sent to every Federal agency having any capability, for contributing toward an overall directed fight against organized crime.



Recommendations for improving the Federal effort have also been sought from many of the leading experts on organized crime throughout the country. Their responses have been gratifying.

The chief of police of Los Angeles, Mr. Thomas Reddin, a widely acknowledged expert on combating organized crime, and an adviser to the President's Crime Commission, comments as follows:

The thoroughness of the first phase of your investigation into the effectiveness of Federal operations against organized crime should prove to be of major importance in encouraging the Department of Justice to assume its full obligation in the battle against this blight on our nation. Your report vividly exposes many of the shortcomings of the program of the Federal government in combating organized crime.

The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice is willing to assist any State that wishes help in developing an antiorganized crime unit. Probably the first to take advantage of such assistance was the attorney general of the State of Michigan. In response to the subcommittee's request for suggestions for improving the Federal effort, Mr. Vincent W. Piersante, chief of the organized crime division of that office, stated:

It is very gratifying to hear and read about your committee's focus on what I believe to be the main weakness in government's effort against this evil. The fragmentation of jurisdiction, with its attendant provincialism in government is certainly the root cause of organized crime's success. The mobilization of government's efforts, which will necessarily result from an active interest by our political leadership, could be the death-knell of organized crime as we know it today in the next decade.

Other valuable suggestions and comments are being received for the subcommittee's assistance in its handling of this important study, all of which are receiving attention in connection with future public hearings and committee reports in this continuing study.

All experts agree that the problem of organized crime can be conquered. However, even with concentrated State, local, and Federal law-enforcement efforts, the solution will not come rapidly. Perhaps with the active interest of our political leadership and a diminishment of public apathy the death-knell can be sounded in the next decade, as Mr. Piersante suggests. Certainly continued oversight attention by the subcommittee to the adequacy of the Federal effort can be expected to do much to assure the attainment of that goal in the shortest possible time.

#### ROSY FUTURE

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, as the prophets of doom and gloom talk about how tough things are in this country, I think we should all stop, pause, and really look at our priorities.

For the information of my colleagues, I am submitting at this point in the RECORD an article by John McCarthy, business editor of the Tampa Tribune-Times of Sunday, September 29, 1968. Mr. Speaker, for a nation that has a hard time scraping up the funds to meet pressing needs, it is interesting to note that we are humane enough to take good care of the dogs, cats, and birds at the rate of almost a billion dollars a year for food. But perhaps that explains why we have to spend so much on bottled spirits. At any rate, the article certainly is interesting. It follows:

#### A ROSY FUTURE

(By John McCarthy)

As the new fall season of television sweeps in to captivate viewers, there seems to be a growing number of dogs and cats parading across the screen to gobble assorted food.

It's fortunate the director of the TV commercial doesn't get an ankle in the way because these animals attack the chow with incredible vigor.

However, one of the really incredible facts in the pet food industry is the amount spent by owners to keep their animals fed. A release on the subject points out that almost \$900 million annually is spent to feed the nation's 54 million dogs and cats.

The board bill for the 26 million dogs hits the \$570 million mark. The cats, 28 million of them, get \$320 million spent by owners to keep them purring. The remaining \$10 million is for the birds.

While on the subject of spending, a record \$107.6 million will be spent by Florida residents on holiday liquor this year, according to an executive in one distilling firm.

Of that amount, some \$6.05 million will be spent by Tampan according to Nat Magid, executive vice president of Dant Distillers Co., a sales subsidiary of Schenley Industries Inc.

Magid was in Tampa yesterday to meet with wholesale salesmen and unveil the new holiday packaging and advertising for the Schenley brands.

Magid predicted that sales records would be set at virtually every geographic level, with the nation as a whole spending \$3.1 billion for spirits during the holidays.

The nation's distilling industry has a rosy future, Magid said, because of growing affluence in the country.

#### ARCHBISHOP McENTEGART DIES, FORMER CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY RECTOR

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, October 1, at the request of myself and my colleague from New York, the Honorable HUGH CAREY, and upon the invitation of the Speaker of the House, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, the opening prayer was to have been made by the archbishop of Brooklyn, N.Y., the Most Reverend Francis Mugavero. It was with deep regret that Most Reverend Mugavero could not be here due to the death of the retired archbishop of Brooklyn, Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart.

The following is an article which appeared in the Washington Post today

regarding the life of Archbishop McEntegart:

#### ARCHBISHOP McENTEGART DIES, FORMER CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY RECTOR

The Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, 75, retired archbishop of Brooklyn and former rector of Catholic University, died Monday at his home in Brooklyn.

He had asked to retire earlier this year because of failing health. He suffered a stroke on Aug. 28.

Archbishop McEntegart, who had headed the Brooklyn Diocese since 1957, served as the eighth rector of Catholic University between 1953 and 1957. He had taken graduate studies there, receiving his master's degree in sociology in 1918.

Born in New York City, he was a graduate of Manhattan College and studied for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N.Y. He was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

He earned a nationwide reputation during the next decades for his accomplishments in the fields of charitable and social work. For ten years he was a professor in the Fordham University School of Social Service.

He had served as director of the child-care division of Catholic Charities in New York, national secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association and executive director of the War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He also had been president of the New York State Conference on Social Work, vice chairman of the report committee of the White House Conference on Children, U.S. delegate to the eighth Pan-American Child Congress and president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

Archbishop McEntegart had served on the United Services Organizations board of directors for a number of years. He held honorary degrees from a number of universities.

In 1943, he was elevated to bishop and placed in charge of the upper New York see of Ogdensburg, where he remained until coming to Catholic University. He was named an archbishop in 1966.

He is survived by six nieces.

The hearts of many are saddened by the passing of the Most Reverend Bryan McEntegart and our prayers continue for him and his.

#### SAM R. LIGHT

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, sportsmen throughout the country are congratulating Sam R. Light, of Punxsutawney, Pa., on his election to the Field Trial Hall of Fame. An article from the American Field for August 24 of this year is an indication of his popularity, and I should like to have it inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Sam Light has for years participated in outdoor sports events from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean to Hawaii. He has established a reputation not only as a field trier and setter breeder, but as a judge of field trials, a skilled shot, a fisherman, and in a dozen and one other talents that he shares with friends and competitors everywhere.

In appreciation, we share in celebrating the latest honor that has come to

my friend Sam R. Light. The American Field article follows:

SAM R. LIGHT

Sam R. Light of Punxsutawney, Pa., was elected to the Field Trial Hall of Fame at the culmination of a spontaneous rally to accord this famed field trialer and setter breeder an honor long deserved. Sam Light has been prominent in the nomination balloting ever since the Hall of Fame was established, but this summer there was an outpouring of tributes from those familiar with his magnificent contributions, extolling his accomplishments and advocating sincerely his addition to the Hall of Fame roster.

Sam Light piled up an extraordinary vote total in what was a popular balloting campaign. Everybody wanted a place on the Light bandwagon. Each wanted to be counted in the declaration that Sam Light merited a high niche in the hallowed Hall.

The endorsement by members of the Election Committee paralleled the vote given by the field trial public; Sam Light was a strong choice and fittingly joins the elite group making up the Hall of Fame membership.

It was a foregone conclusion that Sam Light would one day be inducted into the Field Trial Hall of Fame. His friends and acquaintances in the bird dog cosmos felt that this should be the year. With compelling eloquence, they emphasized the many significant contributions Sam Light had made, principally in the area of grouse trials, but also through a broad spectrum that included breeding, owning and campaigning dogs, as an organizer and officer of field trial clubs, and as a judge. Plus his influence and efforts in the development of running grounds.

Sam Light's principal devotion has been to grouse trials and grouse dogs. But many will remember his keen interest in pheasant events, also, and during the days of the Pheasant Futurity and the National Open Pheasant Championship at Buffalo, N.Y., Sam attended annually, had a special dinner for the judges of these classics, and in many ways helped to make the ringneck stakes more successful.

Sam Light was interested in quail and chickens as well. He would make annual treks to Virginia, North Carolina, and to Mississippi for bob-white gunning, maintaining leases in the South with other sportsmen where quail shooting could be indulged. He sent dogs to Canada with leading professionals for experience on prairie chicken, and was not averse to going outside his own bloodiness to breed major circuit material. Ed Soph, himself a Hall-of-Famer and renowned setter breeder, paid tribute to Sam Light in an eloquent way, emphasizing that he was not a victim of kennel blindness but a highly intelligent fancier with a profound knowledge of setterdom and a willingness to breed to individuals calculated to improve the breed.

Sam Light's active interest dates back more than a third of a century. With other dedicated grouse trialers, he was instrumental in the organization of the Grand National Grouse Championship and he was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Grouse Dog Futurity. John M. Hadaway of Flint, Mich., and Sam Light sparked a meeting held in Michigan more than a quarter of a century ago when plans were laid for creating the Grouse Futurity. He had noted field trialers check possible Futurity grounds in Pennsylvania, in Michigan and in New York, and there is no doubt that the Grouse Dog Futurity, no less than its quail and pheasant counterparts, has done a great deal for elevating performance standards. Indeed, the Grouse Puppy Classic and the Grouse Futurity have been the rungs on which many grouse trial champions began their ascent to stardom.

Herbert H. Cahoon, another Hall-of-Famer has at various times sketched the color-

ful career of the Punxsutawney sportsman. He has told of Sam Light's initial trial, of his acquisition of Sam L's Skyrocket and the founding of the Skyrocket Dynasty. Herb Cahoon, than whom there is no whomer when it comes to field trial, bird dog and particularly setter lore, has told of the many multiple champions Sam Light has bred, owned and campaigned. Sam L's Skyhigh was the proud winner of six championships—Skyhigh has possession of the record for the most field trial championships ever won by a setter! Sam L's Rebel, of more recent vintage, was a veritable sensation in his championship victories and had he been spared for a normal period at stud, would surely have enhanced the records. There are so many that might well be included here—great dogs and outstanding bitches, but it must suffice to name Two of Clubs, Skyrocket's Russell, Sam L's Flora, Sam L's Tornado, Sam L's Skygo, Sam L's Skyscraper, Sam L's Typhoon, Sam L's Skybob, Sam L's Hadaway, Sam L's Dina, Sam L's Elias, Sam L's Traveler, Sam L's Express, Sam L's Rawhide, Sam L's Nabob, Sam L's Buckskin, Sam L's Sequola, and mention also that he owned Mustang as well. Sam has confided that he has some promising young setters coming on. Sam Light has registered literally hundreds of setters in the *Field Dog Stud Book*; he has been faithful in his devotion to the longhairs, though he is as quick as anyone to admire class in a pointer. . . .

Sam Light had his introduction to field trials at a Beaver Meadow program at DuBois, Pa. His friend, Bart W. Druckenmiller, a prominent industrialist and ardent bird dog fan, handled Sam's shooting dog setter, Mohawk's Pallacho Frush. It seems fitting that the revived Beaver Meadow Club is staging special Sam L Shooting Dog Classics starting August 31, announcement of which has been made in previous issues.

Sam Light made his first field trial win with Mohawk's Pallacho Frush, a tri-colored rather heavily market setter, when he piloted him to first place in the Beaver Meadow Amateur Shooting Dog Stake in October, 1934, at DuBois, Pa., under the judgment of the late Horace Lytle and the popular pro handler, Ed A. Higgins. Sam had acquired Frush from S. B. Northrop of Watertown, N.Y., and had used the son of Duke of Mohawk—Momonney's Mitzi Frush as his gunning companion.

Sam L's Rebel, as had other Sam Light setters, made Henry P. Davis' *Sports Afield* All-American selections, and indeed Rebel is to be featured in its *Hunting & Fishing* publication this fall.

Sam acquired his fabled Sam L's Skyrocket from A. R. McDowell of Sligo, Pa., and the phenomenal performer, though denied a championship title, was such a sensation that grouse trialers flocked to him with their bitches and Skyrocket justified the faith reposed in him. Gene Galloway and the late Larry Tuttle, two legendary handlers in grouse trials, had Skyrocket in their charge during his competitive career. Larry's brother, Rich, has been responsible for the training and handling of Sam Light's recent winners.

Back in 1928, Clare Wildner of Superior, Wis., presented Calvin Coolidge with a fashionably bred setter. Sam Light, a friend of Gen. Dwight [Ike] Eisenhower, gave the President a pair of setter puppies. He also had autographed copies of popular training books sent to the chief executive of the U.S., which Gen. Eisenhower acknowledged graciously and he had the dogs worked at Gettysburg and later on quail in the South.

There is little need to point up the fact that Presidents of the United States have been partial to dogs and many of them have bird dogs of their own or enjoy the opportunity to shoot over fine dogs belonging to their friends.

Sam Light had a beautiful painting of six

of his setters done by the talented Edwin Megargee. Entitled, "Sam L's Six," this exquisite oil was reproduced in color in a Christmas Issue of the *FIELD*. The dogs depicted were Sam L's Skyrocket on point with Sky Doctor, Sam L's Flora, Sam L's Tornado, Sam L's Skygo and Sam L's Skyscraper.

Sam Light, as his friends and admirers have made clear, has been instrumental in getting many fans interested in bird dogs, setters and field trials. Although his stud dogs command high fees, he has overlooked no opportunity to help those who are sincere in their breeding efforts. He has presented many fine young prospects to persons just getting started. All parts of the country know of Sam Light's generosity in this respect, as do the bird dog people of Hawaii. Sam Light has journeyed to Hawaii, to help judge the trials there, to give Hawaiian fanciers the benefit of his empirical knowledge and inspire them in their own breeding efforts. The fact is, Dr. S. C. Culppepper of Honolulu, Oahu, a dean of field trials in the Islands, was interested with Sam Light in shooting leases in Mississippi and the two would get together for gunning during the winter season. Raymond [Doc] Lyons of Maui is another close friend and fellow breeder.

Sam Light would be hard put to name his alltime favorite setter and because the character and qualifications differed in many of his great champions, he would want to explain where each excelled. But when it comes to field trial clubs, although the Grand National and the Grouse Futurity are near and dear to his heart, the Venango Grouse Trial Club must rank as his top favorite. Sam helped launch the Venango, he has been its promoter, protector and patron ever since its organization, and has served as perennial president of the Venango. The Venango has pioneered in the development of grouse trial grounds in Pennsylvania and continues in the effort to improve running sites.

Sam Light's first love was gunning. An exceptionally skilled shot, amazingly fast and accurate, as successful grouse shots must be, Sam Light still loves to shoot and has bagged upland game birds in all parts of the continent. Grouse, quail and woodcock are top rated favorites. Sam Light's introduction to field trials resulted in a quick appreciation of the esthetic side of bird hunting, and in recent years, although he will take enough birds for the skillet, it is the work of the dog that attracts him and commands his admiration rather than a bulging bag.

There is a facet of Sam Light that should be touched upon; he is "Mr. Ground Hog Day." Readers may have heard of the Punxsutawney group that started Ground Hog Day and each year when the woodchuck is supposed to emerge from his hole, duck back in if he sees his shadow and forecast six more weeks of winter, the Punxsutawney group have appropriate ceremonies and celebrations.

There is in no sense a desire to include biographical data here, but it can be said that Sam Light is happily married and his wife, Elaine, and he enjoys their children, Melamie and Meredith, the former entering her junior pre-college year at an Eastern boarding school. In fact, the picture shown of Sam was taken at a recent Father-Daughter banquet. Elaine, a journalist and writer, knew little of field trials when their nuptials were celebrated, and still leaves the setters mostly to Sam, but has attended many trials with him and gained a host of friends among the field trial fraternity.

What has been said scarcely scratches the surface of Sam Light's colorful career in bird dogs and field trials. There is much that might be included here—as the saying goes, one could write a book—but all realize the magnitude of the Punxsutawney devotee's contributions and his worthiness for a high place in the Field Trial Hall of Fame.



**SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CLIFFORD'S PROPOSAL FOR DOMESTIC INVOLVEMENT NOT PROPER FUNCTION OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT**

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the new policy for the Department of Defense laid down by Secretary of Defense Clifford in his address to the National Security Industrial Association last Thursday evening, September 26, 1968, proposing to involve the Defense Department in domestic matters is deeply disturbing in its implications for the future of America.

This is a time when the men of our Armed Forces are engaged in combat 10,000 miles from home and are themselves in need of solid policies from the topmost echelons of the Department. This is a time when many areas of our defense program are in need of improvement. In spite of our many pressing defense needs and problems, time and energy of top Defense officials apparently are being diverted toward "proposals on how we may assist in alleviating some of our most pressing domestic problems."

Secretary Clifford in his prepared statement developed this proposal on the basis of circuitous, tortured reasoning. He said that a basic element of our national security is "the unity of the American people." He said that the preamble to our Constitution describes the elements of our freedom as the establishment of justice, domestic tranquillity, the promotion of the general welfare and the blessings of liberty. He laid down the policy line that as Secretary of Defense he considers his Department should devote more of its time, more of its thinking, and more of its resources to those aspects of our domestic problems which are important to these elements of our total national security. He indicated that he is considering whether it is wise to include "the measurement of social utility" as an element in making defense contract awards.

The Secretary of Defense mentioned the broad problem areas of education, housing, health and hospital care as areas that he plans to attack using the resources of the Defense Department. Secretary Clifford declared that since, as the Secretary of Defense, he is responsible for the defense of this country, and since the Defense Department spends half the annual Federal budget, it should take the lead "to promote in a positive way those aspects of our national life which are so essential to the preservation of our fundamental institutions."

While I certainly recognize the domestic problems of which the Secretary spoke, I believe there are pressing problems and responsibilities which directly fall under the purview of the Secretary of Defense and which could provide him and his coworkers ample opportunity to utilize their talents in a way which

would directly contribute to the security of the country.

Can there be any doubt that Secretary Clifford has raised the specter of the Department of Defense taking over the running of the United States of America? Under his definition there is nothing in our society which does not affect our security. By his definition virtually everything would now come under purview of the Department of Defense. He is opening the door for his legions of systems analysts to move from "cost effectiveness" to "social effectiveness" studies in our defense planning.

As he addressed each subject in his speech, he noted that combining the proven techniques, skills and resources of industry with "the proven organization and discipline of the Department of Defense" can lead to far more effective results in each of these new areas. And how does he reach that conclusion? It is very simple, apparently. Since the Department of Defense spends so much money in each of these areas, he rationalizes, it clearly is best qualified to say how to lead them.

I most strongly oppose the concept that it is the function and responsibility of the Department of Defense to establish "unity" in this country and to take over running all areas of our economy.

Certainly the record of the Department of Defense in recent years has not been such as to give assurance that it has solved all its own problems and is now ready to assume new additional burdens. Nor is the Department's record such as to convince all Americans that it is the best qualified to lead the way to the solution of America's domestic problems.

It would have been far more proper and fitting for the Secretary of Defense to have addressed himself to the problems and legal responsibilities which confront and befall himself and others within the Department of Defense.

If the Secretary, now 7 months in office, is not aware of the myriad of pressing military problems in need of solution, it is suggested he turn to recent reports of the committees of the Congress, of the General Accounting Office, and of other responsible bodies. From these reports he will find there is dire need for improvements by the Department of Defense in the areas of military intelligence, military communications, military strategic forces, military administration, military logistics, military air defense, rifles, submarines, aircraft, and scores of other military subjects, even including military education, military housing, military medicine, and military employment.

It is time—in fact, it is past time—for the responsible officials of this Government to direct the talents and energies of the large number of dedicated workers in the Department of Defense toward solving our pressing military problems, with first priority assigned to bringing the war to an honorable and successful conclusion.

The time and energies of our Defense Department should be spent on insuring the highest possible efficiency of our Armed Forces and carrying out tasks assigned them by law.

If the Department of Defense has surplus men and money to devote to our domestic problems, these resources should be returned to Congress for such purposes as the representatives of the people decide.

If the Secretary of Defense considers that the functions of the Department of Defense should be so drastically changed and enlarged beyond those specifically provided by law, it would appear that he should first seek the advice of the Congress. He should not start—as he says he has—by directing his subordinates to address themselves to the new challenge and to prepare proposals as to how to organize the Defense Department to meet it.

What is more, if we accept the line of reasoning espoused by Secretary Clifford, what is to prevent other Government agencies from imbuing themselves with the responsibilities and functions of every other agency as well as taking over State, local, and private prerogatives?

The concept that "Big Brother" will unleash his awesome economic power and "the proven organization and discipline" of the largest bureaucracy created in the history of man on establishing unity in America can only lead to the specter of all opposition—as defined by "Big Brother"—being crushed.

Secretary Clifford's statement is a major policy speech. It indicates a significant departure from the proper function of the Department of Defense in our American society as established by law. Every American must understand the implications of his statement. It is a clear declaration that Secretary Clifford plans that the Defense Department—already all-powerful in our American society—is now to expand its efforts and resources to exercise its power and authority in every area of American society. This concept of the Defense Department must be stopped now. It is wrong. We must not let this happen.

**NO ACTION TAKEN ON CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL**

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I sent the following telegram today. It is addressed to the Honorable Ramsey Clark, Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. It reads as follows:

Approximately 20 months ago I forwarded to you the records and findings of the special subcommittee of the House Administration Committee in the matter of Adam Clayton Powell. Later you were sent additional facts brought out by a second special committee appointed by the Speaker and chaired by Honorable EMANUEL CELLER. The findings of both committees indicated misuse of public funds and other illegal acts on the part of Powell.

Approximately 1 year ago a Federal grand jury was impaneled to hear the evidence against Powell. As a former judge and trial

lawyer, I know it does not require a year to vote on an indictment. If he is not guilty, he should be exonerated. If he is guilty, he should be tried and punished. Why has the grand jury not been allowed to vote? Will the matter be acted upon before November 5? Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

WM. L. DICKINSON,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that we will get an answer to this telegram before the Congress adjourns.

#### REPUBLICAN TRUTH SQUAD—TRIBUTE TO TOM CURTIS

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I take this brief moment to inform the House that my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] and I have special orders for this afternoon after the business of the House is completed.

However, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] is out of the city at this time trying to inject a note of truth into the presidential campaign. So we will have our special orders tomorrow.

I might point out to the Members that the purpose of these special orders is twofold, one is to pay homage to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] whom we hope to see in the Senate next year, and who will leave the House for that reason.

We will also discuss the important matters of congressional reorganization and election reform.

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

Mr. CLEVELAND. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to make sure I understood the gentleman. What did the gentleman say his colleague was engaged in doing?

Mr. CLEVELAND. It is my understanding that he is engaged in an activity which we hope will inject a note of truth in the presidential campaign. There is nothing so powerful as the truth, I will say to my friend.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am delighted to hear that some effort is being made on that side to bring out the truth.

Mr. CLEVELAND. We thank you from our side of the aisle for giving us so many opportunities to bring out the truth.

#### SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders heretofore entered for my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] and myself for today be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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#### NAMING NEW FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HEADQUARTERS "JOHN EDGAR HOOVER BUILDING"

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, in 1924 a distinguished gentleman assumed the awesome responsibilities of heading the Nation's highest Federal law enforcement agency. Today, J. Edgar Hoover continues as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This man, who has dedicated his life to improving the methods and operations of crime control in this country, deserves a fitting tribute for his services to the American people. I believe a most appropriate tribute would be to designate the new FBI Building, now under construction across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Department of Justice Building between Ninth and 10th Streets as the "John Edgar Hoover Building," upon his retirement from Government service.

This facility will house all FBI activities, which are now situated in 11 scattered locations. Serving as headquarters for FBI operations, it will permit consolidation and relocation of various Justice and Health, Education, and Welfare components. At present, the substructure is under construction, and its projected completion is December 1969. On completion of the substructure, and after appropriations are granted for the superstructure, completion of the project is estimated at 3 years. Therefore, at this point, the due date is early 1973.

A man who has carved out such a record of service to his country certainly deserves to have his name etched on a structure housing the bureau for which he has devoted so many years. Mr. Hoover's entrance into service to his country came in 1917 in the Department of Justice. In 1919 he was promoted to the position of special assistant to the Attorney General. He began work with the FBI in 1921. He served as Assistant Director of the Bureau until 1924, at which time he was named Director.

In his many years of service in the FBI, he has initiated countless improvements in the investigation and control of crime in this country. A number of significant honors have been bestowed on Mr. Hoover during this period in recognition of his outstanding contributions as Director of the FBI. I am suggesting today one more testimonial to this great American, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this effort to place his name on the headquarters of the agency to which he has been dedicated for these past decades.

#### AUTHORIZING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have consulted with the gentleman from

Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], and renew my unanimous-consent request that on Monday, October 7, 1968, or on any day thereafter next week, it may be in order to consider under the general rules of the House the bill H.R. 18980 to authorize the government of the District of Columbia to convey interests in certain property owned by the District of Columbia in Prince William County, Va., and for other purposes.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am sorry I did not hear the first portion of the majority leader's statement.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] raised some question about this matter and came to me and said that the difficulty, whatever it was, and I am not aware of what it was, has been worked out. I see the gentleman now on the floor.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT TONIGHT TO FILE A REPORT ON H.R. 19910

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H.R. 19910.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the bill to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. POAGE. It is a bill changing the dairy provisions as to the marketers of marketing foods.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Does this conclude the business of the House for today?

The SPEAKER. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. GROSS. Then would it be in order to inform the other body that the House is ready to adjourn sine die?



The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remark will appear in the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
EDNA F. KELLY

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, in these closing days of the second session of the 90th Congress, we are saying au revoir to many of our colleagues, and as we do, we pause and think of the impact they have made on us, their constituents and others with whom they have come in contact.

I rise today to pay tribute to one of my dearest friends and one with whom I have had a close association during the 16 years I have served in the Congress. I am referring to the distinguished Representative from the 12th Congressional District of New York, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY.

Although her contributions to the legislative history of our country have been great—perhaps the greatest contribution has been the impeccable moral strength and character of Mrs. KELLY as a mother and a woman. In 1962, Marymount College honored her with the Mother Gerard Phelan Award for leadership as a model Christian woman in her home, her career, and her public life. Anyone who has come in contact with her under any circumstances would subscribe to the wisdom and merit of this award.

While all of us have come to know her on the floor of the House, I would like to talk a bit today about the tremendous respect and admiration I have for her in connection with her activities as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and chairman of its Subcommittee on Europe, which includes all European nations, including Greece and Turkey, the Commonwealth nations, territories and protectorates of the European nations, and Russia and the captive nations.

In 1955, she was chairman of the nine-member study mission to Europe to investigate matters relating to the Department of State and other governmental departments engaged primarily in the implementation of foreign policy. Again in 1957, she was chairman of a five-member Study Mission on Policy Toward the Satellite Nations as related to the mutual security program—in 1959, she served as chairman of a special study mission to Europe, and in 1962, she made a study of the Soviet economic offensive in Western Europe.

It was my rare privilege to be a member of several of these particular study missions and to participate in the meetings with the heads of the various countries and to observe at first hand the consummate skill of this woman in her dealings with the various countries.

I never ceased to be amazed at her deft handling of situations which at times were difficult and at her tremendous knowledge of all of the treaty agreements of the United States with other nations. As chairman of these meetings, her questioning of participants revealed her great knowledge of the

problems and demonstrated her skill in bringing out the facts, and then to summarize the results of the discussions and the procedures to be followed in view of our international agreements.

In this activity alone, she has been an ambassador at large extraordinary and has brought great credit to our country and the branch of our Government which she has served long and well. By appointment of the late President Kennedy, she served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations. In 1964, Mrs. KELLY was awarded the 10th Anniversary Commemorative Medal and Scroll by the Assembly of Captive Nations for her work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and her constant support of the cause of the captive nations in general. In October 1966, the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Inc., bestowed its Shevchenko Freedom Award to her in recognition of her efforts in behalf of the independence of the Ukraine. She has been honored by the Assembly of Brooklyn Jewish Women's Organizations as the Woman of the Year, and also by the Ladies' Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, New York Department, as Woman of the Year.

Much as we will all miss EDNA KELLY, I am certain her departure from the Congress will be equally missed by the Europeans who have respected and admired her for her leadership in the field of foreign affairs.

As she travels about in the days to come when perhaps the pace will not be as hectic as it has been during the past 20 years she has served in the House, I am sure she will continue to be an ambassador of good will for this great country of ours which she loves so much.

I know I am joined by other Members of this body in my expression of friendship and the hope that in her future activities she will find pleasure and fulfillment. I can only summarize by saying "Godspeed and smooth sailing" to a good friend and an outstanding Member of Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of regret that I rise today to pay tribute to the gentlewoman from New York, Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY, who is leaving this body at the conclusion of the 90th Congress.

I have had the pleasure of serving with the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where her thoughtfulness and dedication contributed a great deal to the foreign policy of the United States. I would like to refer specifically to her excellent work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe. As the senior Republican on that subcommittee, I have had occasion to work closely with the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY], and over the years I have developed a deep admiration for her untiring efforts in behalf of this country.

Her effectiveness as a Member of the House of Representatives and as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee will be sorely missed, not only by her colleagues, but by the Nation.

It has been my distinct pleasure and honor to have known and worked with EDNA KELLY and I am confident that all Members of the House share my feeling of regret at her leaving.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy the gentlewoman from Missouri has taken the special order today for the purpose that she has just stated. Our distinguished colleague and friend, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY], is one of the outstanding Members of the Congress of the United States. She has served the people of her district, the people of her State, and the people of our country with great ability, outstanding distinction, and extraordinary courage.

The gentlewoman's whole service shows her love of her fellow human beings. She has always been in the forefront fighting for the sick, the afflicted, the poor, the underprivileged, and the persecuted. Her record is one that has brought great strength and dignity to the House of Representatives. Her record is one that will be an integral part of the history of this body for all time. In the field of foreign affairs and in the national defense of our country, she has always been a bulwark of strength. Her vision in detecting the dangers that confront not only our country but also the free world is amazing.

Her courage, displayed on many occasions when the national interest of our country was concerned, has been extraordinary.

She has left her imprint upon this great body. She leaves it with the knowledge that she gave everything she had in the service of the people of her district, of her State, and of our country.

Her friends in this body, the present Members and those who served with her in the past, are legion. Mrs. KELLY enjoys the deep respect and friendship of all her colleagues.

Mrs. KELLY not only is an outstanding legislator but also is one of the truly great Americans with whom I have served during my many years as a Member of this great body.

I know her service in the future will continue in behalf of her fellow human beings. I am confident the termination of her service in public life will be only temporary. I do not know what her thoughts are as to the future, but I know that the people appreciate her, value very much the character of her service, and if opportunity knocks again at the door in the immediate future or in the remote future they will manifest their deep respect and friendship for her.

I join with the gentlewoman from Missouri and my colleagues in honoring this not only gracious lady but also great Member of this body. As I have previously said, she is an outstanding legislator and a great American.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am pleased and honored to join with the distinguished Speaker and all others here today in paying tribute to Mrs. KELLY, who is regrettably leaving the House of Representatives at the end of this term.

It has been my good fortune over a period of years during our concurrent service to have had many contacts on many vital issues and during that period of time I developed a great respect for her integrity, an admiration for her diligence, and a respect for her wisdom, judgment, and experience. Because of EDNA KELLY's long service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs she has been recognized an authority on international problems. Her good counsel will be missed.

She and I agree 100 percent that the strength of our American political system rests in the legislative body and particularly the House of Representatives. Her dedication to this viewpoint will be hard to replace.

Her service has been extraordinary. Her departure means a loss of her talents and her charm which will be felt by all of us on both sides of the aisle in the future.

I join with her many friends of every political persuasion in extending to her in the years ahead the best in health, happiness, and success. We know EDNA KELLY will continue to make solid and constructive contributions to a better America.

I regret the departure of a good friend but I hope and trust she will return often. She will be most welcome.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to associate myself with the beautiful tribute which the gentlewoman from Missouri has paid to one of our most beloved colleagues.

I am glad that our colleague, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] has taken this time to pay tribute to one of our finest Members, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. EDNA KELLY]. We all regret that EDNA is leaving us. She departs, however, with the assurance that she has the love, respect, and admiration of every Member of this body. Her contributions during the years have been wide ranging and significant. She has served her district and our Nation in the highest traditions of the House of Representatives.

EDNA KELLY has been a pillar of strength on the Committee on Foreign

Affairs. She has presided over one of the most important subcommittees of that great committee, the Subcommittee on Europe, and her work on her subcommittee has been essential to the work of the House and to the long-range benefit of future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be EDNA KELLY's colleague, for together we have served in a unique legislative era and her service during that period has been exceptional in its quality, scope, and importance. EDNA KELLY is an outstanding woman. She is an outstanding legislator. She is an outstanding American, and she is an outstanding servant of the American people.

We will all miss her. We all wish her life's richest blessings and rewards. May God go with her through the years that lie ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HULL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that my colleague from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] has taken this time today to pay tribute to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY], who is leaving the Congress after the present session.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from New York has provided her district, State, and Nation with unparalleled leadership in the House of Representatives for 21 years. She is second-ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe. In this capacity she has served with dignity and distinction, and her knowledge of European affairs is admired by all her colleagues in this Chamber. The reports of the Subcommittee on Europe are examples of her dedicated work in the field of foreign affairs.

EDNA KELLY's charm, frankness, intelligence, and knowledge of foreign affairs will certainly be missed when the 91st Congress convenes in January. I know that her outstanding service to her district will be missed by her constituents.

Mr. Speaker, a void will be created by the absence of EDNA KELLY in these Halls, but I hope that our Nation can continue to take advantage of her knowledge and capabilities. Although I do not know what her future endeavors may be, I trust that we can continue to benefit from her wise counsel. At the same time, I sincerely wish for EDNA KELLY many years of fruitful and pleasant retirement which she so richly deserves. I am pleased to join with her colleagues in wishing "Godspeed" to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield now to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri for yielding to me.

I wish to associate myself with this splendid tribute to this fine lady from New York, our colleague, Mrs. EDNA KELLY. We have all grown to love and respect EDNA as a Member of the House

of Representatives. She has loved the House of Representatives and has made a vital contribution to this legislative body. EDNA is a strong woman. She understands the challenges of our times. As a member the Committee on Foreign Affairs, she was a powerful voice for keeping America strong so as to be able to respond to any threat as far as Europe was concerned and other places in the world. I think it was the strength of this woman on the Committee on Foreign Affairs that had a great deal to do with the United States of America being strong and being prepared and being willing to stand up and be counted when the chips were down in vital areas of the world as we faced the challenge from the international Communist movement.

EDNA has been a friend of all of us and we are indeed going to miss her as a Member of the House of Representatives. However, I am sure she will visit with us often and we hope to visit her in New York. I know of her deep love for the House of Representatives and, Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself completely with the tribute of the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN], the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader. EDNA KELLY is truly a great lady and a wonderful friend.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri yield to me at this time?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and a sad heart that I rise to wish our colleague EDNA FLANNERY KELLY well as she leaves this House. Such Members are hard to come by and should be cherished rather than redistricted out. No, we are not of the same party—we differ on many matters, but we are two American women who have served our country to the best of our ability—and EDNA's best is very fine. Her loyalty, her integrity, her dedication surpass that of most.

It would be quite impossible to enumerate the thousands of ways in which her devotion to her work has contributed to the efforts of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Frankly, I do not know what this committee will do without her. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe she has made herself invaluable. Not only has she seen clearly the inevitable results of actions taken in spite of her advice, but she has become very way-wise in all matters relating to her chairmanship.

And what a friend she is. Warmhearted, clear seeing, she has often advised me in many areas of our work together. I value her friendship more than I can tell and shall miss her indescribably.

LEONOR SULLIVAN, it was good of you to give us all this opportunity to express our respect and our love for EDNA. Thank you so much.

For you, EDNA, I wish all that is good in broader opportunity and constructive living. May Heaven bless you and keep you as you forge ahead in your work for the Infinite.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am happy to yield



to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to a dear friend and colleague from the State of New York, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY.

I knew Congresswoman KELLY when she was the associate and then chief research director of the Democratic Party in the New York State Legislature from 1942 until 1949 when she was elected to Congress.

For the length of time EDNA F. KELLY has served in Congress, which has been 19 years, she has been very active in doing all that she can for her district, her State, and her country. And she has done an excellent job. Even though we are of different political parties I deeply admire and respect her.

Although I have not had the privilege of serving with her on the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Standards of Official Conduct Committee I know EDNA has been a tremendous asset and will be greatly missed by all those who have worked with her.

In closing my remarks I would like to extend to my dear friend, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, my best wishes for health and happiness in the years to come.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Missouri yield to me at this time?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest Members of the House of Representatives—dean of the Democratic women in the House and one who is highly respected by all Members, regardless of party—is leaving Congress after this session. Mrs. EDNA F. KELLY, the very able and outstanding Representative of New York's 12th Congressional District, is retiring after 19 years of faithful and dedicated service as our colleague in the House of Representatives.

Certainly there could be no more devoted, patriotic, or able representative of the people than Mrs. KELLY. She has served with complete dedication not only her State but the Nation as well.

Mrs. KELLY is a lady of charming, friendly personal qualities, a truly magnetic personality, a considerate, gracious, and loyal friend, and a great American. We will miss her very much in this body, and the Nation will miss her significant and meaningful contributions to the Government.

As she leaves us, I am happy and proud to note, to recognize, and to laud her excellent record of accomplishment while a Member of the House. Since 1951, Mrs. KELLY has served most capably as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1955, she was appointed chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on Europe and continues to serve in that capacity. The Congresswoman also serves as a ranking member of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations.

On May 1, 1967, Mrs. KELLY was one of six Democrats unanimously elected by all her colleagues in the House to membership on the bipartisan Committee on

Standards of Official Conduct, composed of six Democrats and six Republicans. The House mandate to this ethics committee is that they recommend to the House such changes in laws, rules, and regulations as the committee deems necessary to establish and enforce standards of official conduct for Members, officers, and employees of the House. The selection of Mrs. KELLY as a member of this committee is a positive endorsement of the high standing which she enjoys in the House and the confidence which the Members have in her.

Throughout her years of gracious and dedicated service, Mrs. KELLY has devoted herself to preserving and protecting our country's interests and institutions. She is an able legislator, a genial and distinguished person. We will miss her greatly, and I wish her all good luck, success, and happiness in whatever undertakings the future may bring. EDNA KELLY deserves the best.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Missouri yield to me at this time?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] for giving us the opportunity to tell the Members of the House of Representatives and especially the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] how much we appreciate her having served with us and how much we regret seeing her leave our midst.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say that I never knew the distinguished gentleman [Mrs. KELLY] very well until she and I were assigned to the Ethics Committee when it was first organized about a year ago. I, of course, was acquainted with her work on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and with her great contributions to her State, to her Nation, and to this House.

Mr. Speaker, although I did not have the opportunity to really know her until such a short time ago, I am very grateful that our service together on the Ethics Committee gave me the chance to come to know her better.

In addition to her extremely charming personality, her wit, her vivacity, and her smile and friendliness when she served on the committee, I want to say—and I am sure I do so on behalf of every member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—that she made a great contribution there, and we all admired her for her devotion and dedication to her duties on the committee.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to repeat that I regret very much seeing the gentleman from New York leave this House of Representatives, and I want to associate myself with the remarks of all of her many friends who have spoken about her today.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding to me, and I join with the gentleman in this tribute which is so well deserved, to a great lady,

a great legislator, and a great American, in the person of the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege to serve with the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] for these past 8 years, and have had a more intimate association with the gentlewoman as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the past 6 years.

Through that service I have come to respect the patience, the grasp of knowledge and the sensitivity that the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] has brought to her work as a Member of the House of Representatives, and as a very informed member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and for her knowledge and concern about European affairs in particular. She has had the admiration of us all, I know, and, like all Members of this body, I also join in wishing Mrs. KELLY well in the years ahead, and pray that the extended public service that she has rendered in this body for these two decades may be continued in other capacities in the future.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in this well-deserved tribute to our lovely colleague, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

EDNA KELLY has been an effective and highly regarded Member of this body throughout my own service in the House. Her winning personality and graciousness have won the admiration of all Members, and have helped make her one of New York's best known legislators.

Mrs. KELLY is a keen student of our foreign policy and has made a significant contribution as an influential subcommittee chairman on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

She will be missed in the Halls of Congress and in the Nation's Capital, but remembered by all who served with her as one of the fine public servants of our country.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield at this time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding this time to me.

I, too, would like to join my colleagues here in expressing my regret that such an outstanding legislator is leaving the Congress.

EDNA KELLY, a dedicated public servant, has contributed greatly to this Nation. She is a fine person. Of course, those who know Irish history, know that the Kellys, Burkes, and Sheas always get along well.

I must say, personally, that I will miss her because of the many occasions on which I have had the privilege of sharing her delightful company in the House restaurant.

EDNA KELLY has always impressed me with her enthusiasm for her work and I am certain that she will continue to give of her time for those things in which she believes. She has followed the philosophy that she only has time for the best,

giving ungrudgingly of that time to achieve high goals. Her efforts here will remain a great inspiration to other Members.

Many men take a perplexed mental posture toward women in politics. As a man, I can say that I share the respect and admiration for Mrs. KELLY which is felt by the other male Members of the House. Like the young lady in the well of the House [Mrs. SULLIVAN], EDNA KELLY has exemplified everything that is fine in American life today. They are both charming and delightful people. Neither has sacrificed her femininity for her chosen field of endeavor.

I am glad that LEONOR SULLIVAN is continuing in service to the people of the Nation, and I know that EDNA KELLY will continue in life with the same spirit, the same resolve, and the same inspiration, never ceasing in her good works in behalf of her fellow man. I salute Mrs. KELLY and wish her well.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri for yielding and for having taken this time for the purpose of permitting Members to speak of their esteem for the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

I know of no Member of the House of Representatives who has served more faithfully than Mrs. KELLY. She has all of the qualities that a Member of the House ought to possess. Not only has she been a dedicated Member of the House and a dedicated public servant but she has served her party as well, in the State of New York, and on the Democratic National Committee. I believe that this combination of service that she has rendered exemplifies the responsibilities of a citizen. As a public servant she has represented all of her people. In addition to all the time and effort it has taken to do that job well, Mrs. KELLY has found the energy to serve the two-party system which is an essential part of our democratic process.

I think the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] will have as her reward for this service the knowledge that she has, within the Congress and in the Democratic Party, done much to advance the just society that is the goal of this democratic system. She has made a great contribution and I am happy to have had the opportunity to serve with her.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my other colleagues in paying tribute to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] who has graced this body for many years and who will be sorely missed.

EDNA KELLY has not only been an adornment to the House, but has spoken her mind in a lively and refreshing way on the issues of the day. Never one blindly to follow the crowd, she has had the courage to speak out often for unpopular causes. Mrs. KELLY has been diligent and conscientious in her service on the Foreign Affairs Committee, especially as the chairman on the Subcommittee on Europe in recent years.

I personally have appreciated the many kindnesses bestowed upon me by

Mrs. KELLY, particularly during my first term in the House—kindnesses which were characteristic of her warm and outgoing personality.

It was a great pity that the exigencies of politics made it necessary for EDNA KELLY to seek renomination in a difficult primary contest.

I am sure that, whatever she elects to do from now on, EDNA KELLY will be once again serving her community, her party, and her country. We wish her well and hope that she will be back in these Halls on many occasions.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join the gentlewoman from Missouri in paying tribute to the lovely and able gentlewoman from New York, the Honorable EDNA FLANNERY KELLY.

The dean of Democratic women in the House has served in this body for 19 years. At all times she has been an able legislator and a gentle lady.

It is incumbent upon Members of Congress to represent their districts and to advance the good of their States and the Nation. EDNA KELLY has discharged those duties with proficiency and has served the people with dedication. But she has even gone beyond fulfillment of those awesome tasks. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, she has sought to advance the cause of the United States in the context of the world, and to insure the peaceful development and cooperation of the nations of the globe.

Mrs. KELLY has advocated a progressive and modern foreign policy. She has initiated and supported some of the most forward-thinking and far-reaching legislation of our day: the Mutual Security Act, the Peace Corps Act, the Arms Control Act, and the Federal Assistance Act.

EDNA is famous for knowledge about Europe and for her great understanding of the problems facing the European nations behind the Iron Curtain. Her support of NATO and of a realistic approach to Eastern Europe is always supported by fact and rooted in the fundamentals of American foreign policy.

We shall all miss her warm friendship and talented efforts in support of many good causes. I wish her the greatest success and happiness in whatever she chooses to do. As a Member of Congress I shall miss her dedicated competence. As a person, I shall miss her indomitable spirit and the joy that her beautiful countenance has brought to the House.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to join with my colleagues in these expressions of highest esteem and appreciation for a very distinguished Member of Congress, the dean of Democratic women in the House, and our good friend from Brooklyn, the Honorable EDNA FLANNERY KELLY.

Congresswoman KELLY will be completing nearly two decades of dedicated, devoted, and very effective service in this body at the end of this session. As a high-ranking member on the Committee on Foreign Affairs she has had a profound and salutary influence on the very significant legislation that has been reported by that important committee. Her depth

of knowledge and experience on matters relating to the foreign relations of the United States are highly respected on both sides of the aisle. She is the acknowledged expert in the Congress on European affairs through her chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Europe.

