

and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURCELL (for himself, Mrs. MAY, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. CABELL, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. KYL, Mr. LENNON, Mr. MANN, and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H.J. Res. 1279. Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for a "Day of Bread" and "Harvest Festival"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURCELL (for himself, Mrs. MAY, Mr. MCKNEALLY, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. QUIE, Mr. REIFEL, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. WIDNALL, and Mr. WINN):

H.J. Res. 1280. Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for a "Day of Bread" and "Harvest Festival"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:
H. Con. Res. 667. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to carry out a study and investigation for the purpose of making recommendations for the solution of the problems of the Nation's railroads; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:
H. Con. Res. 668. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that no further troop withdrawals should take place until an agreement for the exchange of prisoners has been reached by the United States with representatives of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALBERT:
H. Res. 1117. Resolution relating to the compensation of two positions created by House Resolution 543, 89th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:
H.R. 18244. A bill for the relief of Stella Fenesia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:
H.R. 18245. A bill for the relief of Rocco D'Alessio, Lucia Di Biase D'Alessio, and Angelo D'Alessio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

525. By the SPEAKER: Petition of George V. Gotschall, et al., Savanna, Ill., relative to Col. Charles R. Fish, commanding officer, Savanna Army Depot; to the Committee on Armed Services.

526. Also, petition of the Naha City Assembly, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, relative to the removal of poison gas weapons from Okinawa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

527. Also, petition of the Baltic-American Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to the 30th anniversary of the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

528. Also, petition of Eugene Lynch, Oakland, Calif., relative to redress of grievances to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW YORK POST ENDORSES NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 24, 1970

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in a June 16 editorial, the New York Post endorsed my proposal to create a National Service System to replace our present military draft—H.R. 18025. It applauds the recent Supreme Court draft decisions as a "major step toward reconciliation of the rules governing conscientious objection with the historic doctrine of separation of church and state" but also recognizes the difficulties in administering these decisions. I commend this editorial to my colleagues as a fine statement in support of the National Service System. The text of the editorial follows:

[From the New York Post, June 16, 1970]

CONSCIENCE AND THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court has taken another major step toward reconciliation of the rules governing conscientious objection with the historic doctrine of separation of church and state. Its latest decision—an extension of a position first enunciated several years ago—declares more clearly than before that young men whose ethical opposition to violence is clearly demonstrated merit the same protection as those who invoke religious pacifism.

Admittedly the decision raises difficult questions of enforcement. It also leaves unresolved the question of the right to resist participation in a specific war, such as Vietnam. In the long run all those issues may be clarified only when we accept the proposition, embodied in legislation being pressed by Rep. Bingham (D-N.Y.), that youths be given a choice between military duty and constructive forms of national service. Until we adopt that program (or finally achieve a world in which armies cease to be necessary), there will be infinite complexity in sifting the true objector from the faker.

But that ambiguity has long existed. Some unconscientious young men may cynically use the new court decision as a shelter just as others have discovered refuge in religion after receiving induction notices. The acceptance of such risks differentiates a free society from tyranny.

THE PRESENT AGE, A THREAT TO OUR CONSTITUTION

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 24, 1970

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues a fine speech by an outstanding graduate of Arlington Catholic High School in Massachusetts. Michael Gallagher is to be congratulated for the fine use he has made of his writing and speaking talents. He is the 1970 American Legion National Oratorical Champion, the Boston Catholic Youth Organization High School Boy Champion, and the Elks State 1970 oratory champion. Michael Gallagher's manner of expression and the thoughts he provokes are indeed exemplary of an alert and well-informed young citizen. He deserves much credit for his achievements as does Sister Silverius who is a coach of champions.

The speech that follows was the one for which Michael won the coveted American Legion National Oratorical championship. I had the pleasure of hearing Michael deliver this speech at a testimonial dinner for Mrs. Marie Howe, an outstanding Massachusetts State Legislator. Michael pointed out that legal and active participation by all citizens is necessary for the continuation and bet-

terment of our democratic Republic. I commend the text of Michael Gallagher's speech to my colleagues. His words are worth reading and his thoughts deserve attention.

The speech follows:

THE PRESENT AGE, A THREAT TO OUR CONSTITUTION

In 1789, when Benjamin Franklin was leaving Independence Hall in Philadelphia, following the signing of the Constitution, a woman stopped him and asked, "What kind of government have you given us, Mr. Franklin?" To which Franklin replied, "A Republic, madam—if you can keep it!"

But Franklin said something more, something we could take to heart today. He added that the Constitution gave us a government high in positive powers, with its checks and balances to prevent misuse, but fundamentally, so much a government of the people that its ultimate character would be determined by the character of the people.

