

Prof: Mr. Clay is a black Congressman from St. Louis, a liberal Democrat. Richard Goodwin, you all know?

Johnny: Oh, yes. He's cool. He was for Kennedy and McCarthy and peace and everything.

Prof: Theodore White—the "Making of the President" author?

Mary: Oh, he's a dreamy writer. And how about those others, the professors?

Prof: Distinguished lawyers and political scientists from Yale and Harvard and so on. Now, think. What do they have in common?

Butch: Spiro Agnew has attacked them?

Prof: A good guess, but not quite right, I'll give you a hint. They have something to do with a current question before Congress.

Mary: They're a committee to outlaw the ABM.

Johnny: They're trying to repeal the no-knock law.

Butch: They've all opposed the Vietnam war.

Prof: Good guesses, but you're still not on target. I'll ask it this way. There are six senators who use these men as their intellectual advisers. I'll give you an A if you can name one of the senators.

Mary: George McGovern.

Butch: Charley Goodell.

Mary: Mark Hatfield.

Others: Harold Hughes, Charles Percy.

Prof: No, no. I can see you are very out-of-touch. Nicholas Katzenbach, Congressman Clay, Richard Goodwin, Theodore White and the four professors are the intellectual heroes of—are you ready?

Prof: James Eastland, John McClellan, Sam Ervin, Roman Hruska, Hiram Fong and Strom Thurmond.

Class: You're kidding! What've you been smoking, pops?

Prof: I am not kidding. Those six senators are the members of the Judiciary Committee who oppose the constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, which we will discuss these next few weeks, while it's under debate in the Senate. I want you to read the minority report they filed, and you will see that their authorities—the only contemporaries they quote to back up their own arguments—are the men I mentioned.

Johnny: Well, what's their beef with direct election?

Prof: As you will see if you do your homework, they say it is a "truly radical" proposal, and they cite Katzenbach and Goodwin and Theodore White to prove it.

Mary: But to guys like Eastland and Thurmond and Hruska, those cats must seem pretty radical themselves. And you say this congressman they're quoting all over the place is a black? McClellan and Eastland and Thurmond are quoting him? Why don't they quote any conservatives?

Prof: Perhaps they think it takes a radical to spot a radical proposal. It's odd. The groups you would consider conservative—like the Chamber of Commerce and the American Bar Association—are the ones who are really pushing this amendment, so they can't quote them. They can't even quote President Nixon—he's for it.

Butch: But— isn't it kind of embarrassing to those senators to have to quote Dick Goodwin and Teddy White and all those Ivy League professors?

Prof: Well, how do you think Goodwin and Katzenbach and White and the professors feel about being quoted by those senators? It balances out, I'd guess.

Johnny: Hoo-boy, that would be some caucus if all those cats got together to make plans. Wouldn't you love to have that pic-

ture? Ole Strom and Dick Goodwin! Man, I'm dreamin'.

Prof: Settle down, class. I can see you've forgotten what Washington is like. . . .

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 9, 1970, at 10 a.m.

#### NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate September 8, 1970:

##### NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Herman Nickerson, Jr., of Maine, to be Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration; new position.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### FORMER TEXAS GOV. COKE STEVENSON RECEIVES FRED EARWOOD MEMORIAL AWARD

#### HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, at the recent annual convention of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association in San Antonio, Tex., the coveted Fred Earwood Memorial Award was given to former Gov. Coke Stevenson. It was a highly deserved recognition not only for the contribution Governor Stevenson has made to the sheep and goat industry but also for the distinguished record he has made as a statesman in the constant battle for good government.

The Fred Earwood Memorial Award was created last year by the growers in memory of the late and lamented Fred Earwood who resided at Sonora, Tex. Following Mr. Earwood's death more than 2 years ago the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association created a special fund "to memorialize one of the outstanding leaders of our industry, and to annually recognize some deserving person whose contributions exemplify Fred Earwood's dedication and efforts for the welfare of all sheep and goat producers."

Hundreds of Mr. Earwood's admirers made voluntary contributions, and I un-

derstand the fund now totals more than \$10,000. Income from this fund is used annually for some appropriate way to recognize the recipient. Last year it was my honor to have been the first to receive the award, which to me was a source of much pride.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an article about the award to Governor Stevenson, which appeared in the August edition of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser magazine. The article follows:

#### EARWOOD AWARD GIVEN EX-GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association honored its only living charter member here today at the 55th convention by presenting former Texas Governor Coke R. Stevenson with the Fred Earwood Memorial Award.