I also think it appropriate to mention, Mr. Speaker, that when the new Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was established in the House of Representatives, one of the first Members assigned to the committee was Congresswoman KELLY. This was well deserved recognition of Mrs. KELLY's basic fairness, sound judgment, and the lofty esteem in which she is held by Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, when the adjournment gavel falls at the end of this 90th Congress, Mrs. KELLY will have rendered nearly 20 years of exceedingly effective, unselfish, and distinguished service to her beloved Brooklyn, to the State of New York, and to this Nation. We shall miss her wise counsel in this House and wish for her success and the very best in her future endeavors. We sincerely hope she will favor us by returning and visiting often with her many friends in the Congress.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of sadness that I join in this tribute to our colleague, EDNA KELLY. For 20 years this House has been the beneficiary of her intellect and charm, and it will not be quite the same without her. The ladies of the House are losing their dean, and the New York delegation is losing its most gracious member.

EDNA has served her constituents, her city, her State, and her Nation with dedication and devotion. She has made an impact on our foreign policy through her service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and her assignment as delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations. Her counsel will be greatly missed.

EDNA KELLY has devoted her adult life to public service, and we know that her energy and talents will be available and that she will continue to work for her fellow man.

It is a pleasure to join in saying, "EDNA, a job well done."

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues to express the highest esteem and personal respect for our colleague, EDNA KELLY.

I know of no one who will be missed more in this body than Congresswoman KELLY, who has given her fullest to her duties here as a trusted elected official and who has accounted so ably for her stewardship.

Her devotion to duty has been evident to all of us. Having served with her on the Foreign Affairs Committee for many years, I know of no one who is better informed on matters of our foreign relations than Mrs. KELLY, especially her expertise on Europe, which subcommittee she now heads and has for many years. She has rendered the committee and the Nation a great service in that position and one which will be difficult to fill because of her leaving the House of Representatives.



I know that EDNA will be able to look back upon her almost 20 years of service with a deep satisfaction of a job well done and of a consciousness at all times of the high regard and pleasant memories of her association by her colleagues here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great personal privilege for me to pay tribute today to that very remarkable Representative from New York's 12th Congressional District, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY.

During the 20 years of her service in the House of Representatives, our honored colleague has established a solid reputation that is known and highly respected throughout the world. She is noted for her clear, direct, forceful, and realistic approach to all problems affecting the status of this Nation in the delicately complicated and important areas of our relations with foreign countries. With great dignity and great wisdom Mrs. KELLY has worked indefatigably for her country, with an intense humanitarian regard for the well-being of each individual citizen. In such qualities she can well be likened to that wonderful woman, also a native of New York State, whose name has come to symbolize the most noble aspirations of the American people—the beloved wife of our 32d President, Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mrs. KELLY's strength of character, courageous advocacy of constructive causes, and magnificent devotion to duty have marked her as one of America's great lawmakers and a stateswoman of lasting renown. I am honored to join with her well-wishers today, and I sincerely believe that Mrs. KELLY's distinguished career will enter upon a new and equally meaningful chapter of wonderful service to the people of this great Nation, for whom EDNA KELLY has always toiled, with selfless dedication.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join with my colleagues in this House in paying tribute to one of its most distinguished Members. By her patient and tireless efforts, EDNA F. KELLY has written some of the most important pages in the history of this body and we may all be proud to emulate them.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe since 1955, Mrs. KELLY has held a position of extreme responsibility. She has helped to set American policy on the historic developments of the Common Market and North American Treaty Alliance. She closely observed the U.S. policy in the Hungarian uprisings, and gave of her best advice in the Berlin wall crisis, to mention just a few of the more volatile situations. Turkey, Greece, the commonwealth nations, territories, and protectorates of the European nations, and Russia and the captive nations have also come under the close scrutiny of her subcommittee.

Because of her tact and expertise in monitoring the U.S. policies in these areas, Mrs. KELLY was the acknowledged choice of the Foreign Affairs Committee to serve on a Special Subcommittee on the Middle East Crisis.

She has also served as Chairman of the United States-Canada Interparliamentary Group.

I am proud to mention that Mrs. KELLY has not limited her efforts in the Congress to one field. She has participated fully—and in many cases she has been in the forefront as a leader—of many important domestic pieces of legislation.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 warranted her full attention as have minimum wages and social security amendments each year. The legislation to establish a select committee to investigate the rapid rise in food prices received her support, as did the historic truth-in-lending bill and internal revenue amendments offering special assistance to working mothers who must pay child day care costs.

There are many other fields which have prospered by Mrs. KELLY's charitable and generous contributions. The House is stronger because of her 20 years of service and the country has gained wholly from her steady consideration for her people.

I am proud to have known her and to have had the privilege of serving with this great woman. I shall miss her, but I know that her influence upon the affairs of this Nation will continue to be great. Fondest aloha to you, EDNA.

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the adjournment of the 90th Congress will bring to a close the remarkable legislative career of one of our most beloved colleagues, the Honorable EDNA KELLY.

In reflecting upon her achievements, it is difficult to realize it was only a scant 30 years previous to her first election that women received the right to vote. Having served with her on the House Foreign Affairs Committee for 10 years, I can certainly attest to the productive talents that she has manifested. I trust there will be other ways of utilizing her experience as she now turns to other ventures, for, obviously, retirement would be premature for a person with her active concern for the problems which face the American people.

I join the House in wishing her God-speed with respect to her future undertakings.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a real privilege to join my colleagues in paying tribute today to a dear friend, EDNA KELLY. This House will definitely be the less for her absence, for EDNA's compassion, integrity, and genuine concern for the welfare of her fellow man have marked her exceptional career, and have earned her the respect and admiration of all of us.

Whether in the area of foreign affairs or domestic policy, EDNA has been a stalwart advocate of progressive legislation, and has served her country notably as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and as first chairman and then member of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group.

As a hallway neighbor and as a friend, EDNA shall certainly be missed, and I am glad to have this opportunity to extend to her my very warmest wishes for her health and happiness. She is a remarkable woman, and certainly deserves the very best the future has to offer.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep regret that the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY

is retiring from the Congress at the end of this session. Mrs. KELLY was first elected to the Congress in 1949 and became a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee 2 years later.

I could not let this occasion pass without expressing my deep appreciation for her dedicated and energetic work as a leading member of the committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe she has served with great skill and distinction, and her selfless devotion to her responsibilities have brought credit to herself and to the full Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EDNA KELLY has been a staunch supporter of progressive foreign policy legislation throughout the years of her service. I have always been able to count on her support in helping to perfect legislation in the committee, and her skill as a debater has been of major assistance in securing passage of committee bills.

We on the Foreign Affairs Committee have the highest admiration for this lovely gentlewoman from New York. She has earned this regard and friendship through her warm and kindly personality as well as her keenness of mind and her outstanding ability as a legislator. We shall miss her in our committee work where her expertise on foreign policy matters has done so much to contribute to the success of our legislative functions.

EDNA KELLY takes with her the commendations and appreciation of her many friends in the House of Representatives. We hope that we may frequently have her visit the Capitol in the days to come and that we may benefit by her parliamentary sagacity and legislative wisdom. She has our best wishes for continued success and future happiness.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and honor that I join my fellow colleagues in paying tribute to Congresswoman EDNA KELLY on her retirement from the U.S. House of Representatives.

I have had the privilege of serving with Congresswoman KELLY on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and I cannot express strongly enough the high esteem and respect I have for such a dedicated public servant as Mrs. KELLY. I have witnessed her keen insight and commonsense principles in considering legislation of importance before this committee. Her experience and diligent service has indeed contributed to the success of the Ethics Committee.

I know that I am not alone when I say she will be greatly missed by all her fellow colleagues, her friends on Capitol Hill and her constituents, and I want to take this opportunity to extend to Mrs. KELLY my very best wishes for many more years of success, happiness, and health during her retirement.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY now that she is ending her outstanding career in the House of Representatives.

Able, intelligent, characterized by a straightforward and workmanlike approach to her congressional duties, Mrs. KELLY has more than fulfilled the responsibilities entrusted to her by the voters who elected her to 10 successive Congresses. As a ranking member of the

Foreign Affairs Committee—and chairman of its Subcommittee on Europe—Mrs. KELLY has played a major role in helping achieve this country's goals abroad. And, as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, she helped draft a code of ethics that is both highly efficient and highly just. Mrs. KELLY's long record of service to the State of New York and to her constituents in the 12th District is just as remarkable as her record of service to the Nation.

I extend my very best wishes to her for a happy and healthy retirement.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I join with the many other Members of the House of Representatives in expressing regret that our colleague, the Honorable EDNA KELLY is leaving the House at the end of this session.

While we are of opposite political party affiliation and loyalty, it has been a pleasure through the years to know and work with EDNA KELLY. This has been especially true in our association and work on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

With my colleagues, I will miss this diligent, hardworking Member of Congress, and she has my very best wishes for good health and happiness in her retirement.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the finest ladies and Members of Congress I know, Mrs. EDNA KELLY. Certainly there can be no doubt in any one mind that she has earned this retirement; although we will all hate to see her go. She has devoted practically her entire lifetime to politics and public service beginning with her position within the New York State Legislature.

Her record and seniority in this body speaks for itself and while I had known her for some time, it has been only recently that I have had the pleasure in serving on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct with her. Her keen insight to the problems facing us on this committee has been of immeasurable assistance and I know that the other members of this committee will agree with me when I say that EDNA KELLY has contributed greatly to the success of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, EDNA KELLY's presence in this body will be sorely missed by all; but by the same token I know all who knew her wish her Godspeed in her retirement.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, the State of New York and the Nation will lose a gracious and dedicated legislator when EDNA KELLY completes her congressional service at the end of this term.

While always the personification of dignity and charm, she is at the same time a vigorous and skillful debater. An effective and highly valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, she has served with great distinction as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, and has had a marked influence on the successes attained through our foreign policy in that part of the world. Her profound knowledge of foreign affairs and deep insight into the intricacies of diplomacy were particularly valuable to our coun-

try when she served as Delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations. Working closely with the late Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, Chief Delegate to the U.N., her broad grasp of international affairs gained the respect of delegates from every corner of the world.

Prior to her election to Congress 18 years ago, EDNA served as research director of the Democratic Party in the New York State Legislature for a period of 6 years, and at the same time was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Party of King's County. For 12 years she has worked diligently and effectively as Democratic national committeewoman from New York State.

It has been my great privilege to be associated with EDNA as a colleague and friend ever since she came to Congress. On occasion, she would appear before the Committee on Rules, of which I am a member, and always impressed members of the committee with her ability to forcefully and clearly present her arguments in support of legislation she sponsored. For the past 3½ years we have been next door neighbors in the Rayburn Building, and no one could want better neighbors than EDNA and the members of her staff.

I take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in wishing her the best of everything in the years to come, and hope she will return to "the Hill" from time to time to share with us her insight and keen understanding of national and international problems.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join today in paying tribute to the distinguished and able gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. EDNA KELLY. But it is also with a measure of regret that I speak, for with her departure from Congress this House is losing one of its most dedicated and responsible Members.

For two decades, Mrs. KELLY has brought honor to herself and to the Congress through her wisdom and ability. As a senior member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, as a U.S. delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations, and as a hard-working member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, she has written a considerable record of service to her district, her State, and to the Nation.

Mrs. KELLY's experience and deep understanding will be greatly missed by all of us who sought the benefit of her thoughtful counsel.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, it is always sad to lose the company of a colleague in the House of Representatives. This is especially so in the retirement of our colleague, Representative EDNA FLANNERY KELLY, of New York. EDNA KELLY has contributed her grace, her legislative talent, and her qualities of humanity and dedicated service to the work of the U.S. Congress.

I am proud to have served in the House of Representatives with her and I am pleased to attest to the high quality of her leadership and effective work in the U.S. Congress and join in wishing her happiness and good health in the many years that lie ahead.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we today join in this tribute in recognition of one of the most charming Members of the House, EDNA F. KELLY, who because of the fortunes of politics will leave us at the end of this term, her 10th as a Member of Congress. Throughout that time she has always been gracious and understanding and has endeared herself to her colleagues. At the same time she has played a prominent role in the important business of the House, having served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs where she is presently chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe. Her involvement in Foreign Affairs led President John F. Kennedy to appoint her as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1963.

After the untimely death of her husband, former City Court Justice Edward L. Kelly, Mrs. KELLY became deeply involved in politics. She had been educated in economics and history at Hunter College, where she graduated in 1928. She was first appointed associate director and then director of research for the New York State Democratic Committee, a post she held for 7 years. In her work in Albany, Mrs. KELLY gained valuable legislative experience. In 1949 she became New York's first woman Democrat to be elected to Congress. In addition to her position as New York's only woman Democratic Representative, Mrs. KELLY has served her party from 1956 until 1968 as Democratic national committeewoman.

Congresswoman KELLY served with Senator AIKEN, of Vermont, as cochairmen of the American delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group. She was honored for her services at the Interparliamentary Conference with a resolution of commendation and appreciation which was signed by the Speaker of the Canadian House and the Speaker of the Canadian Senate.

In combining her success as a woman, wife, and mother with a successful and rewarding career in politics, Mrs. KELLY has given proof of the inestimable contributions being made by capable women in every sphere of American life. Her example has encouraged other women to become involved in the political affairs of our Nation.

I know that EDNA KELLY will continue her interest in the public affairs and will be always concerned with the problems she has dealt with over the past 20 years. Her colleagues on both sides of the aisle will miss her, and I join in extending to her best wishes for the future.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, EDNA KELLY is first of all a lady and one who has added great distinction to the House of Representatives. We hear much talk about the equality of opportunity for women. By her example, EDNA KELLY has shown this can be a fact as well as a theory.

We will all miss the lady from New York.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, our colleague EDNA KELLY was a successful business woman when she came to Congress more than 18 years ago and she has



added many laurels to her colorful career for her brilliant work in this body. Mrs. KELLY has also found time for woman's most noble profession—a devoted mother to her two children, now grown. Mrs. KELLY has done outstanding work on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where her keen perception of national and international affairs has amazed her male colleagues.

Mrs. KELLY has unstintingly devoted herself to her official duties and has served her constituents with dedication, fidelity, and zeal. She is a public spirited woman of high ideals, and is intensely interested in the underprivileged. She has served with distinction in the House of Representatives and will be sorely missed in the 91st Congress. I consider EDNA KELLY to be one of my personal friends and I regret that she is leaving us at the end of this session. I am sure she will continue to be active in the Democratic Party and I wish her many more years of success, happiness, and good fortune.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I share the regret I know is experienced by every Member of the House at the forthcoming departure of EDNA KELLY. Her constituents who returned her to the House every 2 years know her as an efficient, loyal, dedicated, and able public servant. Those of us who have had the privilege of serving with her know her as even more, however, a warm, generous, and kindly human being whose instinct is to be helpful in any manner possible to anyone who needs help.

EDNA KELLY has shown through two decades that she could more than meet the challenge of what most people regard as a man's world. In doing so, she never lost the traits which make men bless women for what they are—yet she never took advantage of her sex. She did not have to.

EDNA KELLY will be missed by all of us. Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my fellow Missourian, the gentlelady from St. Louis [Mrs. SULLIVAN], for taking this time today to permit her fellow Members to speak words of appreciation for the many contributions made over her years of service in the House by our colleague from New York, EDNA KELLY.

It is a privilege to participate in these observations about our retiring colleague, the distinguished gentlelady from New York, EDNA KELLY. It has been a pleasant experience to have served with her these past 10 years. Like so many of those Members with longer service, she was very kind and considerate to me when I came to Congress in 1959.

In the spring of my first year in Congress, I was honored to be invited to attend the 75th birthday banquet of my fellow townsman and my beloved constituent, former President Truman, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. There, our good friend, EDNA, was kind enough to introduce her freshman colleague to many distinguished guests that evening. I will always be grateful.

It has been said one never really becomes acquainted with a person until he engages with that person in some common venture or some kind of undertaking in which you are both trying to

accomplish the same thing. Last year, I was honored to be named to accompany the Canadian Interparliamentary group, of which Mrs. KELLY has been a long-time member. Both at Ottawa and again in Montreal, I had the opportunity to see her great ability at work and a demonstration of her knowledge of foreign affairs. The excellent manner in which she handled herself as one of the U.S. delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference was most impressive.

I had always thought she was an important and valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee but the trip to Canada was proof positive just how very valuable she was as a member of that great committee.

The House will miss the presence of this distinguished lady. It will be because she conducted herself as a lady. She was quiet and self-effacing. That is one of the reasons she enjoyed the rare status of being without an enemy in the House. Moreover, she has enjoyed the confidence, respect, and admiration of all her colleagues. As you leave us, EDNA, all of us, yes every one of us, wish you well in whatever you may do. You have the best wishes of all of your colleagues for happiness and contentment in the years ahead.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to say what I feel about my dear friend EDNA KELLY. Along with everyone else in this body, I shall miss her. Her enthusiasm, her vibrance, her magnificent personality, her loveliness are all personal traits that belong to EDNA KELLY, but there is much more to this wonderful lady.

EDNA KELLY is also a dynamic Congresswoman who actually has the courage of her convictions. On many occasions I have seen her stand up and defend a meritorious cause even though it may have been politically unpopular. I have seen her fight for those things she believed to be in the best interests of her district, State, and Nation. And she does these things with a skillfulness and effectiveness that commands the respect of her colleagues.

For nearly two decades, she has been a patent force here in the Congress. As one of the ranking members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, she is considered as an expert in matters pertaining to our foreign relations.

Able, dignified and lovely, she will be missed.

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, although I have only been a Member of the House for 2 years, I have known our beloved colleague, EDNA F. KELLY, for many years, and have always found her to represent not only her constituents but also the finest ideals in American womanhood in the highest sense of the great traditions of this body.

She has been an inspiration to me personally, as to all Members of both sides of the aisle. Certainly she has guided many other young Members, also, up the paths toward the better service we all seek to accomplish. Mrs. KELLY will certainly rank as one of our most dedicated and aggressive legislators.

EDNA, this verbal bouquet of tribute is to one of my favorite Democrats, their distinguished dean of women. I am proud

to join the resounding cheers for a fine lady.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute my great lady colleague of the New York delegation, EDNA F. KELLY, whose Brooklyn constituency is neighbor to my own. Representative KELLY is retiring at the end of this term after a quarter-century of outstanding service to her party and her country. Her presence will be greatly missed by those of us who are her fellow members of the New York delegation and by all who have had the opportunity to know and work with her.

Congresswoman KELLY has been a true friend and a loyal colleague. Even if other proofs were not available, her legislative ability and outstanding contributions dispel all doubts about the leadership potential and political acumen of our American womanpower. Throughout her long career, Representative KELLY has combined deep sympathy for the needs and problems of her constituents with compassion for the hungry and oppressed abroad, a fine sense of tact and diplomacy with determined leadership and support for creative and new ideas in government. She is equally brilliant and knowledgeable in domestic and international affairs.

Representative KELLY has exerted her talents and energies in behalf of countless charitable, educational, and philanthropic activities. She is the recipient of numerous awards for her support of the cause of captive nations and freedom-loving peoples, for her patriotism, service, and civic leadership. She has twice been named Woman of the Year and holds an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Russell Sage College in New York.

As cochairman of the United States-Canada Interparliamentary Group, she demonstrated outstanding statesmanship and diplomacy which were dramatically recognized by President John F. Kennedy when he appointed her as a U.S. delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations.

I am sure that after Congresswoman KELLY's retirement, her constituents will continue to greet her with a hearty "Hi, Kelly." In the same way, her congressional colleagues who have worked with and admired her, will always have a place in their hearts for the "First Lady" of New York.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to EDNA KELLY, who is leaving Congress after this session. Mrs. KELLY is not only an able legislator but one of the finest and most loyal persons I have ever known. In my 14 years in Congress, Mrs. KELLY has been an inspiration to me and a friend as well. We will all miss her very much here in Congress, not only as one of our colleagues who has made many important contributions to our Government, but as a charming and lovely lady.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentlelady from Missouri taking this time so that we may have this opportunity to express our affection and regrets on the retirement of the very able lady from New York, EDNA KELLY.

During the time that I have had the pleasure of serving in the Congress, it

has been my privilege to know and work with Mrs. KELLY. I know of no one person that has graced this Chamber and this Congress any more than Mrs. KELLY has.

Her knowledge of foreign affairs and her genuine interest in humanity are excelled by no one.

I want to join with her many friends in extending to her my sincere best wishes for the coming years and congratulate her on a job well done.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, a long time ago Daniel Defoe, in his work "An Essay Upon Projects," made this remark:

A woman of sense and manners is the finest and most delicate part of God's creation.

This quotation certainly describes the distinguished Representative of the 12th Congressional District of the Empire State of New York, whose contributions here in the Congress of the United States have most certainly been outstanding. Not only was she the first woman elected to Congress from Brooklyn, N.Y., but she is the only woman in the New York State delegation of 41 Members of the House of Representatives. In fact, she is the dean of the Democratic women in the House and as such she has given us the benefit of the special insight that women have and supplied the Members of this body with the important woman's point of view, so important to effective legislation.

As a ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs she brought her great ideals to help build a world of peace, justice, and individual freedom. It was because of her depth of understanding of international affairs that the late President John F. Kennedy appointed Mrs. EDNA F. KELLY as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, then headed by the late Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson.

We will never forget her eloquence when she addressed the House restating support for the objectives of the Bal-four Declaration during the recent Middle East crisis, and demanded immediately steps to reestablish the principle of freedom of the seas in the Gulf of Aqaba, the Strait of Tiran, and the Suez Canal.

Since 1950, when this extraordinarily able and charming lady graced this House with her presence, her record is one of accomplishment. We have heard it expressed from our colleagues who have preceded me in paying a just tribute to her. However, I should like to commend her for her most recent victory for the passage in the House of H.R. 15450, a committee version of a bill which she originally sponsored to amend a section of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This bill exempts from the numerical limitation on immigration any immigrant seeking to enter the United States solely for the purpose of serving as a missionary, brother, nun, or sister of a religious denomination and whose services are needed by such a religious denomination. I cite this to show that our esteemed colleague is ever on the side of what is right, just, and proper.

The correction of certain social and economic problems were always among the worthy goals sought by Mrs. KELLY.

This fact and also her efforts in the international field, have not precluded her being an effective Representative of her populous district of a great metropolis for she is as concerned with the needs of the people that have repeatedly sent her to Congress as she is with matters in the far corners of the world. Thus, during the second session of the 87th Congress, Mrs. KELLY was successful in obtaining passage in the House of her legislation to reimburse the city of New York in the sum of \$3.06 million for extraordinary police expenses incurred during the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations.

The world recognizes the great qualities and outstanding ability of Mrs. EDNA F. KELLY. She is the recipient of the Elroy Alfaro International Foundation Award of the Republic of Panama. In 1962, Marymount College presented her with the Mother Gerard Phelan Award for "leadership as a model Christian woman in her home, career, and her public life." She holds an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters, awarded to her by Russell Sage College in 1963. In 1960, Mrs. KELLY was the recipient of the Second Annual Brooklyn Award of the Urban League of Greater New York. In addition, she has been honored by the United Jewish Appeal, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Veterans of World War I of the United States, and by many other organizations.