But is the character of the American people today a caricature of a "sick society", torn apart by violence, deviousness and moral decay? Is our character becoming one of apathy and lethal indifference? Indeed my friends, it is hard to view events on the domestic scene without feeling that the present age is indeed a threat to our Constitution.

We have, in the tradition of this nation, a well tested framework of values, our Constitution, which puts into focus our duties, obligations and rights. Our problem is to be faithful to the values we profess, namely, those expressed in our Constitution; and it is a challenge for us to remember that the stature of America will only equal the measure of the American people themselves.

Often we hear the expression that "history repeats itself," and truly we can take lessons from the past. Last October, the NBC news media presented a two hour commentary on some events and trends of the sixties. Some of you may have seen it. In it, an array of newsmen recaptured a decade of hopes and heartbreaks. They reviewed our ten years of technological progress and problems that have thrust a full measure of blessings, and yes, even curses into our laps.

As I watched this worlds best chronicler of history I kept tossing about two questions. First, is all this a result of the Constitution or a result of a disregard for the Constitution? Secondly, did we accomplish all this?

I kept wondering about this as I was so forcibly reminded that this was the decade that had slain its prophets from Dallas to Memphis to Los Angeles. This was the past that had polluted land, sky and water all around us but which also had taken, "One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Blessings and curses!

Yes, I convinced myself these things had been done; these things Americans had done. Yet a shadow crossed my mind as I recalled that we also killed a president—stumbled into a quicksand war in Vietnam—rioted in Watts and Detroit—and dabbled in nudity and mind blowing drugs. I kept returning to the horrible thought that when people, for whatever reason—oppression or complacency or laziness take no part in their institutions, the institutions themselves decay at an accelerating rate. Are the principles set forth in our Constitution decaying because of gross indifference to American tradition in our present age.

Are Dante's words in his Divine Comedy applicable—or necessary for our survival

when he said, "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in time of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Yes the soaring sixties had it's Apollo rocket, it's off-shore oil derrick, it's rock band drawing thousands regardless of the elements and words like, "I've been to the top of the mountain, and my eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!" The soaring sixties should give us hope and remind us as Alfred Lord Tennyson once said, "Each new day brought forth a fresh chance, and each chance brought forth a noble knight."

The past history of America has been one etched in blood, yet glorious in victory. It has seen the spirit of '76 carried through as we bravely took our place in the fight for freedom. But will the new emphasis on personal rights and the dedication to a new concept of personal freedom bring us broken dreams and lost hopes?

A noted clergyman has told us that, "The traumatic repetition of acts of violence to realize this new concept of personal freedom must end."

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that our Constitution which means so much to our way of life must also be identified with our way of life. Our new goals should be justice, peace and human dignity for all men. We must have the realization of the inadequacies

of imperfect yesterdays but still maintain hopes for a better tomorrow. In retrospect, let us listen to a man, a great political figure of the past who because of dedication to principle lost his political position and his head, Sir Thomas More, when he said, "Let us not abandon the ship in tempest, because we cannot control the winds." So to, let us not abandon our ship of state because it is constantly guided by a ray of hope, our Constitution.

My friends, the years immediately ahead will test our Constitution as seriously as any we have known in our history. For as the late President John Kennedy has told us,

"Now the trumpet summons us again,
Not as a call to bear arms though arms we need,

Not as a call to battle, though embattled we are

But a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle:

A struggle against the common enemies of man,
Tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself."

Ladies and gentlemen, the present age is indeed a threat to our Constitution and the trumpet is summoning us again, to bear the burden in this long, twilight, struggle.

SENATE—Friday, June 26, 1970

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou creator and re-creator of life, when days grow long and wearisome and the hours are tense and contentious, come to us this morning hour as the restorer of the energies that are spent. Regenerate us by Thy holy spirit and fit us for this day. Keep our minds keen, our thinking straight, our judgments sound, our speech chaste, our wills resolute, and our demeanor magnanimous. When insight falters let obedience be firm. What we lack in faith and work may we repay in love.

To Thy care and direction we commend our spirits this day and forever. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 25, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR YOUNG OF OHIO TODAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposal of the stockpile bills, which will be taken up shortly, the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) be recognized for not to exceed 20 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would inform the Senator from Montana that the order has already been entered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Chair.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

AMBASSADORS

The bill clerk proceeded to read the nominations of ambassadors.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The bill clerk read the nomination of Maurice J. Williams, of West Virginia, to

be Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, while the distinguished acting minority leader is in the Chamber, I should like to state that in view of the extremely good progress the Senate made yesterday and the 15-hour session which it endured, it is hoped that the same kind of accommodation and cooperation will prevail today, so that we can adjourn at a reasonable hour this evening. At the same time, hopefully, all the amendments to the postal reform bill may be disposed of, except those dealing with the right-to-work issue.

On that basis, if things work out ac-