Created some two years ago by TS&GRA directors, the Earwood Award is the highest award of distinction given by the association. Following the death of Fred Earwood, friends and associates brought about the formation of a special fund to memorialize him. Each year some deserving person whose contributions exemplify Earwood's dedication and efforts for the welfare of all sheep and goat producers is recognized.

Coke Stevenson of Junction was singled out for his continued support and aid to the sheep and goat organization for over 55 years. Since the first meeting in Del Rio in 1916, his services and advice have aided in the building of the association.

"I doubt if any of us realized how important that meeting was, or what a great or-

ganization it would lead to," said Governor Stevenson recently as he recalled the Del Rio meeting. "At the time, there wasn't much about it that would make us think we ought to try to remember it in later years."

He said the purpose of the meeting was to stop large-scale stealing of sheep and goats.

"The talk in Kimble County was that somebody was doing a lot of stealing, but nobody was able to catch them. We set some traps, and pretty soon we caught a man. We found out he would go out into a pasture, stretch a wagon sheet in the gate and drive the sheep across. The wagon sheet kept them from leaving tracks. We sent him to the penitentiary."

"Agitation had grown to form a statewide organization of sheep and goat raisers to stamp out the stealing. The charter was established that day in Del Rio," he added.

Governor Stevenson bought his first ranch land in 1913 and at all times when not engaged in public service, operated the ranch at Telegraph and practiced law.

He was elected to the state legislature in 1929. He later was elected Speaker of the House. He was re-elected Speaker in 1935. For the first time in the history of the Texas Legislature a Speaker succeeded himself!

He is the first Texan to hold the three highest executive posts: Speaker of the House (1933-37), Lieutenant Governor (1939-41), Governor (1941-47). He still holds that record. He was also the first man to have more than two terms as governor.

As Governor of Texas, Coke Stevenson and his administration became known for putting the state on a sound financial basis directing a deficit of 34 million dollars from a column of red figures to a column of black ones. There was no curtailment of services. On the day Stevenson became Governor, the

state's leading newspapers noted that he was "as Texan as a Steer Brand."

Following his retirement from public service at the state level, Mr. Stevenson's life has been a time of enrichment for him as a human being. He has developed in Kimble County one of the finest ranch properties in the hill country. Stevenson and his son's (Coke, Jr.) holdings total more than 14,000 acres and in some seasons as many as 7,000 wild deer roam over their grazing lands with the sheep and goats.

Mr. Speaker, while I am on the subject I believe it appropriate to include an article about the late Fred Earwood, which appeared in the April 1969 issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser. Following that I will include a tribute I wrote about Mr. Earwood, which appeared in the same issue.

The two articles follow:

**FRED EARWOOD: "MR. SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER"  
1893-1968**

It has been said that a leader accomplishes the most when those around him consider him just another busy worker; a person who leads by example rather than by dictating to others. The late Fred T. Earwood of Sonora was such a leader.

The sheep and goat industry—from Texas to international levels—benefited from Earwood's efforts to improve his goats and sheep by continuous culling and breeding. In speaking of his philosophy for the industry Mr. Earwood stated, "I've always felt that we can and must produce what the buyers want." He worked his entire lifetime ceaselessly toward this goal. The influence of his tried and true methods continues as a living monument to a man who did not seek leadership but was so often drafted for front line duty.

Improved wool and mohair, improved breeding practices, greater market demand, soil and range conservation, producer graded products, improved grading and judging standards, wider youth education and participation, world-wide market reports, better organization for governmental purposes, and public education on the livestock industry were only a few of the many facets of this man—a heritage that cannot and should not be forgotten or unremarked.

Born in Kimble County in 1893 he learned ranching from his father. He started ranching for himself in 1917, locating in Edwards and Sutton counties. He soon realized that ranchers would have to improve their products if they were to be able to exist in the midst of myriad combined problems that harassed and often broke the producers.

The struggle he experienced in those early days to obtain quality products from inferior livestock spurred his actions throughout his career.

Through the years both his pleasure and his increasing workload came from culling out low quality sheep and goats from his own flocks and teaching other ranchmen how to cull. Many years of experience gave him the ability to demonstrate culling as an art of mind, eye and hand. His simple rule of "cull out the bad so that the good will automatically improve" was far more difficult to do than mere words indicate. He believed in bloodlines, registration and pedigrees.

In 1929, a railroad line was laid through Sonora. Earwood was among a group of ranchmen with the foresight to see this opened up the area as a market center. A stock company was formed to build the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company. Earwood was made a director and a member of the wool marketing committee. He later was manager and president of the company.