It is a cause of deep regret that this able legislator, this fine gentlewoman, and this effective fighter for international peace and understanding, will not be with us in the next Congress. To say we shall miss her greatly is an understatement. I join my colleagues in extending to Mrs. EDNA F. KELLY our most heartfelt best wishes for a long lifetime of health and happiness in the years that lie ahead.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity afforded by the gentlewoman from Missouri to pay homage to our colleague from New York, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, who has graced the House of Representatives with her presence for 19 years.

The gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] came to the House in the second session of the 81st Congress, after having held important and meaningful positions with the Democratic organization in the great State of New York. She received a fine preparation for a career in the U.S. Congress through her training at Hunter College, from which she was graduated with a B.S. degree in history and economics.

But EDNA KELLY, while splendidly educated and trained for her career in the House, augmented this formal training by her own attributes of a breadth of vision, an inquiring mind, and an objectivity of approach to congressional problems which were innate in her nature and which have manifested themselves on countless occasions during her distinguished career in the House.

The gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] is the third-ranking member on the great Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and as a senior member of this important committee she

serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, and as a member of the Subcommittees on National Security and Scientific Development Affecting Foreign Policy, and on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations—truly a most impressive and significant array of assignments and duties. In addition, Mrs. KELLY serves as a member of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

But our colleague whom we honor here today is not characterized merely by her seniority in the House and her presence on important and meaningful committees. She is more than that: She is truly one of America's greatest ladies, and she adds to this body of the Congress not only intellectual prowess and a keen and penetrating mind—she also contributes a certain style, a flair, if you will, which embodies the highest of what we might term womanly qualities without in any way diminishing or impairing her demonstrated ability as a competent, able, and when the occasion demands, hard-hitting legislator.

EDNA KELLY's presence and her legislative expertise will be greatly missed in the House in the 91st Congress, but I am sure that she will continue to be a productive person, sought after for her counsel and advice in the specialties she has developed here in the Congress over the years in her committee assignments and appointment as former Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

EDNA, we salute you and we are proud of you. It has been many a day since it was necessary to prove that "women are people," but if we happened to be living in those dark ages when this was a question which was in any way debatable, your life and your works, your demeanor and your deportment, and your dedication, and your accomplishments and exquisite performance of your duties would prove conclusively, and for all time, not only that women are people but they are the very best kind of people.

In setting aside this time to honor and to pay homage to EDNA KELLY, we honor ourselves and the House of Representatives which she has so singularly graced.

Our best wishes for a future consonant with the achievements of the past and present go with you, EDNA, and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the privilege of knowing and working with you.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives this year loses one of its finest Members, Congresswoman EDNA KELLY, the dean of Democratic women in the House.

Mrs. KELLY has very diligently and ably served her district in Congress for almost 20 years. She has been a highly respected member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for many years and was a U.S. delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mrs. KELLY has also been a dedicated and hard-working member of the Democratic Party, having been elected as the Democratic National Committeewoman from the State of New York on three occasions.

Her record is one of achievement and distinction, showing a genuine concern for and interest in the people of this



Nation. Throughout her years of service in this demanding and sometimes frustrating job, she has never lost her gracious and charming manner. She is a truly unique and remarkable woman.

The people she represented will miss her, and so will her many friends in the Congress.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman EDNA KELLY is a great American, one of the finest women, and one of the outstanding Members of Congress that I have ever known in my long service in the House.

She stands out like the Washington Monument—dedicated, strong of conviction, firm of purpose, and totally devoted to her work. She is admired, respected, and loved by every man and woman in this House, because each and every one of us knows her true worth, her amiable, personal qualities, her concern for the country, her burning patriotism, her constant search for high goals of achievement, her untiring labors for the lofty causes of government for the people, to which she has wholeheartedly dedicated the best part of her life.

Her background, education, and training have ideally suited her conspicuously for the public service. She was born into a politically minded family where successful, talented leadership was a household reality.

From early youth, she lived and moved in an environment from which she inevitably drew many of the fine lessons in practical politics and government she exemplified and utilized so well during her brilliant career in the Congress of the United States.

I have known this outstanding woman and public servant since my law school days. Her devoted husband, a young man of great ability, promise, and stature, passed away when he was on the threshold of a great career. EDNA KELLY was brave in her sorrow and resolute in her ideal of carrying on in his tradition, and she felt so sincerely and deeply about her aim to serve in public office that he would have wanted her to do it.

Her illustrious record here speaks for itself. An acknowledged leader, prominent member of our great House Foreign Affairs Committee, EDNA KELLY is a recognized specialist of highest repute in the field of foreign relations, diplomacy, international policy and goals. She has labored with indefatigable zeal, application, and steadfastness, and with great ability in her committee and in the House for the many years that she has been here to help solve the great questions of war and peace, committed to the attention and responsibility of her able, distinguished colleagues.

No one could have possibly done more than she did to understand these difficult problems, and to find answers for their solutions. She has unselfishly given of herself in her high post of seniority on the committee, and in the House, and she has been noted throughout the Nation for her fine work, her unwavering fidelity to duty, her forward-looking approach and the many substantial, effective contributions that she has made for world stability and peace.

Moreover, she has devoted a great deal of her time to helping her constituency and all the people of her district, who required her advice and assistance.

She has been deeply interested in the things that we might expect of a capable, sensitive woman, concerned as she was, and is, with the welfare of human beings, men, women, and little children, their health, education, and care, their training, their job opportunities, and employment and general well-being, and she has never failed them during her magnificent career in Congress, or at any other time.

As I pointed out, EDNA KELLY has always enjoyed warm friendships with the Members and staff of the House, who have appreciated her warm friendship, her spirit of dedication to the finest traditions, ideals, principles and aims of this great, deliberative body, and our unequaled free government.

EDNA KELLY was not really personally defeated in the elections by the esteemed and beloved chairman of our great Judiciary Committee, who received more votes than she did at the polls. She was the victim of a redistricting plan, which took away a very large part of her own district, and made it necessary for her to run in a new district, comprised largely of new faces, and new people, against one of the greatest national leaders of our times.

It is indeed regrettable that this situation had to arise, and interrupt so abruptly, unexpectedly and unjustly the meritorious, constructive career of this gifted, talented, gracious lady, who is still in the prime of her powers, and ordinarily might be expected to have many more years of fruitful, productive service in this body. Be that as it may, we deeply regret the unusual circumstances that cause her to leave this House.

I wish for her and her charming young daughter, and her dear ones, all choicest blessings of continued good health, success, prosperity, happiness and peace for many years to come.

I do not believe that EDNA KELLY's political career has come to an end. I strongly feel that there will be other opportunities in the future, and we hope, in the not too distant time, when she will be called again by the people to high public office, and to areas of service, where her training, experience and knowledge of public affairs, and ability to get things done, will be valuable and productive.

I hope that, above all, EDNA will continue to keep in touch with us and visit with us when she can, because she is loved, respected, esteemed and admired by the Members of this great Chamber, where she will always be remembered with warmth, sincerity and affection and where her fine contributions will always be gratefully remembered.

Best always, EDNA.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the wonderful tributes which are being paid to our good and distinguished friend and colleague, the lovely and charming gentlewoman from Brooklyn, EDNA F. KELLY, who is leaving the House at the close of this Congress.

EDNA KELLY has served faithfully, ably and diligently the people of her district and this Nation during the 19 years she has been a Member of this body. She has been proficient in the parliamentary and legislative processes of the U.S. Congress and as a senior member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will leave an indelible mark of accomplishment.

We wish her every happiness and joy and a long life with good health wherever she may be and whatever she may do.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the dean of the Democratic women in the House, the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. EDNA KELLY. For 21 years EDNA KELLY has served her district, State, and Nation with dignity and distinction in the Congress of the United States, and no Member of this body is more highly respected by their colleagues than the gracious lady from New York.

It has been my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to have served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs for almost 14 years with the gentlewoman from New York. I have also served on the Subcommittee on Europe, of which EDNA KELLY is chairman, and her leadership in this area is recognized by all Members of this body.

I am certain that each Member of the House who has served with EDNA KELLY takes pride in having been associated with this gracious lady. Her frankness, wit, and sagacity will be sorely missed in this Chamber, and her dedicated service will be a great loss to her native State of New York. Although she will no longer be a Member of Congress, it is my hope that our Nation can continue from time to time to count on the wise counsel of this distinguished lady.

Mr. Speaker, there will be a void in the House of Representatives when the 91st Congress convenes without EDNA KELLY. However, if hard work is a prerequisite for fruitful retirement, EDNA's retirement will reap for her untold benefits. Her service has been an inspiration to all of us in the House, and I wish for her the best of everything in the years ahead.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment today on the retirement from Congress this year of Congresswoman EDNA FLANNERY KELLY, dean of the Democratic women in the House, who is leaving Congress at the end of this session.

During her 18 years in the Congress the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] has earned the admiration and respect of all her colleagues. She has served with diligence and devotion, and has been an excellent representative for the people of New York's 12th District.

As a member of the important committee on Foreign Affairs, she has demonstrated a keen insight into America's role in today's complex world.

Mrs. KELLY's presence will be missed by all of us, but she has certainly earned the retirement she will soon be enjoying. I join with all her other friends in the House in wishing the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] a long and happy retirement.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the great rewards of my service in the Congress is the friendship which I enjoy with EDNA KELLY.

Initially, I was so impressed with her capabilities, the manner in which she discharged her responsibilities as a Member of Congress, and the expertise she quite obviously had developed relevant to her many assignments: ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Chairman of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, just to name a few.

As a fellow New Yorker, I am most cognizant of the vacuum her absence will create in this delegation as well as in the full Congress. Not only those of New York, but the entire Nation is indebted to this charming lady for her dedication to the best interests of mankind as manifested through her public service.

As she pursues the road ahead, I am confident that EDNA KELLY will continue to make available her talent for whatever good and humanitarian service it might provide. I pray that God will bestow upon her His choicest blessings, good health, happiness, and success.

Although we will no longer enjoy our association in the Congress, I treasure our friendship which will always endure.

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 19 years the House of Representatives and the people of the 12th Congressional District, Brooklyn, N.Y., have been fortunate in having the services of Representative EDNA F. KELLY. My parents of blessed memory, and my sisters and brothers all lived in EDNA'S district. She was our family Representative in Congress.

During the last 4 years, EDNA has become my good friend and colleague. Her experience and willingness to help her colleagues, and new Members has won for EDNA KELLY, the respect and gratitude of all House Members.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, she has demonstrated rare legislative skills and has been an outstanding floor manager of bills relating to European affairs.

EDNA is a charming and warm person who has become a leader among both men and women of the Congress. My colleagues who have served in the House longer than I, have already recited highlights from the long list of legislative accomplishments which EDNA KELLY has placed in the record books. She can point with pride to that record, but I like to think of EDNA KELLY not only in terms of a legislator but as a Representative always ready to serve the people or her district, lending a helping hand wherever she can be of assistance to constituent or friend.

As a colleague in the New York delegation, I have seen EDNA demonstrate loyalty to her party and above all to her country. Her sense of patriotism and deep feeling for the welfare of our Nation has been the hallmark during her 19 years of public service.

Mr. Speaker, the field of public service needs people like EDNA KELLY and she will be sorely missed in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and a pleasure for me to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the gentle lady from Brooklyn, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, who has so ably represented New York's 12th Congressional District for almost 19 years. While it is a pleasure to honor EDNA KELLY, it is with great regret that I anticipate the departure from the House of one of its distaff Members, of whom, I am sure, the gentlemen here will agree with me, there are already too few.

EDNA KELLY is one of the great ladies to have served in this House, but she has also been one of its outstanding Members without reference to gender and it is certainly not only because she is a lady that we shall miss her here.

Her diligence, her keen mind, her drive and energy have enabled her to compile a record of service to her constituents, to this House and to her country that is truly remarkable. She need bow to no one in her skill in the use of those tools which are the mark of an able legislator—debate and parliamentary procedure. Yet, even when EDNA gets her Irish up, she is ever the lady.

EDNA KELLY came to Congress about a year before I did, and in these 18 years I am glad to say that I have come to respect and admire her greatly and have thoroughly enjoyed the association we have had. I have observed that that feeling is shared by her colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

EDNA, I certainly wish you the very best of health and happiness as you leave us, and I know that your outstanding record of service to your fellow man will be continued wherever you go.

May God bless you.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, not many women are sent to the House of Representatives, but those who have been entrusted the task of representing their congressional districts have performed magnificently.

Besides adding beauty and warmth to the Congress, these women have made many valuable contributions and have let it be known that they can hold their own in the political arena.

Foremost among these is Representative EDNA FLANNERY KELLY, who has been a Member of Congress for nearly 20 years.

I can recall the days when only one woman, Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, served in the House. I have witnessed the increase throughout the nearly 30 years that I have been here.

We have had and have now in the House what is perhaps the strongest contingent of femininity in congressional history.

It is in this group that EDNA KELLY stands out, not only as an attractive woman of warmth, but as a skilled legislator.

We often hear the human cry of equal rights and recognition for women. There is no doubt in anybody's mind who knows her, that EDNA KELLY merits equal rights

in her own name and demands recognition through her talents.

EDNA KELLY can hold her own and through sheer ability and personal magnitude need not ask or give quarter. It is this body's loss that EDNA will not return, but it is this body's hope that one day in the future she shall again be among us. She is a wonderful person.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, all of us in the New York delegation should feel sincere personal regrets that Congresswoman EDNA KELLY is concluding her service in the Congress. We hope her absence will be a very brief interval.

In an activity such as Congress, a world of men, which is often weighed down with undue seriousness and severe conflict, it has been stimulating and cheerful to have amongst us a lady who never fails to be jolly. EDNA KELLY is one of the rare persons of great buoyancy who keep the world from going grim.

It is all the more to her credit that she, as a woman, could maintain in a man's world a light touch that we men have lost from our grasp. EDNA KELLY is invariably one to uphold the cause of the young and the old and the downtrodden who deserve support and sympathy. This she provides from a great reservoir of courage and inner strength.

All of us in the Democratic Party of the State of New York are aware of the contributions made by EDNA in so many aspects of State and party activity—her service as national committeewoman; her high standing in the councils of the State organization; her willingness to help others, and her active and always spirited concern for every problem.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, we have been privileged during the years I have served in the House to have the wisdom as well as the charm of some truly outstanding lady legislators. My good friend EDNA KELLY is certainly one of these.

No one, man or woman, could have served her congressional district or the Nation more capably than Representative KELLY has done. She has been a tireless worker in the Democratic Party and a voice of maturity and sound judgment on the Foreign Affairs Committee. We have relied on both her help and her recommendations and she has never let us down. But beyond that, she has never failed to be both a friend and a lady of wit and graciousness.

I am sure her years ahead will be full of wonderful things for her.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it has been my real pleasure to serve with EDNA KELLY for 18 years in the Congress. During these years I have learned to respect and admire EDNA, as we familiarly call her. Although we sit on different sides of the aisle, there have been many occasions when we found ourselves in total agreement on legislative proposals of great importance to our country.

I would call EDNA KELLY a real stalwart. She is one who has convictions and the courage to stand by such convictions. In the fullest sense she has rendered outstanding service not only to her district but to the country as a whole, particularly as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. To the committee's



deliberations she has brought a real knowledge and understanding of the many complexities of foreign affairs possessed by few.

I have been privileged to serve with her on the new Ethics Committee of the House. Her keen mind and insight into problems that came before our committee has been a real contribution.

It has been a pleasure beyond measure for me to know and to work with EDNA KELLY. I feel privileged to call her a friend, and I extend to her my very, very best personal wishes for every joy in the years ahead. We will miss her in this great body.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleagues from New York and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to a lovely, charming and gracious lady, and colleague, Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is leaving the Congress.

Mrs. KELLY has not only contributed greatly in terms of service and dedication in the public interest her grace and charm have brightened our days and our work in the Congress.

Mrs. KELLY is a public-spirited lady with the highest ideals. She is intensely interested in helping the underprivileged and she has been a stalwart of strength on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, working toward world peace. She has served with distinction in the House and is leaving at the end of the 90th Congress and will be sorely missed in the 91st Congress. I consider EDNA KELLY to be one of my personal friends and I regret that she is leaving at the end of this session, but I know her interests will continue in many areas of public service.

It was my pleasure recently to serve with Mrs. KELLY on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Here her contributions to the preparation of a code of conduct for the Members of the House were most important and most constructive. She has also contributed greatly to the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and has served with distinction and fidelity her district, State, and Nation.

I join my colleagues in wishing Mrs. KELLY every good luck and success as she retires—she will be greatly missed.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my voice to the many others which have expressed their esteem for the gentlewoman from New York, EDNA FLANNERY KELLY.

She has served faithfully in this body since the second session of the 81st Congress. She has been most effective as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and has impressively served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

Her great knowledge of foreign affairs were of tremendous assistance to the United States when she was called upon to serve as a delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations. In that capacity she gained the respect and admiration of representatives of all over the world.

Her overall effectiveness as a Member of the House is demonstrated by her part in such programs as the Mutual

Security Act, the Peace Corps Act, the Arms Control Act, and the Federal Assistance Act.

Congresswoman KELLY, because of her outstanding fitness, ability, and integrity was named to the important new Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

She will be sorely missed in the sessions to come. I can only say that we are not only losing a great Congresswoman, we are losing a great lady.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that we note the departure from the House at the close of this session of our distinguished colleague EDNA F. KELLY. For 20 years, she has ably represented the 12th District of New York. During this extended period, she has worked hard for causes claiming her loyalty and earned widespread respect for her ability and resourcefulness.

In the field of international relations she has made an enviable record. Having become quite senior on the Foreign Affairs Committee, she has spearheaded many legislative programs, debating forcefully and persuasively.

Yet the best index of appreciation for her excellent service is found in the loyalty of her constituents who proudly returned her to this House election after election. Only the vicissitudes of redistricting interrupted continuous approval.

EDNA will be greatly missed from this body and we wish for her all that is best for the years ahead.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I note the retirement of Mrs. EDNA KELLY, Representative of the 12th District of New York, from Congress.

Mrs. KELLY has been my colleague on the New York delegation. She has also been my collaborator in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where she served with great distinction as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

Mrs. KELLY is much respected in this body for her deep understanding of foreign affairs, as well as for her deep compassion for the needy members of our society.

I might also add that her handsome demeanor and her feminine charm contributed much to the sessions of Congress, as well as to our committee meetings.

Mrs. KELLY and I fought many battles together in Congress, usually on the same side but occasionally as opponents. She is a woman of deep conviction and much tenacity, but she is as gracious in victory as she is gallant in defeat. Mrs. KELLY, always a lady, invariably brought out the most gentlemanly qualities in her male colleagues.

I will miss Mrs. KELLY, in committee and on the floor. She has served her country and her constituents well. I am sure she will continue to give her best to her country, even in retirement. I believe we will hear from her again, speaking as she always does with dignity and authority. I wish Mrs. KELLY a happy and productive retirement.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, when the House of Representatives convenes in January, among those missing will be our charming, distinguished colleague, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, of Brooklyn.

Since the second session of the 81st Congress she has served the 12th Dis-

trict of New York and the Nation in an outstanding manner.

Those of us who have been privileged to serve with her will miss her, as will those she has been privileged to serve.

It is a pleasure for me to join her many friends in congratulating her on a job well done.

Mrs. JOHNSON joins me in wishing her much happiness and success in the future.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the most distinguished Members of this House, our good friend, the lovely gentlewoman from New York, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY.

It has been my privilege to serve with Mrs. KELLY on the Committee on Foreign Affairs for nearly 19 years. During that time we had ample opportunity to consult closely on matters before the committee. I can say with all honesty that there are few people in my acquaintance here in the House who have as keen and as wide an interest in foreign policy matters as does EDNA KELLY. She has been one of the staunchest supporters of a forward looking and positive U.S. foreign policy. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, she has dealt with problems of foreign policy which were frequently very sensitive and complex. These special difficulties never dissuaded her from her tasks.

As most Members know, EDNA KELLY has been in the forefront of the fight in this House in support of the mutual security program, the Battle Act, the Peace Corps Act, the Arms Control Act, and many other measures vital to the security and the long-range interests of our Nation.

Those of us who will return to the 91st Congress will sorely miss EDNA KELLY. We hope, however, that her wide experience in this great legislative body and her insight and wisdom in the field of foreign policy will continue to be at the service of our Nation.

To EDNA KELLY—a good fighter for good causes, a good friend, and a distinguished American—go our very best wishes for success in all her future undertakings.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to join with all the Members of this House in paying eminently merited tribute to our distinguished colleague and my dear friend EDNA KELLY, the gentlelady from New York.

EDNA KELLY is a uniquely charming and graceful lady; she is an outstandingly intelligent and effective legislative leader; she is a generous and compassionate person. She has served her district, State, and Nation in the U.S. Congress for some 19 years with intense patriotic diligence and extraordinary distinction.

For her immense contribution to the progress of international understanding, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and especially as chairlady of the Subcommittee on Europe, she has been recognized throughout the world as a true symbol of American desire and leadership for global understanding, trust, goodwill, and peace.

Multitudes of people everywhere know

EDNA KELLY to be one of the most distinguished women and effective legislative leaders of modern history. Beyond these public distinctions we, who have been privileged to serve with her, know her to be a warm, kindly human being, always interested in her colleagues and always ready with an encouraging word and generous help to anyone who needed it.

In all her personal and public activities EDNA KELLY exemplifies the highest qualities of the ideally intelligent, cultured, and dedicated American woman, wife, mother, and national legislative leader. Her success has given heart to all women throughout the country and the world to involve themselves in devoted public service.

EDNA KELLY's high example of diligent, dedicated patriotic service to her people and her country will remain as a permanent inspiration to us who go on and those who will come after us in this body. We who are her friends will sorely miss her here. We earnestly hope she will come back often to visit and reinspire us with her glowing charm and spirit. In the meantime we pray the Lord will bless all her further ambitions and endeavors with continuing good health, fortune, and increasing success.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if I were to be the next President of the United States, whatever my party, I would commission the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY as ambassador at large to the nations of Europe. It would be a tragic blunder if a Republican administration, no less than a Democratic administration, should permit this remarkable gentlewoman from New York to be lost to the public service of her country.

As chairman of the European Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, she has labored with such diligence and brilliant grasp of her subject that she is universally recognized as one of the great authorities on European affairs in Washington. By years of hard labor, and in the spirit of real dedication to a mission, she has acquainted herself with the problems of the nations of Europe and the aspirations of their peoples.

I have never known a time when EDNA KELLY consulted her own ease and comfort. If there was a problem for which an answer was imperative, or a decision based upon understanding and wisdom was required, EDNA KELLY did her homework with a tireless faithfulness and thoroughness that well could set the pattern and the pace for all her colleagues in the Congress.

She holds the admiration and the affection of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, both the Republican members and the Democratic members, and all I am sure will agree heartily with what I have said in appraisal of her character, her ability, her industry, and her dedication.

First of all, EDNA KELLY is a lady, a lady in the finest expression of womanhood, a lady of quality in the sense that unaffected devotion to the simple virtues, including those of loyalty and human understanding and compassion, are the tests by which we determine quality. In

the performance of her congressional duties, in her representation of the men, women, and children of her district, she has had peers but no superiors among the men who have been her colleague in 10 Congresses.

For close to 20 years, EDNA KELLY has been my friend and my counselor. For the sunshine she has brought me, for the guidance she has given me as we worked together all these many years hoping to build a strong and lasting foreign policy for our beloved country and dreaming together of the days when there would be no wars and no poverty, I am deeply thankful.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in a most deserving tribute to Representative EDNA F. KELLY. She has not only been a poised and gracious lady throughout her tenure of office, but she has been an astute and dedicated legislator who enjoys the respect and admiration of her colleagues of both parties. EDNA KELLY has been a devoted public servant since she entered the House of Representatives during the second session of the 81st Congress, and her contributions to her district and fellow Americans are widely recognized.

Representative KELLY will be greatly missed in the Halls of Congress. She has my warm best wishes for every happiness and fulfillment in the future.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I have known the distinguished gentlewoman from New York, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, since she first came to the Halls of Congress. We became friends my first year and she was a freshman Member, too. I grew to know her as an effective legislator. She was cooperative and intelligent, and one who most certainly gained the respect of all Members of the House regardless of party affiliation. She will be missed by all Members of the Congress. She has served with distinction on the Foreign Affairs Committee and her role in the House of Representatives was very effective. I am proud to join others in saluting her as the 90th Congress comes to its close.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Subcommittee on Europe, I have had the opportunity to work closely with the Congresswoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] over the past 4 years, and I join the House in paying tribute to her service and offering best wishes on her retirement.

As a new member of the committee and subcommittee, I found her leadership and consideration invaluable, and I remember particularly the study mission to Eastern Europe and NATO which we undertook under her chairmanship prior to the convening of the 90th Congress.

Today, we have been bitterly reminded again of the need for enlightened and balanced judgment on American policy toward both East and West Europe. As we consider the future course of that policy, in the wake of the Czechoslovakian crisis, it is more crucial than ever before that we have Americans both inside and outside the Government who understand the intricacies of European politics and the implications of develop-

ments there on American interests and policies.

I am hopeful that Mrs. KELLY will continue to contribute to Congress and the Nation her unique experience and expertise in this vital area.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to express my own personal appreciation to Congresswoman KELLY and my warmest wishes for the future.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, paying tribute to the gentlewoman from Brooklyn, the Honorable EDNA F. KELLY, leaves me with mixed emotions. I am happy and proud on one hand to salute a great Congresswoman and good friend, but I am saddened and troubled by the fact that when the 91st Congress convenes she will not be with us. These Halls will not be the same without her.

Our friendship, and that is a pale phrase to describe my feelings toward EDNA KELLY, go back to when she was research director for the New York State Democratic Party—and I will not embarrass the gentlewoman, nor myself, by saying how many years ago that was. Prior to that I knew her late, fine husband, Ed Kelly. She was a dedicated worker then and she still is. She was a gracious lady then and she still is. It was a pleasure and a privilege to know her then and it still is. And it will continue to be in the future.

To talk of EDNA KELLY's record here in the House of Representatives is to talk of a brilliant one. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the chroniclers of what we do here will place her on the side of the ledger reserved for the great ones. She deserves it. She has served on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs practically since coming to Congress and has been a tower of strength to the committee and its members. For the past 13 years EDNA KELLY has been chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of that committee and through the years has been keeping watch over our diplomatic and nondiplomatic relations.

Last year the Members of the House of Representatives demonstrated their firm belief in her by unanimously electing her to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a fitting testimonial to the high moral principles which have been her standard throughout her life.

Mr. Speaker, it would be possible to fill all the pages in this copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with glowing phrases describing the many wonderful things about EDNA KELLY. But suffice it to say that we are saddened at losing a dear friend.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, for the past 20 years, my good friend and distinguished colleague, EDNA FLANNERY KELLY, has served in this Chamber.

At this session's end, Mrs. KELLY will retire from Congress, and we shall all miss her. EDNA has served with distinction and outstanding devotion to her duties as a U.S. Representative.

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to know and serve with EDNA these past 4 years, and I wish her every happiness for the future.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is a singular pleasure for me to honor one of the



truly outstanding women of our time, Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY. As the Representative from the 12th District of New York, Mrs. KELLY has lent graciousness and dignity to our body for the past 19 years.

Mrs. KELLY's record in the House of Representatives is truly an impressive one. Serving with distinction on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she has efficiently and effectively chaired the prestigious subcommittee on Europe. In addition, she has served on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and ably represented our country as a delegate to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations.

The admiration that we of the House of Representatives feel for Mrs. KELLY, the dean of Democratic women, transcends political philosophy and party affiliation. Her warmth and femininity have brightened the floor of the House; her incisive thinking and perceptive analysis of social issues have improved much of our legislation. Our personal fondness for a true gentlewoman is coupled with the highest regard for her unequalled service to her district and her country.

My very best wishes go with Mrs. KELLY on her retirement.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, as the 90th Congress draws to a close, we cannot help but feel a measure of sadness as many in this body take leave to enter another way of life. Those of us who may return to the 91st Congress will look for many familiar faces and not find them.

Thus, while it was neither of our doing and certainly not to our liking, when EDNA KELLY and I were thrust into the political arena together, it was, of course, obvious that only one of us would return. We were primary opponents, each, I believe, worthy of the other. We had both tried to the best of our judgment to serve our people well, both of us dedicated to the welfare of our country. We embraced the highest ideals, in the light of our own judgment, of our party.

EDNA has graced these halls, not only with the vivacity that so becomes her, but with energy. Years of service lie ahead for EDNA KELLY to our people and our country, and I know that she will discharge whatever responsibilities she takes upon herself with the courage and the vigor she has proven herself to possess.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the zeal and the dedication of our colleague the Honorable EDNA KELLY, from New York, a Representative in this body for nearly 20 years, has been unparalleled. It is with a great deal of sadness that I note she will be ending her distinguished career in the House when this session of Congress draws to a close.

During the years of Mrs. KELLY's service to her country and to her State, the world has gone through disruptive and difficult change. As a key member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, she has played an integral part in the remarkable role of this Nation in aiding men of good will to establish peace. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, she has sponsored and guided

through the House legislation of great importance to the friendly and cooperative relationship between ourselves and our European friends. She personally has added her efforts to the cause of peace and to the dialog of progress in her position as delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Her advocacy of freedom, her diligence to see freedom insured for those who prize it and her efforts to have it extended to those who seek it, demand our profound admiration in a time when its existence is again threatened. We can find example in the boundless effort of her work.

But it is in the House itself where her watchfulness and good counsel have made her a valuable colleague and a trusted friend. Her Celtic wit and feminine charm will be missed; her dedicated service in this House will be remembered.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, 19 years of devoted service to the people of this Nation and to her constituents in the 12th Congressional District of New York will come to an end for Congresswoman EDNA F. KELLY when we adjourn this session of the 90th Congress.

It has been my great pleasure to work with this great American during these years. I have witnessed her devotion and loyalty to the best principles of Democracy. Her long service on the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House has been outstanding. Her contributions to the preservation of our Nation and the growth of this country into the world's leading power are innumerable.

Mrs. KELLY's many years of hard work in behalf of the Democratic Party, even before she became a U.S. Representative, stand out in the best traditions of concern and involvement in our important political system.

It is with regret that I say goodbye to Congresswoman KELLY, and the outstanding leadership she has exhibited will be missed here in the Halls of Congress.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, since there are so many Members absent today who I know would want their remarks to appear in the RECORD following the remarks now being made with reference to our colleague, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY], I have asked unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to insert their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy now to yield to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to respond at this point.

For 19 years, the people of Brooklyn designated me as their representative in the U.S. Congress. Their problems, their dreams and aspirations, their convictions and their strength, became my own.

Here in this great Hall, the views of my constituents, their concurrence in and their dissent from the policies of our National Government, became a part of recorded history.

I was fortunate to be their Representative in Washington.

There is no greater honor, no greater opportunity, that could have come to me than this service to my community and

our Nation, in this the greatest legislative body in the world.

I am deeply grateful to those who elected me, and to those who supported me over the years, for making it possible.

Mr. Speaker, being a Member of Congress is a unique experience. It is not, in spite of what some people think, an easy task. The hours are long and irregular, the travel back and forth to the district tiring, the constituents' problems demanding.

In addition, we are called upon to deal with hundreds of national and international issues each year—many of them very complex and controversial, a few relatively simple and unimportant.

At times, the future of this country, and of freedom itself, hangs in the balance, awaiting our decision on some crucial issue.

Those moments are not easy, and the burdens of responsibility do not rest lightly on our shoulders.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, being a Member of Congress is also a most rewarding experience.

During my 19 years here, I have had the honor to serve in the Congress with some of the most outstanding people, and the most inspiring leaders, that our Nation has ever produced.

I have seen more personal courage, more dedication to the public good, more honesty here than I have encountered any other place.

And I have also seen here a lot of patience, a lot of willingness to compromise, a lot of wisdom—the qualities which are really necessary if a diverse nation like ours is to reach a decision on the important issues and to enjoy continued progress.

I feel proud and humble to have been a part of this House.

To my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have borne with me, encouraged me, helped and supported me through the years—and who said so many generous and I am certain undeserved things about me today—go my heartfelt thanks. I shall never forget your many kindnesses.

To you, Mr. Speaker, whose patient but firm leadership guided this House during some of the most trying and turbulent years of our Nation's history, and to the other distinguished Members of the House leadership, my deep appreciation for your counsel and your help.

To my chairman, Dr. MORGAN, and my fellow members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have always given me so generously of their time and support, my affectionate thanks.

To my colleague, LEE SULLIVAN, the gentlewoman from Missouri, who has been my staunch friend, I express my sincere appreciation for taking this time which gives my colleagues the opportunity to pay tribute to me. I would not be human, Mr. Speaker, if I did not enjoy their remarks.

Finally, to my family and staff, who have indulged and comforted me, borne with my bad humors, tolerated my impatience, and never denied me their loyalty and support, my very deepest gratitude.

May the good Lord reward all of you with His choicest blessings.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to take leave. We have fought some good fights here, won some and lost others. We have tried—all of us, I know—to do our best for our country. I hope that the verdict of history will be kind to us.

#### THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1968

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEIGER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider H.R. 19747, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1968, a bill that was reported unanimously by the Select Subcommittee on Education and the full Committee on Education and Labor. While the bill has many provisions of significant importance to individuals served by the Administration on Aging, one provision is of specific importance and I would like to confine my remarks to it today. It is section 8 of the bill and a new title VI of the act, and it is known as "Service Roles in Retirement." For the information of my colleagues, I will insert this section of the bill in its entirety and include testimony relating to it from the Federal agencies who have jurisdiction and responsibility for implementing it:

#### TITLE VI—SERVICE ROLES IN RETIREMENT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE PROJECTS

SEC. 601. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to or contracts with public and nonprofit private agencies and organizations to pay not to exceed 90 per centum of the cost of the development and operation of projects designed to provide opportunities for persons aged sixty or over to render supportive services to children and older persons having exceptional needs, including but not limited to services—

(1) to children receiving institutional care in hospitals, homes for dependent and neglected children, or other establishments providing care for children on a temporary or permanent residential basis;

(2) in such capacities as aides or tutors in day care centers or nursery schools, for children (not in residential situations described above) who are from low-income families or from urban or rural areas with high concentrations or proportions of low-income persons; and with high concentrations or proportions of low-income persons; and

(3) to older persons in need of special, personalized assistance because of physical infirmities or other special circumstances.

(b) Payments under this title pursuant to a grant or contract may be made (after necessary adjustment, in the case of grants, on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in advance or by way of reimbursement, in such installments and on such conditions, as the Secretary may determine.

#### CONDITIONS OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

SEC. 602. (a) The Secretary shall not make any grant or enter into any contract under this title unless the grant application or contract proposal, as the case may be, has been submitted for review and recommendations to the State agency (if any) established or designated as provided in section 303 (a) (1).

(b) (1) In administering this title the Secretary shall—

(A) give preference to projects in which priority will be given in the enrollment of participants to older persons of low income who are no longer in the regular work force; *Provided*, That such persons shall constitute at least 75 per centum of the participants in any project described in section 601(a) which is funded under this title;

(B) award a grant or contract only if he determines that the project will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services.

(2) The Secretary shall not award a grant or contract under this title which involves a project proposed to be undertaken in a community served by a community action agency unless—

(A) in the case of a project described in section 601(a), and in other cases except those in which the Secretary may determine that it would be inappropriate, such agency is the applicant for such grant or contract, or, if not, such agency has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to apply for and receive such award and to administer or supervise the administration of the project; and

(B) in cases in which such agency is not the grantee or contractor (including cases to which subparagraph (A) applies but in which such agency has not availed itself of the opportunity to apply for and receive such award), the application contains or is supported by satisfactory assurance that the project has been developed, and will to the extent appropriate be conducted, in consultation with, or with the participation of, such agency.

Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a project which is to be carried out by or under the supervision of the applicant throughout the State or over an area more comprehensive than that served by any single community action agency and which the Secretary determines can be more effectively administered if its components are not conducted as community-based projects.

(c) The term "community action agency", as used in this section, means a community action agency established under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

#### INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

SEC. 603. In administering this title, the Secretary shall consult with the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, and any other Federal agencies administering relevant programs with a view to achieving optimal coordination of the program under this title with such other programs and shall promote the coordination of projects under this title with other public or private programs or projects carried out at State and local levels. Such Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in disseminating information about the availability of assistance under this title and in promoting the identification and interest of older persons whose services may be utilized in projects under this title.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 604. There are authorized to be appropriated for grants or contracts under this title, \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding fiscal years.

Mary E. Switzer, Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, speaking in behalf of the original bill stated:

A very vital provision of HR 17867 is the authorization of a new title to the Older Americans Act called "Service Roles in Retirement." Keeping older people in action, feeling involved and needed, and relating to and helping one another in warm and friendly association can give new meaning to their lives.

Every year America has 300,000 more senior citizens. Today, one of every ten Americans—over 19 million—are age 65 or over. By 1985, the number will reach 25 million. One of the challenges of our time is to identify opportunities for their lives to be meaningful and purposeful through providing services needed by others.

One of the most exciting efforts to help in meeting the challenge of meaningful roles for older persons no longer in the regular work force is the Foster Grandparent Program, which has been administered by AOA under contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity since August 1965. The new title proposed in these amendments builds upon the excellent experience of the Foster Grandparent Program. It recognizes explicitly the merits of encouraging older people, who are no longer in the work force but who wish to remain active and involved citizens, to give of their skills and talents to others. A comprehensive evaluation of this Program has shown that meaningful activity of this type can play a major role in maintaining the physical and mental well-being of older people. This Program embodies a concept I firmly believe in—that of helping people achieve what they have it in them to be. Too many older people today are forced to feel that they have reached the peak of individual fulfillment with nothing more to accomplish and nothing to look forward to in the future. I am enthusiastic about the significant contribution that the Service Roles under the new title could make over the years in helping older people and children in our society who need the benefits of supportive services and personal companionship. Cost-benefit studies done in several of the Foster Grandparent Program projects are most impressive and show that often tangible benefits such as lowered administrative costs are a side-benefit in addition to the strong human values of this program.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service combines in one agency the major Federal programs geared to meet the needs of Americans for social and rehabilitation services. As its Administrator, I am enthusiastic about the vast potential for older persons' talents to contribute to this task.

For instance, assuming the availability of appropriate day-care facilities, we know that the majority of mothers with pre-school children would prefer to work rather than stay home. The personal care these older people can give to children through serving as day-care aides or foster grandparents can help to set a solid structure on which the children of the next generation may stand without wavering. These older people can help deprived children to mature socially and spiritually as well as physically. They can foster continued growth toward constructive and productive adult citizenship.

I am also enthusiastic about the kind of Federal agency coordination that the proposed Title VI represents. As you know, Mr. Harding, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, has issued a joint statement with Secretary Cohen supporting the transfer of the Foster Grandparent Program into this new title.

William D. Bechill, Commissioner, Administration on Aging, describing this section, said:

#### SERVICE ROLES IN RETIREMENT

Section 8 would add a new Title to the Older Americans Act establishing a program of Service Roles in Retirement. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be authorized to make grants to or contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations to pay not more than 90 percent of the cost of the development and operation of projects designed to provide opportunities for persons aged 60 or over who are no longer in the regular work force to render supportive services to children and



older persons having special needs. Preference would be given to projects in which priority is given in the enrollment of participants to low-income older persons. Three types of programs would be authorized under this new Title:

1. Services by older persons to children receiving institutional care in hospitals, homes for dependent and neglected children, or other establishments providing care for children on a temporary or permanent residential basis. At least 90 percent of the older persons serving in these projects would be low-income.

2. Services by older persons to children in such capacities as aides or tutors in settings such as day care centers or nursery schools for children who are from low-income families (or from urban or rural areas with high concentrations or proportions of low-income persons).

3. Services by older persons to older persons in need of special personalized assistance because of physical infirmities or other special circumstances.

The Foster Grandparent Program would be the nucleus of the new program proposed in these amendments. For over two years now the older men and women who have served as Foster Grandparents have demonstrated the heartening value of individualized attention and care to children in need. Those serving in the program have had the opportunity to carry out a meaningful role in the community, to be of service to others, and also improve their economic situation. Concern, compassion, and companionship have been the trademarks of the Foster Grandparents. These are priceless commodities in today's world.

The Foster Grandparent Program was first developed in 1965 as a cooperative effort between the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It was conceived as a national demonstration of a viable role for the older person in providing personal care to infants and children living in institutions. Originally started in 22 States, the program has subsequently grown to the point where nearly 4,000 older men and women now serve as Foster Grandparents to 8,000 children in 157 facilities and community settings in 38 States and Puerto Rico. Evaluation has identified social benefits to the older person and children, and economic benefits to the older persons and the institutions.

The management consultant firm that did a national evaluation of the Foster Grandparents Program summarized its findings this way:

"The program has demonstrated its main objective—the utilization of previously wasted human resources to improve the lives of children and older people and thereby to strengthen the quality of our society."

The proposed Amendment would expand this basic concept of services by older people, demonstrated so well through the Foster Grandparent Program, to other service roles in retirement.

As the bill indicates, those older persons who would serve in the program would be persons age 60 and over who are no longer in the regular work force. There is a serious need in our society for a program to ease the adjustment from full time work, while maintaining for the individual a meaningful role in the community. There is also a growing demand from older persons for this new type of opportunity to provide services without a commitment to full time work.

We believe that there is a significant division between regular employment and meaningful activities through part time social service roles which has been recognized by the Congress in previous legislation affecting older people. For instance, Section 101(5) of the Older Americans Act sets forth as one of this country's objectives for its older people, "Opportunity for employment with no dis-

crimatory personnel practices because of age." Section 101(7) sets forth as a separate objective "Pursuit of meaningful activity within the widest range of civic, cultural, and recreational opportunities."

Thus, "Service Roles in Retirement" would serve the dual purpose of providing needed services to older people and children providing a meaningful transition period following a lifetime of regular employment. Since the program is directed particularly to service by low income older persons, income supplementation is also a significant component. It is not, however, the primary purpose.

We believe strongly that the very large number of older people who leave the regular work force are entitled to a choice as to whether they at some point wish to return to regular employment, whether they wish to turn to a new service role in retirement, or wish to become fully retired.

Because of the emphasis being given to the service opportunities for low-income older persons in this program, special recognition would be given to the role of the community action agency (established under the Economic Opportunity Act) in the case of any projects undertaken in a community served by such an agency. Where a project is to provide services to children receiving institutional care on a residential basis, and in other appropriate cases, the community action agency would be given an opportunity to serve as sponsor of the project and to receive funds and administer or supervise administration of the project. This requirement will not apply where the project is to be carried out throughout a State or over an area more comprehensive than that served by any single community action agency.

Applications would be submitted to the State agency established or designated under the Older Americans Act for its review and recommendation, before the Secretary approves a grant. The Secretary also would consult with Federal agencies administering relevant programs with a view to achieving optimal coordination of the new program with such other programs. In addition, Section 603 would require the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to promote the coordination of projects under the new title with other public or private programs or projects carried out at State and local levels.

To carry out the proposed new program, H.R. 17867 provides authorizations of \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969 and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding years. The authorization level set for 1969 represents the current level and cost of the present Foster Grandparent Program. Any sums which are appropriated to the Office of Economic Opportunity for fiscal year 1969 for carrying out the Foster Grandparent Program, or which are (as determined by the Bureau of the Budget) allocated for such purpose from any appropriation shall be transferred to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for carrying out such a program under the Older Americans Act.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to recommend an addition to this provision of the amendments. We believe that it would be desirable to include a provision in the proposed amendments to insure that foster grandparents do not lose any present earning exemptions as a result of the transfer of the Foster Grandparent Program from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. We would be glad to provide assistance to the Committee with respect to preparing such an amendment.

Miss Genevieve Blatt, Assistant Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, in discussing the transfer of the foster grandparents program at hearings, stated:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, as Assistant Director of the Office

of Economic Opportunity, Office of Older Persons Programs, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to present our views on H.R. 17867, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1968. We support the enactment of this legislation.

Of particular interest to us are the provisions of the proposed new title VI of the Older Americans Act under which the responsibility for administering the Foster Grandparents program would be placed in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Representatives of HEW have already testified before your Subcommittee on other aspects of H.R. 17867, and we can add nothing to this testimony except an expression of our concurrence. We do, however, wish to comment briefly on the provisions relating to the Foster Grandparents program.

As you know, the Foster Grandparents program recruits older low-income persons to serve neglected and deprived children by providing such children with personal relationships and other supportive services. At the same time, the program serves as a means for providing financial assistance to low-income elderly persons and for utilizing their skills so that they can continue to be contributing members of society. Presently, there are more than 4,000 persons employed in this program in projects in 38 States giving care to over 8,000 children in hospitals, institutions, special classes and other settings. Since the inception of the program in August 1965, it has been jointly administered by OEO and the Administration on Aging.

We believe that the proposed arrangement will simplify the administration and funding of the Foster Grandparents program, thereby providing more effective utilization of available resources. We also believe that it will enable the program to benefit from the experience and demonstrated expertise of the Administration on Aging. Yet the purpose of the program as a means of combating poverty will be insured by the requirement that 90 percent of the participants be low-income individuals, and the resources provided, and the methods developed, by the OEO will continue to be utilized, because of the further requirements as to the presumptive sponsorship of such programs by Community Action Agencies.