The largest warehouse in Texas, Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, is today the fourth largest in the nation. Earwood main-

tained an extensive and unique source of national and international market information. He obtained current reports from South Africa, England, Australia and other foreign markets on an unwritten exchange system operated for mutual benefit to producers everywhere. Many market center managers, brokers and buyers who had never met Earwood personally—knowing him only by his reputation in the industry—kept him abreast of market action and fluctuations by telegrams, as a matter of mutual respect and regard for his desire for the best for all concerned. He reciprocated by a constant stream of telegrams from Sonora.

His search for ideas and methods for industry improvements and problem solving extended far beyond market reports. He spent many of the night hours reading newspapers and magazine articles covering subjects ranging from scientific research on natural fibers to local coverage of his neighboring ranchmen's activities and problems.

Each day as he covered many hours driving his pickup over long Texas-size miles, he would mull over in his mind all the information gathered in his reading and try to apply answers to questions and solutions to problems. Over a period of years the distillation of this knowledge, combined with his own experience and his natural tendency to be a good listener, made him a foremost authority in his field.

It was a natural process of cause and effect based on respect for this quiet, hardworking, judicious man that caused him to be chosen time and again as a spokesman in the state and national capitals and in industry organizations. Texans like for their leaders to "practice what they preach" and Earwood did.

A past president and long active in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, he was also elected president of the board of trustees of the National Wool Growers Association. He was an avid water and soil conservationist. In 1965 he received one of the Texas Agriculture Agents Association's "Man of the Year in Texas Agriculture," awards.

Instrumental in organizing the warehousemen, he served two terms as president of the Texas Wool and Mohair Warehousemen's Association. The American Angora Goat Raisers Association chose him as an officer in their organizations. He was a member of the American Sheep Producers Council, the Mohair Council of America and other industry groups.

A vigorous "youth" backer too, he believed in the future and importance of 4-H and FFA club work for the nation's young people. Annually he turned over the giant warehouse at Sonora to the young people for the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show, and the annual wool judging contest.

"Young people must learn how to produce a better product," he said, adding "that a better product is the only way sheep and goat producers can stay in business." Recently he added another division to the annual event covering range grass identification. The show now offers an opportunity to learn about production from the range to the warehouse. Mr. Earwood believed, "that knowing about grass is important to youngsters for they cannot produce top quality wool and mohair unless they know what their animals are eating."

"He was a man who always had time to listen to my problems or anyone else's," recalled one ranchman. Another said, "The harshest criticism I ever heard Fred Earwood give, even under great pressure, was that he was 'a little disappointed' in someone or something. He was slow to criticize and quick to praise." "He was always working on some civic improvement for Sonora and I don't know how he kept so many irons in the fire at one time," commented a citizen of Earwood's hometown.

It is amazing that Fred Earwood in his busy active far-reaching crusades is remembered best as a person who had time to care about others and their welfare.

Texans are an independent, cautiously conservative people of whom it is said that "you can lead them over a cliff but you can't push them an inch." This, however, does not mean that they are easily lead or persuaded toward changes and innovation. Through the years Mr. Earwood met opposition to some of his ideas and methods without discouragement or loss of purpose.

**A TRIBUTE**

(By O. C. Fisher)

Of all the people with whom I have dealt, the late Fred Earwood was the most unforgettable and irreplaceable one person I have ever known. There's an old saying that "no one is indispensable." And it is true. But there is a difference between being indispensable and being irreplaceable.

Fred Earwood could be called "Mr. Wool," "Mr. Mohair," or "Mr. Ranchman," and each appellation would be remarkably appropriate. That was his life—breeding, sorting, buying and selling sheep, goats, wool and mohair. In each respect he was pre-eminent. The quality of the sheep and goats he raised and improved long ago became legend. Even Earwood cut-backs were sought by those with a flare for excellence.

While amazingly successful in his own business, Fred was essentially a servant of others—a form of service for which he was rarely ever paid. That was the way he wanted it. That was the only way he would have it. Seeing others benefit from the application of his expertise was compensation enough.

How many ranchmen can testify about hours spent by Earwood at their cutting chutes, dividing their sheep and goats for disposal of cut-backs, and then advice about replacements?

To be sure, the tens of millions of pounds of mohair and wool he sold on assignment meant normal income for the warehouse he managed. I have in mind that extra service, those extra hours he gave—whether at a ranchman's corral or while bantering buyers to pay an extra cent or two per pound for that man's clips.

In the latter respect his talents were exceptional. He knew market trends and watched them with the eye of an eagle. He read the trade journals each day. When it came to making a sale, the buyers knew that Fred knew what he was doing. They trusted his word about what he had to offer and they respected his knowledge.

More than once Fred has telephoned me in Washington to find out what the Turkish and South African mohair stockpile amounted to at a given time. He, like all alert mohair salesmen, had an eye on the export market.

The day following Earwood's death, Hugh Munro, dean of the Boston buyers, came into my Washington office to express his sorrow. "Fred Earwood knew wool and mohair like few other men in his time," he commented.

After the war ended, it was feared the imported supply would be dumped on the market. Fred kept the telephones to Washington and Boston busy as he pleaded for restraint in plans for disposal.

Disposal as related to quantities and qualities could make a major difference. There was no inventory or breakdown with respect to kid hair, grown hair, and other assortments.

It was agreed that an inspection was necessary. Who was to do it? Growers were wary of bureaucratic findings. It was finally agreed by growers, the trade, and the government—that Fred Earwood was the one man in America who could be trusted by all of them to do that job. He did it, carefully

and laboriously sorting fleece after fleece, sack after sack of sampling—with the eye of a true expert.

His findings were readily accepted, and his recommendations for painless disposal were agreed to. The mohair was sold in limited amounts so as to do the least harm to the market. The mounting concern was eased, and the effect of the sales on the market was hardly noticeable.

I have seen Fred Earwood match wits with government wool and mohair experts on more than one occasion. They could never cope with his cold logic, that vast storehouse of useful experience and knowledge which he would draw upon. As a general rule they would come around to his way of thinking.

A book could be written (as indeed one should be!) about Fred Earwood's varied contributions to the industry and to individual growers. The night was never too dark, the hour was never too early, the distance was never too far, for Fred to go that extra mile in behalf of an industry he loved and the growers to whose interest he was devoted. Who ever heard of Fred Earwood taking a vacation?

He was in the true sense a square shooter. His word was his bond. The smallest producer got the same treatment as the biggest one. His judgment was rarely ever questioned. Fred honored every man for his face value,

and he was instinctively a good judge of men. He placed implicit trust in every man whom he knew deserved to be trusted. He maintained a proper aloofness from the others, always polite and discreet. He helped untangle many a problem for a distressed ranchman, covering nearly anything from a domestic quarrel to a financial jam.

Speaking of Earwood's mannerisms, an intimate recalled: "If someone would say something slightly derogatory about one of Fred's friends, Fred wouldn't argue. More often he'd just stare at the man in cold silence."

During his lifetime Earwood probably sold more breeding stock sight-unseen than anyone. I recall buying a bunch of young ewes from him one time. I never saw them until after they were trucked to my ranch 75 miles away and unloaded. Two or three years later range got short and I sold some ewes to a neighbor.

"Where did you get 'em?" he asked. "They're mostly Fred Earwood sheep," I replied. "I'll take 'em!" he snapped—and he did so, sight-unseen.

For years to come, ranchmen and cowboys, as they meet in shearing sheds, in warehouses, and over coffee cups, will talk about Fred Earwood.

"Fred would love this rain!" an old-timer would say: "I'll never forget one time when

my best buck came up with a limp. We tried everything, and I thought sure we'd lose him. Then I got on the telephone and called Fred an' . . ." Still another would add, "There'll never be another like him."

And so in nostalgia the talk will go on and on, year after year, about the truly unforgettable and irreplaceable—the one and only—Fred Earwood.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, September 9, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*The Lord is good, a great help in the day of trouble: And He knows those who trust in Him.—Nahum 1: 7.*

Renewed in spirit and restored in mind, our Father, we return from our recess ready for the responsibilities we face in these troubled and trying times. Give us strength to do our work well this day and all days. Let us not turn from its difficulties, nor evade its challenges, nor seek to escape its duties.

Help us to keep our minds clear, our hearts clean, and to live so faithfully that no failure can dishearten us, no frustration can discourage us, and no fear can take away from us the joy of an inner integrity.

God bless America, we pray Thee, and lead her and all nations in the paths of peace. By Thy grace alive within us may we remove all bitterness, reduce all misunderstanding, and learn to live together in the spirit of a genuine good will: through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 14, 1970, 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 with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2043. An act for the relief of Keum Ja Franks;

H.R. 14213. An act to amend sections 5580 and 5581 of the Revised Statutes to provide for additional members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

H.R. 16900. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17123. An act to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1971 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17575. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes;

H.R. 18127. An act making appropriations for public works for water, pollution control, and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Panama Canal, the Federal Water Quality Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 675. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the conquest of cancer as a national crusade.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 16900) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MONTONA, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. ALLOTT, and Mr. FONG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 17575) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. CASE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 18127) entitled "An act making appropriations for public works for water, pollution control, and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Panama Canal, the Federal Water Quality Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. HRUSKA, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.