In the conduct of this program and in the development of new programs, the OEO, through the Office of Older Persons Programs, is fully prepared to cooperate with the Administration on Aging in every way possible. Under title VI of the Economic Opportunity Act, of course, it is already my responsibility as Assistant Director for Older Persons Programs to bring about a coordinated Federal effort on behalf of the older poor, but I certainly welcome the language in H.R. 17867 which reinforces the mutual intent of the AOA and OEO to work together in every way we can.

#### BEEF IMPORTS—A NEEDED CHANGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Montana [Mr. BATTIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, October 1, 1968, Secretary Freeman announced that the estimated imports for meat for 1968 would be 990 million pounds of meat. This is 40 million more pounds than the quota he set in January 1968. The quota was set pursuant to the law passed by Congress in 1964.

Under that law, the Secretary is required to set an import quota based on an average of imports from 1959 to 1963, plus a 3-year moving average based on U.S. production. This year's quota was based on 1966-67 and estimated 1968

production of U.S. beef. Under this formula the import quota for 1968 was set at 950,300,000 pounds.

The law also has a provision that if imports exceed the quota by 10 percent then automatically the imports are rolled back to the original quota set by the Secretary. This is, of course, based upon the quarterly estimate which the law requires him to make public.

Now, Mr. Speaker, look what this means to U.S. producers. The 1968 quota has been exceeded by 40 million pounds, if the estimate is correct, but is still 55 million pounds short of triggering the automatic rollback provision in the law. Should the exporting countries decide to ship heavily in the last quarter of the year, just what protection does the law afford the producer. By the time Secretary Freeman gets to the end of the year any rollback to the original quota is meaningless. He opposed the quota law in the first place and now I worry if the intent of the law is not being overlooked.

We gave the market-sharing concept full consideration when we wrote the original formula and allowed the moving 3-year average to be taken into consideration when the Secretary set the quota at the beginning of each year. What the foreign exporter looks to is the quota plus 10 percent which allows an additional 95 million pounds to come into our market without any penalty.

Our law is being administered by the State Department—by the method of voluntary suspension of shipments from the exporting country.

Let me quote Secretary Freeman in his announcement of October 1:

New estimates would have been higher were it not for restraint on shipments to the U.S. by principal foreign suppliers.

Those who ship to the United States do so to earn dollars. They are also expanding their ability to increase shipments. What can we expect in years to come?

We need an audit of the system. Some question exists in my mind as to reasonableness and accuracy of the estimates. I am today asking the General Accounting Office to give me a report on the procedures that are followed in making the quarterly estimates and what safeguards are followed to insure that when the last estimate is made before the end of the calendar year that excessive imports do not come in which would exceed the quota and trigger the reduction to the January level. This provision of the law would be meaningless if good accounting methods were not followed.

Mr. Speaker, I should also point out that the imports that are coming into the country do not meet the requirements of the Wholesome Meat Act passed by this Congress. Not even those first 950.3 million pounds. Perhaps this should be called to the attention of Miss Betty Furness. Maybe she can talk to Secretary Freeman.

I would suggest three basic ways in which the law could be changed that would prevent our country from becoming a dumping ground:

First. Eliminate the right of any country or groups of countries from exceeding the quota by any percentage.

Second. Change the base period from present 1959–63 to 1958–62 so as to reflect the true picture of normal meat imports and not the present weighted 5-year period.

Third. Use quarterly quotas instead of a yearly quota so as not to disrupt orderly marketing in the United States.

Our producers, as taxpayers, have some rights.

#### TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I rise today to speak about my close friend and colleague, the gentleman from Maryland, CHARLES McC. MATHIAS. On the one hand I am pleased that the people of the Free State of Maryland will have an opportunity to continue the public service of one of the finest men ever to have served in the House of Representatives. But, on the other hand, I deeply regret his departure from the House where his softly spoken but clear-headed thoughts have contributed immeasurably to the work of the House over the past 8 years.

I have a special feeling for MAC because of the many new experiences we shared together. As Members of the same "freshman class" we came to the House together in 1961.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee since that time, MAC has demonstrated a clear grasp of the important and vastly complex problems involved in shaping legislation to improve law enforcement, and to combat organized crime. More importantly, however, he has been an active and tireless leader in writing civil rights legislation—in 1964 he put his mark on the now historic Civil Rights Act. Again in 1965 and 1966, he helped lead the way toward shaping legislation that would bring equality to all citizens regardless, as MAC himself said, "of the color of their collar or the color of their skin."

In the House District Committee, MAC has worked on behalf of a more modern government for the District of Columbia and for congressional representation for the people of the District. He has turned his attention also to the plethora of problems facing urban America, recognizing the need for better educational facilities, more adequate housing, and improved employment opportunities if we are to turn back the tide of disillusion and despair that is presently engulfing many urban residents.

The people of the Sixth District of Maryland have been fortunate indeed to have had as their representative a hard-working and articulate advocate of social causes. Recognizing that we will not solve our problems unless we go to their root causes, he has been an effective legislator in his efforts to attack the causes of poverty as well as its symptoms. The people of his district have responded to this leadership by reelecting him three times by increasingly larger margins.

Not content to be an expert only in

the matters which came before his committee, he has been an active participant with others in the search to find a reasonable and early solution to the war in Vietnam. In 1967 he joined with several of his colleagues in offering a plan for the deescalation of the war, a plan which eventually found its way into action with President Johnson's announcement of March 31 of this year.

His sensitivity, commonsense, integrity, and good humor will be missed by all of us. But our loss will be the gain of others. We wish him every success and happiness in his new efforts—we are mighty proud to have known and served with him.

Mr. Speaker, many of his former colleagues join with us, I am sure, in wishing MAC their very best. I have received letters from the mayor of New York City, the Honorable John V. Lindsay, and from the former Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honorable William Scranton, both of whom served with MAC in the House. I should like to insert in the RECORD at this point, their expressions of good wishes:

OCTOBER 1, 1968.

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BRAD: I am glad to join you in paying tribute to my good friend, Mac Mathias.

I have admired Mac for his initiative, creativity and common sense ever since he entered the House in 1961. We served together for five years on the House Judiciary Committee and fought for effective laws to advance the cause of equal rights. Mac's firm commitment to these goals and his hard constructive work have been typical of his performance as a sensible, effective legislator.

He has a deep concern for the future of our cities, as shown by his introduction of and active support for measures to improve housing, expand manpower training and attack the causes of poverty, frustration and hopelessness. He won a major victory last year when he secured Congressional approval of the rat control measure which he sponsored.

He has waged an unrelenting fight for honesty, efficiency and candor in all branches of government. His record in the House has been one of creative effort and responsible service. I know he will make even greater contributions in the Senate.

With best regards as always,

JOHN V. LINDSAY.

OCTOBER 1, 1968.

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BRAD: I welcome this opportunity to say a word about Congressman Charles McC. Mathias on the occasion of the House of Representatives' observance of Congressman Mathias leaving that body.

Mac and I first came to the House together in 1961. Two years later I left to take office as Governor of Pennsylvania and we have been close friends ever since.

I have more than personal affection for Mac. I have a deep professional respect for his leadership abilities and his exceptionally high ethical standards.

And the Mac Mathias of 1968 clearly has the mark of leadership on him. He was among the first to show his early concern for two problems that are very much with us today. He proposed significant reforms in the Selective Service System and worked hard for those reforms.

He joined you and others in 1967 in a plan for gradual, reciprocal de-escalation of the war in Vietnam. That was a sensible



proposal which, if it had been implemented in time by our government, could have made a major contribution to the difficult situation in that part of the world.

Throughout his service to his constituents in Maryland, Representative Mathias has demonstrated compassion, originality and a willingness to fight for what was right. He certainly left that mark in work for better law enforcement, housing and the protection of individual liberties.

I congratulate you on this effort in behalf of Mac Mathias and I wish him all success in his efforts to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks with reference to the service of our colleague and friend, MAC MATHIAS.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GUDE].

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I appreciate very much this opportunity to rise today to honor my colleague from Maryland, MAC MATHIAS, who has been a close personal friend for a number of years and my most valued congressional colleague since coming here to the House last year. In his very vigorous campaign for reelection in 1964, I served as his campaign manager and came to know him as a principled fighter for the cause of his district, and a man who truly represents his district.

At that time one of the opponents of my good friend MAC MATHIAS coined a phrase that he was "MAC, the Myth," that he was not the man his supporters claimed him to be. I must say that since coming to the Hill, I have found he is not "MAC, the Myth." As I well knew then, and as I have come to appreciate even more now, he is an effective worker on both sides of the aisle and has strong support for his accomplishments from both sides of the aisle.

Prior to the 1966 redistricting by the Federal district court, MAC MATHIAS ably represented my own home county of Montgomery. However, following the redistricting, it was only appropriate that Mac decided to maintain his candidacy out of the Sixth District of western Maryland, including his native Frederick County, which he loves so well. It was Mac who gave me great encouragement in my run in the Eighth District, and, since my coming here, he has been a constant source of help, valued counsel, and warm friendship.

I will feel a great loss here in the House as he moves on to the other body, and I am sure his efforts in that direction will be successful. He will make a very substantial contribution to the other body because of his depth of knowledge and experience gained in participation and service in the work of both the Judiciary Committee and the District Committee for the past 8 years, and because of his lifelong dedication to the life and government and improvement of the government of the State of Maryland. His prior service, which so well equipped him, included service as Frederick city attorney, assistant attorney general of Maryland, and as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates.

This background prepared him well for a full understanding of the relation and treatment of the problems of local, State, and Federal government.

As a member of the House District Committee with MAC, I was able to benefit from his deep understanding and recognition of the need for opportunities for the people and government of the District of Columbia. I came to understand his great empathy for those people who are less fortunate. Through this service, he has further prepared himself for confronting the problems of our vast urban society.

MAC has been a most ardent proponent for full representation for the District of Columbia and has worked very hard in this area. He has also devoted much attention in other areas, which I would like to mention briefly, such as his support for a balanced transportation system for the Washington metropolitan area, and a recognition of the needs of both the suburbs and the central city. In the area of law enforcement he has done much to improve the entire structure of our legal machinery so we have better security for the property and lives of all our citizens.

I have mentioned his work on urban affairs, which has also been well covered by our colleague from Massachusetts, and MAC's cosponsorship of the home ownership plan and his legislation to provide a comprehensive national manpower policy.

MAC to me epitomizes the highest ethical standards in Congress and the greatest integrity in Government.

I know many of my colleagues will join with me in wishing him well as he goes to the Senate.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, the service that our close friend and colleague MAC MATHIAS has performed in the House of Representatives in the interest of his constituency, his State, and of the Nation is another chapter in his long record of public service. Mac will be missed in the House of Representatives. I, for one, wish him well in his endeavor to join us again on the other side of the Capitol. His future colleagues in the Senate will find him a real champion with whom they will be proud to associate themselves.

MAC MATHIAS has been a person who has always proceeded to the heart of an issue as he saw it without fear, without compromise, and without hesitation. He has truly been a legislator consumed by a passionate desire to draft law within which men could function most effectively in their struggle for existence and within which their desire to build on this earth a better civilization could be best realized.

As we worked with MAC he left us no doubt as to where he stood. The desire to have us agree with him was always secondary to his candid and forthright approach to the problem at hand. In the inventory of this great legislative body and those in the several States, there are not enough men like MAC MATHIAS who call the shots with his candor, who speak from the heart but also from the facts.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot conclude without a personal reference to my colleague whom we honor today with this special order. My service in the House has been made more meaningful and more effective because of the wise counsel and deep friendship which I have received through the years from MAC. We have not always agreed, and this is as it should be, but always our disagreement has been based on careful analysis and not on arbitrary political alignments. The sharp challenge that MAC has given to all of us in the field of legislation, and especially to me, has resulted time and time again in a deeper examination of the problem and a more thoughtful development of its solution.

As a capable member of the Committee on the Judiciary, as a member of the policy committee, as secretary of the congressional campaign committee, MAC has served well his party in addition to his representation in a broader sense of the people of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, in short, I say to MAC, "well done," and now we all look forward again to his advice and counsel as he assumes a new role in the U.S. Senate.

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

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FINO. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to a dear friend and colleague, the Honorable CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS who, as you know, is retiring from the House to seek election to the U.S. Senate.

I have known MAC since he came to Congress 8 years ago and I greatly admire and respect him. He has enjoyed an enviable reputation as a lawmaker and as a fine representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland.

MAC has served on the Judiciary and District of Columbia Committees and has done an excellent job especially in helping to carry out the needed reforms in governing the District of Columbia as well as aiding its citizens.

I know the House will sorely miss him and I would like to wish him the best of health and happiness in his future endeavors especially in his election to the U.S. Senate.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the measure of a man is whether he grows under greater responsibilities. Our good friend, CHARLES MATHIAS, who is leaving us this year to run for the Senate from the State of Maryland, has met that test in the House.

His accomplishments both in his State and in this House have been many.

During my short association with him

in this body I have found him a faithful and devoted public servant. I am certain, whatever the future may hold for him, that he will continue his service both to his State and the Nation.

I wish him well.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the productive House career of Representative MAC MATHIAS is coming to a voluntary end with the adjournment of this Congress. His decision to become a candidate for the Senate from his State is an understandable one, and he leaves behind him in the House an enviable record.

I served with Congressman MATHIAS on the House Judiciary Committee. Our relationship was a good one; it was fruitful and cooperative. His achievements in the field of civil rights and civil liberties are noteworthy. His dedication to providing a better life for all Americans assures him an honored place in the history of our country. His devoted efforts for world peace and internal security can only serve to improve and strengthen the determination of every American to seek a fuller and richer life.

Although we are of different political parties, MAC has never let this stand in the way when vital issues needed solving. When unity for action was required, he has consistently put aside partisan considerations and personal motives for the good of our Nation.

I hold MAC MATHIAS in the highest esteem. I consider him a good friend with whom it has been a pleasure to be associated. Should he be successful in his candidacy for the Senate, I know he will serve his State and his Nation with the same dedication with which he served in the House.

I extend to MAC my sincere good wishes for a future that can only be an extension of his remarkable career in this Chamber.

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my many distinguished colleagues in paying tribute to the Member from Maryland's Sixth Congressional District.

I feel privileged to have been able to serve with MAC MATHIAS, both on the floor and in the House District of Columbia Committee.

Our colleague has long been a leader in introducing and working for progressive, forward-looking legislation in many fields. He has been consistent in working for those laws which not only represent his constituency, but also provide the impetus in making our Government responsive to the changing needs of our country and our world. I am certain that all Members, on both sides of the aisle, will join me in commending Congressman MATHIAS for his dedicated, conscientious service to his district and to the Nation.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, MAC MATHIAS has been most effective and hard working for his constituency; he is a strong advocate of civil service improvements for the many Federal workers in his district.

He also brought to his job an impressive set of credentials and talent, with his education acquired from Haverford College and Yale University and his law degree from the University of Maryland. His excellent war record and naval

experience has proved to be valuable assistance in his active political career, following his abbreviated practice of law in Frederick.

MAC MATHIAS is an effective exponent for congressional reform, for much progressive legislation, and for improvement in our judiciary system and regulations. We are saddened by the thought that this genial friend will not be with us after the 90th Congress adjourns; however, he is going into other fields to conquer—and the people of Maryland will be fortunate to have him represent them in the Senate beginning in January 1969. MAC is a leader among the more active and progressive Republicans in the House and his innovative ideas for the improvement of our national posture will be most evident in the new Senate.

We know his new duties in that other body will make many, many demands on his time, but are confident and hopeful that the distance from one side of the Capitol to the other is not too great, so that MAC will be able to find the time occasionally to make his way back and say "hello" to his many friends in the House—where he first started 8 years ago.

All good wishes, MAC, as you move up the political ladder.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, these tributes to our colleague MAC MATHIAS are indeed appropriate; his record in Congress is distinguished by independent judgment and thoughtful leadership. Our loss in the House will be the Senate's gain.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a few words to those of my colleagues about one of our distinguished Members who is leaving this body to go to the Senate.

I have served with MAC MATHIAS in the Congress and know him to be a welcoming hand to his constituents, a studious contributor to the committee on which he serves and an able judge of pending legislation. It has been a privilege and pleasure to work with him.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I join my colleagues in paying tribute today to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, who will soon be completing his tenure in this House of Representatives.

When I came to the Congress 8 years ago, one of the first of my fellow new Members whom I met was MAC MATHIAS. In the intervening years, he has been a close friend and a valued associate.

MAC MATHIAS has demonstrated a sense of judgment and dedication which has contributed greatly to the work of the U.S. House of Representatives. His compassionate understanding of people has put in the forefront of those who wish to act to solve problems and make a better life for all.

We who have known him closely realize how intensely he has worked to insure equal opportunities and rights under our Constitution for every citizen. We know how devoted he is to the true cause of law and order and justice throughout our land.

The personal warmth of MAC MATHIAS, combined with his sense of dedication, will serve him well in the task which he

seeks in the coming years. I am proud to join in wishing him the very best for years to come, and I know the people of his State will respond to him as he has responded to his people over the years.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am new around this place but it does not take very long to fully appreciate MAC MATHIAS.

His is an enviable legislative record. His is a record of forthrightness and legislative courage.

But then add to this his personal characteristics and his integrity and it all adds up to a man who will be sorely missed in this body.

The Senate's gain is our loss, but the good thing about it all is that the American people will still have his service.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, when CHARLES McC. MATHIAS came to the House from the Sixth District of Maryland he promptly became one of our most capable Members. With great energy and resourcefulness he has given his constituents splendid representation while at the same time becoming the architect or sponsor of much forward looking legislation.

These past 8 years have advanced MAC's influence and contributed much in service to his district, State, and Nation. He has worked hard for many causes and has been an articulate leader in fields of social progress.

He will be missed greatly by the Members of this House but we are confident he will serve with distinction in the other body. Certainly he takes with him our high regard and sincerest best wishes.

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the voices of those who today pay tribute to one of our beloved Members who is leaving in quest of election to that other body.

MAC MATHIAS is admired and respected by all Members of both sides of the aisle. He has continually been a source of advice and counsel to me personally and to many Members. MAC is a symbol of dedicated integrity and idealism. He is a man devoted to clean politics and good government. I have been among those rarely privileged to have known his father and his warm and wonderful mother. Few could match their earnestness and sincerity so graphically portrayed in their son.

MAC, my hat is off to you. May you achieve the highest goals toward which you strive. I am proud to join in tribute to this outstanding young man from Maryland.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, whenever I have been in doubt as to any issue to come before this great body, I have looked to our good friend, MAC MATHIAS, for guidance.

I could always rely on his general philosophical outlook and his ability to discern the real issue.

I had heard a great deal about him before coming to Washington from my predecessor in the 17th Congressional District, now mayor of New York City, John V. Lindsay, who shared with him many interesting legislative battles in previous years.

Congressman MATHIAS, who has so well represented his district in Maryland, now has the opportunity to represent the



whole State in the U.S. Senate. If the people of that State approach this question with the same understanding and good sense with which MAC MATHIAS has been a Representative in Congress, he will be overwhelmingly elected.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a privilege to serve with CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS in the 89th and 90th Congresses.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it seems ironic that well-deserved tributes to outstanding legislators and warm personal friends are almost never rendered until the occasion of their departure. Such is also the case today. Throughout the past 8 years, MAC MATHIAS' progressive thinking and unceasing efforts on behalf of his constituents have added distinction to this body. But only today, as he prepares to leave the floor of the House of Representatives, do we publicly commend the personal integrity and dedicated public service of my longtime friend, CHARLES MATHIAS, JR. Better late than never, though, I am proud to add by voice to the voices of the many Members of Congress who have benefited immeasurably from knowing and serving with the Congressman from the Sixth District of Maryland, MAC MATHIAS.

I need not recount MAC MATHIAS' many noteworthy accomplishments during his four terms in the House of Representatives; you are all familiar with his distinguished record on the District of Columbia and the Judiciary Committees. You have seen him continually fight for his convictions and his fellow citizens. I have had the pleasure of spending a great deal of time with him through our joint efforts in the Wednesday Group. In that informal situation, I was privileged to confer with MAC on the many complex issues which confront our Congress and our Nation. His insight into the nature of foreign and domestic problems, his ability to construct reasoned, feasible legislative programs, and his foresight and concern for the future of our country were constantly instructive to all of the members of the Wednesday Group, as they have been to this entire body as well.

We shall all miss the presence of MAC MATHIAS in the House of Representatives. His creative approach to lawmaking, however, will be found permanently in much of the constructive legislation passed by, and still pending before, this body. We are losing a valuable friend and an outstanding colleague to "the other body," but the memory of his warm friendship and unequalled service to his district will long remain with us in the House of Representatives.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to an outstanding Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, my good friend, MAC MATHIAS. I regret losing Mr. MATHIAS as a Republican Member of the House, but I know he will make an excellent U.S. Senator.

Mr. Speaker, during his four terms in the House MAC MATHIAS has made great contributions, both to the welfare of the people of his congressional district and to the Nation. Schooled in the law, he has been a most able member of the House Judiciary Committee on the Judiciary. He has helped significantly in shaping civil rights legislation and new anticrime laws.

Equal justice and proper administration of justice have always been his deep concerns. MAC MATHIAS is a leader in the cause of fulfilling human needs. He feels and he thinks deeply. MAC MATHIAS will be very much missed in the House. MAC is more than a colleague to me. He is a personal friend. I wish him well in the "other body."

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, since Congressman CHARLES MATHIAS and I first came to Washington as freshmen Representatives at the opening of the 87th Congress, I have had the privilege of knowing him well and observing his outstanding contributions in the House of Representatives.

Today, I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Representative who has rendered such fine service to residents of Maryland's Sixth District as well as to this body. It may be said with justification that MAC MATHIAS brought a special quality to the word "service." It has been the keystone of his efforts here. He has set a standard of excellence which cannot easily be emulated. And he has done so with a sense of duty and with a graciousness which have made his presence so notable.

When MAC first came to Congress he was filled with an enthusiasm not uncommon to freshmen Representatives. The uncommon thing about MAC MATHIAS is that his enthusiasm and dedication have never waned—nor has his selfless manner. Residents of Maryland's Sixth Congressional District are justifiably proud of the representation they have been given these past 8 years on Capitol Hill. His service to residents of the District of Columbia has similarly been marked by leadership on the District Committee.

The work of a good legislator is vast, and our distinguished colleague has consistently assumed the many tasks before him with exceptional eagerness and ability. He is retiring from service in the House to seek office in the Senate. It is a position for which he is eminently qualified.

Certainly, his legislative talents and good company will be missed in the House. But while I regret his leaving this body, I wish him well in the many years of an outstanding public service career before him.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, MAC MATHIAS is one of the ablest Members of this body and if, as expected, he is elected to the Senate, the Members will deeply miss his friendship and counsel.

However, his leadership can have even greater scope in the Senate, and he can be counted on to be in the forefront of sound approaches to law and order with justice here at home and a creative foreign policy directed unmistakably toward peace overseas.

Serving on the Judiciary Committee, MAC MATHIAS has been in the vanguard of the fight for civil rights, frequently introducing key legislation before the administration. He and I visited Selma together and joined with several other colleagues in introducing the first voting rights act in this body.

Moreover, MAC MATHIAS has well understood the urgency and the imperative

need to implement the Riot Commission report. While he has supported the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and strongly supports Federal funds to strengthen State and local police programs, he is aware that the root causes of injustice and despair must be met by programs of jobs, housing, and education.

MAC, all of your colleagues wish you the very best in the days ahead and continued and expanding service to the Nation.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me to join my colleagues today in a well deserved tribute to Representative CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, who has served the people of the Sixth District of Maryland with wisdom and diligence for the past 8 years, and who is now a candidate to serve all the people of the State of Maryland in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. MATHIAS is highly respected on both sides of the aisle as an astute legislator and a dedicated public servant. He is well liked by his fellow Members, and although we will miss our daily contacts with him in the House of Representatives, we look forward to welcoming him back to Washington next January as a Member of the other body of Congress, where, certainly, his legislative skills and sound judgment will make him an outstanding Senator for the people of Maryland.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very deep sense of regret that I join with my colleagues today in paying a well-deserved tribute to MAC MATHIAS as he departs this House. He and I have worked together many times, and he is a man I am proud to call my friend.

From his first days in Congress, MAC impressed me with his courage, his compassion, and with the sturdy independence of his views. As a legislative craftsman and as a dedicated and responsible representative, he has few peers.

One special instance of his concern for those in need stands out in my mind—his work in helping to push through a rat-control program for our cities. From firsthand experience, I can say that were it not for his efforts we would have encountered a great deal more trouble in enacting this vitally needed program.

MAC, I salute you and—within limits—I wish you well.

Mr. MCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it has been my special privilege to serve on the House Judiciary Committee with Congressman MAC MATHIAS, who has been the overwhelming choice of the Republicans as that party's candidate for the U.S. Senator for the State of Maryland.

Having noted the conscientious and thorough work performed by MAC MATHIAS in the House Judiciary Committee and having observed also his effectiveness in debate on the floor of the House, I am confident that he can contribute immeasurably to the work of the other body during this critical period in our history. Congressman MAC MATHIAS has a sensitivity for human problems and needs which has characterized his legislative work. As a staunch proponent of equal rights for all citizens and as a firm adherent to the principle of equal justice under law, MAC MATHIAS has al-

ready made a lasting mark in the legislative history of our Nation.

I look for MAC MATHIAS to continue this record of dedicated service and to enrich the other body with his talents for public service and his perceptive judgment on the great issues of our time.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to pay tribute to a dedicated Member of the House, Representative CHARLES MATHIAS. I applaud his decision to enter the Senate race in Maryland.

His immutable belief in democracy, his parliamentary acumen, and his strong support of good government will be greatly missed in the House.

The Senate will be gaining a skillful and seasoned legislator, whose exemplary character and agile mind should make him a distinguished Member of that body.

Representative MATHIAS and I have had a close personal relationship; time and again he has won my respect and admiration for his conduct of committee affairs and for his informed remarks made on the floor of the House.

He will put his excellent leadership ability to good use in the Senate.

He is the type of dynamic leader that this country is much in need of during these times of crisis at home and abroad.

He presents a young and fresh image and he backs up that image with pragmatic action.

In every sense he is the hope of Maryland's citizens. His supporters can rest assured that they will receive unremitting effort for their support, effort directed toward providing a happy, prosperous, and secure country for all Americans.

I offer my most enthusiastic best wishes for a successful campaign. CHARLES MATHIAS has worked long and hard for the victory that he will inevitably and deservedly achieve.

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join other of my colleagues in saluting Congressman CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr., for his distinguished career in the House of Representatives.

He has made many valuable contributions to the legislative record of the House during the past 8 years. He will be missed in the House. I join in wishing him success in the next phase of his career as a dedicated public servant.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join our colleagues in paying tribute today to CHARLES MAC MATHIAS.

Although we sit on opposite sides of the aisle, I have considered it a distinct privilege to have worked with MAC on the Judiciary Committee. He is a most able and eloquent lawyer, a compassionate man of integrity and wisdom, and a man whom I am proud to call my friend.

He has served his constituency and his country with distinction, and I am glad to have this opportunity to add my every good wish for his future health and happiness.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege and pleasure to serve with MAC MATHIAS on the Committee on the Judiciary and he has earned my high regard for his legal talent. I consider him an able Member of this body and under-

stand his desire to seek new fields. I shall miss my colleague and I hope our paths will cross on future occasions. I join my colleagues in extending best wishes to MAC.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues paying tribute to our distinguished and close friend, MAC MATHIAS, who has made such a contribution to the legislative work and the overall spirit of the House of Representatives in his time here.

As we all know, the gentleman from Maryland is leaving us to seek election to the other body. He, being a farm Member, I am sure understands the necessity of long hours behind the plow in bringing success to the farm operation. I am sure it is with this same spirit that he is conducting his campaign and with his fine record and outstanding ability he will make a great contribution to the other body beginning next year.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, in voicing my regret at the forthcoming departure from the House of CHARLES MAC MATHIAS, I know that I but echo the feelings of every one of my colleagues. Those of us who have had the privilege of serving with him, from whichever side of the aisle, have developed a respect and admiration for him that is equalled only by our feeling of friendship.

CHARLES MAC MATHIAS demonstrated his leadership ability in the most grueling of all tests, military combat, when he rose from the ranks of apprentice seaman to commissioned rank of ensign during World War II. He gave further evidence of that ability during four terms in the House. I know that in whatever position he fills, this ability will continue to be utilized on behalf of the Nation.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] and to personally extend my best wishes to our distinguished colleague from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] as he leaves this body to seek another office.

Mr. MATHIAS' early service in the Maryland State Legislature and as an assistant attorney general of Maryland prepared him well for his distinguished service since his election to the 87th Congress.

I have been privileged to work with MAC MATHIAS since his arrival in the 87th Congress. Since that time, his work on two key committees of the Congress, the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on the District of Columbia, has clearly prepared him for the statewide office which he now seeks.

MAC MATHIAS has been a leader in his party as well as a real friend of his constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland. As an active member of the House Republican conference, MAC has served on our task force on congressional reform and on the task force on East-West trade.

Because of this broad and varied background, and because of the leadership which he has consistently exhibited in his approach to the critical issues, I am

confident that MAC will have the support of the people of the whole State of Maryland when they go to the polls next month.

My best wishes go to MAC MATHIAS in all of his future endeavors.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I believe that everyone of us today who takes the time to pay tribute to my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS], will find himself utterly frustrated as I am frustrated by the problem of putting into words a feeling that is too deep to be expressed.

For 6 years I have worked closely with my colleague from Maryland. In those 6 years we have become, I hope, fast friends. I have observed his work here in the Congress. It is outstanding work which has brought honor and distinction to him among all of his colleagues here on the Hill. I have watched him in his work on the committee. I think it would be safe to say that no man in the Congress enjoys the respect of this committee more than the gentleman from Maryland does.

As we all know, the gentleman has chosen to run for election, not for a new term here in the House of Representatives, but for the office of U.S. Senator from Maryland.

The people of Maryland will have an opportunity to choose this fine gentleman as their Senator. If they do so, they will not be disappointed but will, rather, find him a responsible man who knows well how to represent an entire State, just as he represented his congressional district.

I wish the good gentleman from Maryland well on his departure from the Congress. Should he be elected to the other body—and I have every reason to believe the wisdom of the people of Maryland will elect him—then we will see even new and more distinctive work by the gentleman when he is a Member of the other body.

When this gentleman is elected to the Senate, I know we will all have an opportunity to work closely with him once again. I am sure that we will see his name on a great volume of wise legislation in the future, just as we have seen his name on wise legislation in the past. I wish the gentleman well in his quest for the office of Senator, and I certainly hope that his entire future life will be a happy one.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to join my colleagues in honoring the gentleman from Maryland, CHARLES MATHIAS, who is giving up his seat this year to seek election to the U.S. Senate.

Down in Oklahoma people are prone to talk with a good deal of consternation and even indignation about what we refer to as "the brain drain." They are talking about the fact that youngsters whom the taxpayers of our State have provided with elementary, secondary, and college education of the finest caliber are lured away from Oklahoma by the glitter that is not always gold of career opportunities in other of our sister States which appear more attractive than those we can offer. I am reminded of this situation because it is almost a parable on the mass exodus of bright young talents which this body has raised



up who are being lured away in this election year by the attractions of that other body. It is my fervent hope that MAC and the others will not be disappointed, as so many Oklahoma youngsters have been, to discover that all which glitters is not gold.

Seriously, I am proud of MAC MATHIAS and the contribution he has made as a Member of this House during his four terms here. Because of his energy and hard work and his sincerity in seeking workable solutions to the serious problems our country faces in this time, MAC MATHIAS influence in this body has been considerably greater than the length of his service would ordinarily suggest. His record is one which newcomers to this body can profit from studying.

I have enjoyed my association with MAC during these past 8 years. MAC, I wish you every success in your campaign for election to the Senate. It has been a pleasure to work with you, and I am sure our colleagues will agree that this body's loss will be the other body's gain and that your great talent, though always valued here, is much more sorely needed over there.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute today to our colleague, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS], who has elected to retire from service in the House.

Because I am fully aware of the many and significant contributions he has made here in the House of Representatives during the past 8 years, it is with regret that I see him leave.

I have known "MAC" MATHIAS for 6 years as one of the most industrious and thoughtful Members of the House. His reputation for exercising legislative initiative is well known. Perhaps not so well known is the record he has earned as a hard-working, conscientious member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on the District of Columbia. "MAC" has been in the forefront of the Judiciary Committee's efforts to develop meaningful legislation in the areas of civil rights, immigration, and numerous others. He has been a leader in the District of Columbia Committee in bringing about much-needed improvements in the government of our Nation's Capital.

Another great achievement in the House career of this distinguished gentleman has been the diligence with which he has represented the people of the counties of Montgomery, Baltimore, Howard, Frederick, Allegany, Carroll, Garrett, and Washington. Evidence of the quality of his service may be seen in the decisive majorities which were given to him in the general elections of 1962, 1964, and 1966. He has truly been responsive to the needs of the people and always loyal to the high principles which have guided his career.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my fellow colleagues at this time in honoring the Honorable CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, who will be leaving the House of Representatives at the end of the session of Congress.

Congressman MATHIAS has distinguished himself as a man of integrity and

tremendous ability, and has been a true asset to the Congress, to his State, and to the Nation.

His insight into the problems of contemporary America, and his acute desire to find solutions to these problems, have gained for him our greatest admiration and respect. MAC MATHIAS has been an inspiration to us all, and he will be sadly missed by this body of legislators, which he has served so well.

It has been a privilege and an honor for me to serve with Congressman MATHIAS since we were both elected to Congress in 1960.

I know that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] will continue to serve his State and his Nation, and I want to extend my very best wishes to the Congressman and his family for every success in the future.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, indeed, to join my colleagues in paying a deserved tribute to Representative CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., as he prepares to leave the House of Representatives for service in the other body. I have known MAC MATHIAS since he was elected to the 87th Congress in November 1960. He was appointed to the Judiciary Committee on which I have the good fortune of serving as a member. As members of the committee, MAC and I had a close, personal working relationship which brought us into daily contact with each other. As a result I came to know MAC MATHIAS on a very personal basis. I have always found him to be a gentleman, a man of his word, and an industrious, able, and dedicated Representative of the State of Maryland. MAC MATHIAS has an outstanding background and is known to be one of Maryland's ablest lawyers. I am certain that the experience that MAC has gained in his four terms in the House of Representatives will be of inestimable aid to him in the years ahead, as he continues his service to his State and Nation on the other side of the Capitol.

Betty joins me in wishing him continued success and happiness.

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute at this time to our distinguished colleague from the State of Maryland, the Honorable CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

After 8 years of accomplishment in the House of Representatives, "MAC" now is planning to move to the other side of the Capitol.

His name was always a familiar one to me before it became my honor to become his colleague in this 90th Congress. His record of accomplishment is substantial and perhaps the most noteworthy was his fine work in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

I consider it a great pleasure to have worked with "MAC" MATHIAS, the dedicated and outstanding gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, the departure of my close friend, MAC MATHIAS, to answer the continued call of public service fills me with mixed emotions. I am pleased that his great talents will continue to benefit in an expanded forum, the citizens of Maryland and yet I shall miss his great ability and assistance in the Committee on the Judiciary and in the House.

MAC was a tireless worker and brilliant lawyer whose impact and influence in judiciary surpasses easy description. Both in and out of the committee, MAC continuously and successfully strove for equal opportunities and rights under our Constitution for all citizens. His prominent role in helping to fashion and in enacting human rights legislation in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, and again in 1968 have earned him a well deserved place in the history of social progress and in the eyes and hearts of his countrymen.

MAC was also an indefatigable exponent of progressive legislation in other fields. His concern with and efforts to promote thoughtful reforms in the District of Columbia, international affairs, criminal law, and civil liberties are also well known. For the past 8 years, many of us have turned to MAC for his counsel on these and the other great issues of our times. He will be missed in the House and his place will not easily be filled.

But the knowledge that MAC will be deeply involved in continued public services will reduce our feeling of loss here in the House. MAC's impressive background as a lawyer in government—in Frederick City, the Maryland House of Delegates and in the office of assistant attorney general of Maryland—has admirably equipped him to reach new heights as a representative of the best interests of the people of Maryland and the Nation.

#### CANDIDATE NIXON AND THE CALIFORNIA FARMWORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a September 5 statement by Richard Nixon on the California grape boycott was recently called to my attention. This statement describes the boycott as "clearly" illegal, and urges Vice President HUMPHREY to "immediately" withdraw his endorsement of the grape boycott. Mr. Nixon's reasoning is as follows:

We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents, and to safeguard the rights of the organizers.

Having said this, the statement asserts that the dispute cannot be solved "by a descent into lawlessness." It concludes that the dispute "can only be resolved by farmers and farmworkers discussing mutual problems in good faith and always within the framework of law that protects the individual interest and the public interest."

With this statement, Mr. Nixon has succeeded in misrepresenting the law, and ignoring the underlying problem in the grape boycott. The present "laws on the books" do not protect farmworkers who wish to organize; the National Labor Relations Board has no authority under present law to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents for farmworkers; it has no authority under present law to safeguard the rights of organizers of farmworkers. Farmworkers have been excluded from

access to Federal labor law since the Wagner Act was passed in 1935. They do not have the same rights which "the laws on the books" give to other American workers.

One might believe from this statement that Mr. Nixon does not really understand the status of agricultural employees under Federal labor law. But this explanation must be dismissed. While serving in the House of Representatives, Mr. Nixon was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor which reported the Taft-Hartley bill. His own statement refers to his knowledge of labor matters gained by his "experience" in the 1959 steel strike. He, therefore, certainly knows that farmworkers have been forced to resort to the grape boycott precisely because they have been excluded from the coverage of the "laws on the books"—the Taft-Hartley Act. For this reason, I have sponsored H.R. 16014, which will extend Federal labor law to agricultural employees, and will thereby provide well-tested mechanisms for the resolution of disputes like that giving rise to the grape boycott. I might add that the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, representing the farmworkers, supports this bill. Mr. Speaker, if, as Mr. Nixon alleges, there is any "lawlessness" relevant to the grape boycott, it is the lawlessness which results from the failure of Congress to act to make applicable to farmworkers the same law which has been applicable to virtually every other American worker since 1935. It is a crude deception to condemn the grape boycott as a "descent into lawlessness," while referring to laws which someone of Mr. Nixon's background knows full well do not apply to farmworkers. It appears to me that Mr. Nixon's statement on the grape boycott is just one more dreary example of the tactics of misrepresentation which have been associated with earlier Nixon campaigns, and which have surfaced again this year.

I would also call my colleagues' attention to a September 27 article which appeared in the McClatchy newspapers in California, pointing out that Mr. Nixon's staff ignored advice from a distinguished Republican Member of the other body that he not use the statement on the grape boycott because of its misrepresentation. The article quotes a source as stating:

There is no question that Nixon was forewarned about (the statement's) inaccuracy but still went ahead and put it out. This mistake can't be blamed on staff workers.

I think the American voters can legitimately question the good faith of a candidate for President who, with knowledge of a statement's inaccuracy concerning our laws, still issues that statement.

For the Members' interest, I refer them to House Report No. 1274 of this Congress. This is the committee report on H.R. 16014, a bill to extend basic Federal labor law to farmworkers. I also insert Mr. Nixon's statement and the news article.

#### THE ILLEGAL GRAPE BOYCOTT

(Statement by Richard M. Nixon, September 5, 1968, San Francisco, Calif.)

SAN FRANCISCO.—The California grape boycott has become a national issue; across the

continent, labor day paraders carried signs that read "Boycott California grapes." And Hubert Humphrey has gone on record publicly endorsing this form of illegal economic pressure.

I strongly disagree with Mr. Humphrey on this issue; it illustrates another sharp difference in our basic philosophies.

The secondary boycott of California grapes is clearly an illegal boycott. It is to be condemned with the same firmness we condemn illegal strikes, illegal lockouts, or any other form of lawbreaking.

We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a national labor relations board to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents, and to safeguard the rights of the organizers.

These laws are designed to protect both the workers who wish to join a union and the workers who do not. These laws must be vigorously upheld. I say the law must be applied equally to all; once you begin playing political favorites or knuckle under to power brokers in law enforcement, you abdicate your responsibility to all the people.

Responsible labor leadership and thoughtful workmen respect this point of view; in my experience settling the nationwide steel strike during the Eisenhower administration, I found that labor's best negotiators respected firmness and fair play at the highest levels of government.

The dispute in California cannot be resolved by a descent into lawlessness; it cannot be resolved by equating farm problems with industrial production problems; it cannot be resolved by political candidates paying off political debts.

It can only be resolved by farmers and farm workers discussing mutual problems in good faith and always within the framework of law that protects the individual interest and the public interest.

To maintain consistency in support of the rule of law, Mr. Humphrey should immediately withdraw his endorsement of the illegal boycott.

NIXON MEN IGNORED WARNING ON ERROR  
(By Leo Rennert, McClatchy newspapers  
staff writer)

WASHINGTON.—Richard M. Nixon's high command ignored a warning passed along by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., that the former vice president would be untruthful in claiming there are legal avenues for farm workers to pursue their union organizing objectives.

The Republican presidential candidate nevertheless went ahead and issued the erroneous statement in San Francisco Sept. 5—even though Brooke had counseled one of his aides on the campaign plane a short while earlier that it first be reviewed for accuracy.

Brooke's futile advice was disclosed today by an informed source on Capitol Hill and confirmed by Alton Frye, the senator's legislative assistant.

"The senator raised the question of accuracy and suggested that the statement be reviewed before being issued," Frye declared.

#### BLASTED BOYCOTT

Nixon blasted the California grape boycott as illegal when he arrived in San Francisco, arguing farm workers have legal remedies to obtain union recognition.

"We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize," he declared. "We have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents, and to safeguard the right of the organizers."

His statement was immediately contradicted by union and government officials, who pointed out that farm workers are specifically excluded from NLRB coverage.

Lack of such coverage also was cited earlier this year by California Gov. Ronald Reagan as the reason why, in his words, "It is legal

to institute secondary boycotts against farm products."

"Brooke found out what was in the Nixon statement when they were still on the plane and immediately pointed out that it was inaccurate," said one informant. "Brooke recommended that it not be used. But the statement was not corrected."

"There is no question that Nixon was forewarned about its inaccuracy but still went ahead and put it out."

"This mistake can't be blamed on staff work. Nixon, who helped write the Taft-Hartley Law when he was in Congress, is too experienced in labor law."

#### TRAVELS WITH NOMINEE

Brooke, a liberal Republican, has accompanied Nixon on several campaign tours. But there have been growing indications he has not been successful in influencing the candidate to take a more moderate position on such issues as law and order, race relations, and ways of handling poverty problems.

In discussing Brooke's concern about the accuracy of the Nixon statement on the grape boycott, Frye expressed reluctance to go into every detail.

"The senator wants to make his counsel effective and if differences between him and Nixon get publicized, we write ourselves out," he remarked.

Frye said he is "reasonably"—but not absolutely—sure Brooke did not talk directly with Nixon on the plane about the boycott statement but mentioned his reservations to a member of Nixon's policy staff.

Brooke's comment, he said, was: "I think it is inaccurate and it ought to be reviewed."

Brooke supports legislation to extend NLRB coverage to farm workers. Under such coverage, agricultural workers could petition the NLRB to conduct bargaining representation elections.

If successful in such elections, their unions would have to be recognized by growers who would be legally required to bargain collectively with union representatives.

By the same token, growers could invoke NLRB machinery to protect themselves against secondary boycotts.

#### NEW HOPE FOR RURAL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RANDALL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, our farmers set the tables of the people of this Nation with the best and most nutritious food in history. Yet, as they reach new production records their own incomes decline. Today, our farmers are bypassed by the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed by all other segments of our economy. Unless some solution can be reached, its own productive genius may make farming a self-consuming profession. The year 1968 may be one of our best crop years. But the success of getting maximum yield from our land—this very success—will cause prices to go plummeting.

There is no magic answer in or out of Congress for the problems of our farmers. Since coming to Congress 10 years ago, I have supported every farm bill that has passed the House. Like some of the farmers I represent, I have not been wholly or completely enthusiastic about all of these programs. But I have always regarded existing legislation as giving some help and assistance until better answers can be found for the problem of declining farm income and rising farm costs.



I want to make it very clear I have little patience and somewhat less respect for those who seize upon present farm frustrations as a political issue. The important question to ask these vocal critics is, What have they to offer as an alternative in the form of a solution?

There is a substantial number in our country today who honestly believe all existing farm legislation should be repealed. They believe farmers should return to a completely free market operation. I happen to be one who thinks it is a laudable goal to try to preserve the family farm. Even those who advocate repeal of present farm programs usually would have the program phased out gradually over a long period of time. They will usually acknowledge that if we remove all farm subsidies and return to a completely free market operation quickly or suddenly, there could be a farm price disaster.

I will be frank to admit that I am no farm expert. There are already far too many self-professed farm experts who stand ringing their hands while our farm income goes on down and down.

Therefore, it is in all humility that I offer a proposal which I believe may be a workable solution to the farm problem. I am convinced we must find some alternate way through which the level of income in the countryside can be increased. I suggest there must be another source of income other than farming alone in the rural areas and the small towns of America. If this proposal proves to be workable, it will not only go far in solving the economic problems of rural America, but, at the same time, will serve as a start toward solving the problems of our cities.

It should be recalled that commencing in 1961, Congress passed several RAD—rural area development—programs. I supported all of these programs. I regarded each of them as a tool for rural development. While most RAD proposals over the years were made law, I regret to acknowledge the followup appropriations have been much too small. I have reference to new medical facilities for rural communities, expanded programs of vocational education and the job retraining programs. I refer also to the programs which have been added under the Farmers Home Administration to provide loans and grants for water and sewage facilities for small communities. In some areas, rural water supply districts have been completed. I supported these RAD programs because I believe this is what farmers want most: A way to help themselves. Many of these enactments have contributed to making rural living more convenient and more pleasant. But one thing is missing. That is a strong, meaningful, incentive for locating new economic opportunities in rural America to supplement farming as the sole or single economic factor.

In furtherance of this theme, I have introduced two measures which, when enacted, will provide incentives to encourage industry to locate away from the urban areas.

The first of my bills is H.R. 19130, which I have described as the Rural Revitalization Act. It provides for doubling the 7-percent tax incentive now in pres-

ent law to those industries that will expand or build new plants in rural areas or small towns. There is a real hope here that relocation of industry in the rural areas may be attracted by such an incentive. Impetus may well be added by the fact industry is today facing high taxes and high land costs in the urban areas. There has been written into my bill a safeguard to protect against the overestablishment of such industries in order to avoid transforming our idyllic rural communities into industrial complexes. There is a strict requirement that employees manning these new industries must be drawn from local residents or nearby communities.

Then, in order to further assist rural areas, towns and smaller cities that wish to conduct programs of their own to attract new industries to their midst, I prepared and introduced another proposal, H.R. 19120, which increases from \$1 million to \$5 million the amount of industrial bonds which may be issued by these smaller communities, tax free. My bill will permit local organizations and local leaders to sell such tax-free bonds—being thereby more attractive to purchasers—for the purpose of constructing new buildings, stores, warehouses, and other facilities for those industries that agree to locate in such areas. Our bill also contains the requirement that local residents be given priority in filling the jobs available under this provision.

Although my measures contain only those provisions enumerated, it is my belief other inducements or incentives to encourage industry to locate in small towns may have to be subsequently added. Accelerated depreciation should be offered and, in some instances, as much as a 125-percent deduction for wages paid workers employed in those communities which meet a predetermined status as a low-income area.

There is one phrase more than any other that describes the rural-to-urban population shift which has been going on for the last 20 years, or since the end of World War II. That phrase or expression is "rural-urban imbalance." It may be an imperfect expression but it describes the paradox of crowding 70 percent of our population into about 1 percent of our continental land mass. Low farm income due to technological changes has caused displaced farmers to compound the intense overcrowding that has, in turn, led to the urban blight. It can be said with complete accuracy that the urban crisis in this country has been, to a large degree, imported from the country.

What we have in America today is a single problem. It is both rural and urban. We will never achieve permanent urban renewal unless we achieve rural revitalization. These are not two separate problems. They are, instead, two sides to the same problem. The one single problem is rural-urban imbalance. It is futile to treat the effects without first treating the cause. The problem of our cities depends upon stopping and, hopefully, reversing the flow of people into the cities. The urban crisis today is an outgrowth and direct result of the rural crisis that began to develop a dec-

ade or two ago. The influx of many millions who were ill equipped to find employment or even to adjust to the tension-filled environment of our large cities has been brought into sharp focus in the last few years by the occurrence of violence which has plagued our cities. The imbalance of population has been the spark for the growing concern about the environmental ills in our cities, as well as the social ills of our slums. Congested traffic, polluted air and water, overcrowded schools, skyrocketing crime rates, overburdened local governments, make far too many of our U.S. cities almost intolerable for family living.

The size of the urban crisis is dramatized by the estimated cost of its solution. Mayor Lindsay of New York says he needs direct Federal aid in the amount of \$50 billion. Mayor Cavanaugh of Detroit says his embattled community will need \$20 billion. For my part, I am convinced there is not enough money in our Treasury or even in the entire world to rebuild all of our cities into "model cities" even if we started the printing presses turning out some new kind of Government scrip. The total cost could well be a trillion dollars for these reconstruction efforts. Yet, what is accomplished to rebuild one ghetto, if another springs up beside the old one due to the uninterrupted migration into our great cities? And who should insist there is some immutable demand that we spend this kind of money on our cities? Rather, we should look at the causes of this urban separation because it is pointless to stack people on top of people or to pile them in our cities like cordwood or like sardines in a can. Someone has said that a city becomes almost unmanageable or, at least, cannot be efficiently managed when it exceeds a population of 2 million.

In terms of cost, my proposal will result in some temporary loss of revenue because of these tax credits. But it will be very miniscule in comparison with the huge costs of welfare payments for the jobless in our cities, which include those displaced rural people who have migrated to the urban areas.

It can be successfully demonstrated that no revenue loss will be sustained or entailed by either the enactment of my rural revitalization bill or the bill providing for tax-free industrial development bonds. The reason is that both will stimulate the investment of private capital. In neither bill are benefits available without the addition of private funds. Moreover, we contemplate the use of capital which—without the provisions of these bills—would not be used for the benefit of rural areas. Both of these bills will generate future payments of both individual and corporate tax.

My bills would stimulate private industry to create jobs. These tax credits should be regarded as "seed" to make self-supporting, constructive people out of rural residents who were beginning to lose hope. These proposals will make taxpayers out of what otherwise would be welfare recipients if they should leave the country to go into the city. No matter how you slice it, these tax incentives would cost only a fraction of the cost to rebuild our decaying cities. Certainly the dollars from these tax credits would be stretched much farther than an equal

number of dollars spent in the ghettos of the cities. The almost unbelievable characteristic of both of my bills is that they would require no appropriations from the Treasury.

The proposal outlined by my bills is a big undertaking. Will it work? Certainly it will not be easy to make it work. It is a big job. A hard job. Yet, I have never seen a farmer yet, or a resident of our small towns, who would shrink from a job just because it was a hard job. Local leadership is an important ingredient in this plan. Your Government can provide loans and grants but it cannot instill in a community the desire for improvement which has to come from local leadership. I am convinced there is leadership in our rural areas. All of the people in America have read about, and seen the pictures of, what those of us in Washington witnessed firsthand this spring. I refer to the flames that burned sections of our Capital City. This could well be a harbinger of worse things to come unless our urban areas can be somehow, some way, changed for the better.

It has been pointed out that in a matter of within 20 to 25 years there will be a continuous megalopolis extending all the way from Boston to Washington and again all the way from Los Angeles to San Diego, creating unbelievable, even unpredictable urban problems.

It is in order to ask once again, can we achieve better rural-urban balance? Well, there are some examples already working. There is TENCO—10 counties—in Iowa; there is Little River in Arkansas; there is a five-county area in North Carolina; there is a 17-county area in Georgia. In each of these there has been rapid industrial growth because the several counties joined together with enlightened thinking to plan a regional development harnessing all the resources of a region consisting of several rural counties. With these locations as working examples, I am encouraged that which is proposed by my two bills—and companion measures of my colleagues—is not so wild a dream. The examples enumerated show that industry can be brought to rural America because it is being done right now in the areas enumerated.

There is enough breathing space for all of us. There is enough land for all to be uncrowded if only this present imbalance can be removed. Polls show a majority of 56 percent of Americans would prefer to live in the uncluttered pure air areas in the wholesome environment of rural America. We are offering a better alternative to the jampacked, tension-filled, riot-torn, overcrowded conditions in the concrete canyons of our larger cities.

I hope I have not left the impression that by the offering of tax incentives, accelerated depreciation, expanded cost deductions, and other inducements that those things are all that is needed to make this new rural area development workable. The solution is not quite that simple. One reason is that when industry is attracted by these tax credits businesses will find they have their own internal problems to induce good management personnel to locate in outlying

areas. This means other components will have to be added to the tax incentives as part of the package to make it workable. Specifically, this will call for better schools, better housing, and recreational advantages.

Already on the statute books are Federal assistance to education programs that are focused directly at lower income areas. This assistance is available for the construction of new facilities, as well as a partial contribution to operational purposes. Now, in 1968, for the first time, I can point with pride to a housing bill passed this summer that is truly a landmark bill. For many years, it was hard to get credit to build a house in rural areas. Our 1968 housing bill contains provisions oriented to the rural areas. Lack of recreational advantages may be an obstacle for some parts of countryside, U.S.A. Not so in Missouri. We are bountifully blessed in beautiful Missouri with our readymade Lake of the Ozarks and Taneycomo. We have the new Pomme de Terre and Table Rock Lakes. With the cessation of the Vietnam conflict we will move forward toward more rapid completion of our nearby Kay-singer Reservoir.

Critics may, with propriety, point out there can be no industrial development without a labor supply. What about our labor supply? Once again, in west-central Missouri, in the area it is my privilege to represent, we have the answer. In our countryside, I am proud to say, reside the best people on earth. It is the home of people well above the average intelligence. True, we may need some grants for MDTA—Manpower Development Training Act. That need brings us back to the requirement for improvement of the schools in our rural areas. While better schools are needed for the children of management, the very same buildings will be needed to provide top quality training for adults who need to learn new skills to hold the jobs in the industry that will be coming their way.

Another ingredient as necessary for industry as a good labor supply is an available source of power or energy to run the plants. Here once again, we are blessed in west-central Missouri. The reason is that our rural electric cooperatives and their sister investor-owned electric companies have generating facilities as well as lines which crisscross all over our countryside. They are already well equipped to serve this new industry. In the language of the engineer, they are geared up or tooled up, ready to go. In the words of the accountant, they are "going concerns" ready to serve new industrial customers now.

I have confidence mine and similar proposals will bring relief to our inner city ghettos and even to those fringes of the cities plagued by suburban sprawl. Both are impacted with too many people and too little space. I have confidence we can solve the existing imbalance between our countryside and our great cities. We should remember we are the people who marched across 3,000 miles of wilderness. We subdued that wilderness and built a civilization on it that has conferred more bounty on more of its people than any other civilization in the

history of the world. Surely, if we can send a man to the moon, we can more evenly distribute our people over the land.

The big obstacle in our path is, I think, a lack of belief that we can change the future. Far too many are complacent enough to believe that we are prisoners of events, rather than masters of them. I am hopeful that the legislation which I have introduced, along with that of my colleague, will serve as a tool to restore the proper rural-urban balance or greatly assist in relieving the existing imbalance in population. If we are blessed to see this come to pass rural America can once again become a full partner in the life and prosperity of our Nation.

Those who take the time to read my proposal may think it is strange that we may approach the farm problem with nonfarm solutions. But recall that is frequently the method of the medical profession. That is, to use a counterirritant. My proposal is essentially a program for getting answers for the problems of rural America by importing nonfarm opportunities for economic and personal betterment to the people in the countryside.

Let me hasten to add there is nothing at all in my proposals which I have introduced which militates against those in our rural areas who may wish to continue farming and find it profitable to do so. Not one single aspect of any farm program on the statute books today will be altered in any way if my bills are enacted. The Congress recently extended the existing farm programs for 1 year. Other farm legislation is needed, including legislation to spell out the rights of farmers to join together in bargaining organizations in order that our farmers may enjoy the benefits of some type of collective bargaining.

Honestly and sincerely, I believe the solution to the farm problem and the way to rekindle hope lies in this proposal to increase the income of the residents of our rural areas and towns. Rural America holds the key to the future happiness and prosperity of all the people of our great Nation, both urban and rural. We can and we must make the American countryside into America's new land of opportunity. At the very top of the list of priorities for the new Congress should be the reintroduction of measures such as ours. I hope I may have the opportunity to be of some assistance in this effort during the 91st Congress.

#### THE RIGHT HAND OF BUREAUCRACY IN WASHINGTON DOES NOT KNOW WHAT THE LEFT HAND IS DOING

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, apparently, the right hand of bureaucracy in Washington does not know what the left hand is doing.



On September 12, the Director of Public Roads issued a memorandum in which he said that authorization to States for bids on highway construction was suspended until further notice. On that day, I addressed a letter to the Bureau of the Budget, pointing out that this would create unemployment, and would make idle millions of dollars worth of men, machines, and material. I further pointed out that while highway construction has lagged, taxpayers were pouring their dollars into the trust fund designed for highway construction. Later I offered a petition to the Director of Public Roads, requesting that the stop order be rescinded. Mr. Speaker, this was signed by both Senators and all 11 Congressmen of the Indiana delegation.

My colleagues should be interested in the different reports from these two agencies.

The Bureau of the Budget responded to me that the—

Secretary of Transportation plans to authorize the State to step up obligations to a level which will allow the total Federal aid highway program to approximate its original plan, \$4.8 billion limit in fiscal year 1969.

On the same day, the Director of Public Roads responded:

This action was necessary in order to reduce cash expenditures for the highway program by \$200 million during this fiscal year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if the Bureau of the Budget says the expenditures are merely delayed from the first half to the second half of the fiscal year, and the Department of Transportation says that the cost for the fiscal year are to be reduced, which of these administration officials are we to believe? If this fiscal gimmick is designed to reduce spending during the Johnson administration and increase it under the first 6 months of the Nixon administration, this would appear a cruel method of deceiving the American public.

As of this date, the Indiana traffic death rate is running well ahead of last year. In order to reduce this death rate, it is essential to maintain and continue highway construction. We must not let politics stand in the way of safe, dependable highway construction.

#### HUMPHREY'S ADVISERS APPARENTLY UNCONCERNED ABOUT ORGANIZED CRIME

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY released to the public a document that purported to be the report and recommendations of his Task Force on Order and Justice.

I read it very carefully at the time, particularly that section devoted to organized crime. I was instantly struck by the fact that Mr. HUMPHREY'S advisers appeared somewhat unconcerned about organized crime since only three of 49 pages were devoted to that very important subject.

I was also amazed to note that the Humphrey task force did not deal at all with title III of the recently enacted omnibus crime bill. This relates to court supervised electronic surveillance and, in my view, there can be no serious compilation of organized crime measures which avoids taking a position, one way or another, on the use of electronic surveillance.

The omission of any discussion of title III from a task force report which took a position on just about every other crime proposal under the sun and which attempted to cover the subject of crime from A to Z cast serious doubt, in my mind, on the expertise of Mr. HUMPHREY'S crime experts. It now appears, however, that this doubt was misplaced.

In Monday's St. Louis Globe-Democrat there appeared a news story headlined "HUMPHREY Chopped Eavesdrop Proposal in Crime Panel Report." According to the Globe, Mr. HUMPHREY'S task force did, in fact, consider electronic surveillance and the report of the task force did, in fact, contain a recommendation concerning it.

The substance of the Globe's story was that the task force was almost unanimous in strongly recommending the controlled use of electronic surveillance in organized crime cases. This recommendation was contained in the task force report delivered to Mr. HUMPHREY but it was deleted from the version he later released to the public with his endorsement.

At this point I would like to insert the full text of the Globe story into the RECORD:

#### HUMPHREY COPPED EAVESDROP PROPOSAL IN CRIME PANEL REPORT (By Edward W. O'Brien)

WASHINGTON.—Hubert H. Humphrey omitted from his recent "blue print for order and justice" a key recommendation by his advisory task force for use of legalized electronic eavesdropping in organized-crime cases.

The deletion, which has not been disclosed until now, was attributed by some task force members to fear among the vice president's campaign strategists of alienating liberal voters.

When Humphrey issued what he said was the task force report on Sept. 16, he gave the contents full support and said he agreed wholeheartedly with the task force findings. "Let me be very clear on the meaning of this report," the vice president said in an accompanying press release.

"Its judgments are my judgments. Its recommendations are my recommendations, and as president, I will seek to implement them"

However, Humphrey did not make known a significant difference between the task force report issued by him and the report approved by the group, which was headed by Harvard University Professor James Q. Wilson and included other experts on law enforcement.

The difference was that the task force had concluded that controlled use of electronic surveillance—mainly wire-tapping and room-bugging—was necessary and that the authority granted by Congress in the Crime Control Act should be utilized.

In his version of the task force report and in his own statement, Humphrey, though calling for other steps against organized crime, was silent on electronic eavesdropping.

One task force member reacted with surprise when asked by the Globe-Democrat about why the report as issued by the vice president said nothing about eavesdropping,

which is currently a burning topic among law agencies attempting to deal with Cosa Nostra and other underworld elements.

"I didn't recall we were silent," the task force member replied.

Another member who was questioned knew about the deletion but said he had been "told" about it—not consulted.

Like the other task force member, he said he was disappointed inasmuch as the recommendation for controlled eavesdropping had been almost unanimous.

Of the 12 task force members whose names have been disclosed, only one had been "clearly against" the recommendation, he said, and another had "political doubts."

The general conviction among the others, he said, was that when Congress spoke in authorizing eavesdropping, the executive branch should comply.

In formulating their recommendation to Humphrey, the task force agreed that the eavesdropping question comes down to whether the electronic provisions of the 1968 Crime Control Act should be utilized.

President Johnson and Attorney General Ramsey Clark believe that these provisions should be repealed and have vowed not to use them except in national security cases, the task force noted.

Then the task force took the position that organized crime is such a severe threat to the security and freedom of the nation that surveillance, under the safeguards required in the law, is necessary.

Prosecution of top-level organized crime figures cannot proceed without such surveillance, the task force agreed, because of the difficulties in obtaining testimony from live witnesses, who often are threatened or bought off by hoodlums.

The task force recognized that unregulated use of eavesdropping can be an invasion of privacy but felt that careful use of the devices will help eliminate the threat to privacy and freedom raised by the power of organized crime.

The task force also gave emphasis to the fact that controlled electronic surveillance has been recommended by many other prestigious groups, including Johnson's National Crime Commission, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, an American Bar Association advisory committee, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of District Attorneys, and the Association of Federal Investigators.

Headed by Dr. Wilson, a Harvard professor of government, the task force included as members Berl I. Bernard, former director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Dr. Alfred Blumstein, former associate director of Johnson's National Crime Commission; Lloyd E. Ohlin, Harvard law professor and former associate director of the crime commission; James Vorenberg, Harvard law professor and former executive director of the crime commission; Vincent L. Broderick, former police commissioner of New York City; Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, Atlanta, Ga.; and Stanley Lowell, former deputy mayor of New York City.

Mr. Speaker, relying upon the usual accuracy of the Globe Democrat, let me point out two very substantial conclusions to be drawn from their account concerning the desire and the ability of Mr. HUMPHREY to wage war on organized crime.

First, Mr. HUMPHREY has rejected the best advice of his own handpicked crime experts, to say nothing of rejecting at the same time the advice and recommendations of President Johnson's Crime Commission, the Judicial Conference of the United States, the American Bar Association, the National Association of State Attorneys General, the National District Attorney's Association, the National Council on Crime and Delin-

quency, the Association of Federal Investigators and just about every knowledgeable law enforcement official in the country. Mr. HUMPHREY also rejected the advice and recommendations of the Congress of the United States. When we overwhelmingly enacted title III we did not intend that it be ignored.

Second, Mr. HUMPHREY has now placed himself squarely in the shoes of Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark has been stubborn and unyielding on this issue for more than 2 years, and like Mr. HUMPHREY, he too has rejected all of the best advice surrounding him. Where war on crime is concerned there appears to be little difference between Mr. Clark and Mr. HUMPHREY. There is no longer any doubt that if elected Mr. HUMPHREY would either continue Ramsey Clark in office as Attorney General or, as is more likely, he would simply replace him with a carbon copy.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation cannot afford 4 more years of Ramsey Clark or someone just like him in the Justice Department.

**SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED**

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MORGAN, for 60 minutes, Tuesday, October 8, on the late Honorable Elmer J. Holland.

Mr. MADDEN, for 30 minutes, on Monday, October 7, and on Tuesday, October 8, for 30 minutes.

Mr. CLEVELAND, for 60 minutes, tomorrow, October 3; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RUMSFELD (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND), for 60 minutes; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan, for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.

Mr. RANDALL, for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BUCHANAN, for 30 minutes, on Thursday, October 3.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. BATTIN, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts, for 60 minutes, today.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) and to include extraneous matter:)

- Mr. FINDLEY.
- Mr. GUBSER.
- Mr. SCHERLE.
- Mr. MESKILL.
- Mr. ASHBROOK.
- Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.
- Mr. ZWACH.
- Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota.
- Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRINKLEY) and to include extraneous matter:)

- Mr. KASTENMEIER in two instances.
- Mr. HUNGATE.
- Mr. YOUNG in two instances.
- Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.
- Mr. O'HARA of Michigan in three instances.
- Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.
- Mr. FASCELL in three instances.
- Mr. RODINO.
- Mr. VANIK.
- Mr. TUCK in two instances.
- Mr. RANDALL in three instances.
- Mr. FOUNTAIN in two instances.

**ENROLLED BILL SIGNED**

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 14935. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to regulate the mailing of master keys for motor vehicle ignition switches, and for other purposes.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 3, 1968, at 12 o'clock noon.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 19910. A bill to amend the Agricultural

Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1939). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on conference. H.R. 18366. An act to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1938). Ordered to be printed.

**PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 20174. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purpose; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 20175. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.R. 20176. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a special pension for veterans of World War I and their widows; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

**PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 20177. A bill for the relief of Domenico Musso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 20178. A bill for the relief of Joseph Pirrone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 20179. A bill for the relief of Aurelio Francisco Dato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 20180. A bill for the relief of Saki Dinkolloglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 20181. A bill for the relief of Brenda C. Bala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 20182. A bill for the relief of Jesus Mora Ruiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 20183. A bill for the relief of Mario Guerriero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 20184. A bill for the relief of Miss Gertrude Zackim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 20185. A bill for the relief of Honesto M. Magdirila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 20186. A bill for the relief of Niam Farhat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

WE LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES

**HON. JOHN YOUNG**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 1968

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD the excellent speech of the Honorable W. Marvin Watson, Postmaster

General of the United States, delivered to a joint meeting of the Rotary Club and the chamber of commerce at Corpus Christi, Tex., on September 26, 1968:

WE LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES

(Address by Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson, before a joint meeting of the Rotary Club and the chamber of commerce, Corpus Christi, Tex., September 26, 1968)

I am delighted to get away from Washington and come home to Texas. And that

pleasure is increased when I can come to a place as beautiful as Corpus Christi.

I've travelled widely throughout our nation—some 68,000 miles of it since becoming Postmaster General—and I have yet to see any setting that surpasses Corpus Christi.

This city has a great future ahead of it, and I know today that I am talking to the two groups who will make that future come true.

I have always felt that the businessmen of this country were a perfect combination of the practical and the dreamer.