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creasingly bitter, deep, and permanent. World communism can no longer pretend to be a monolithic whole unalterably dedicated to the forceful destruction of the West. As a result, actions in Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, and other capitals of captive nations of Eastern Europe can no longer be completely controlled by the push of a button in Moscow. We must encourage and exploit this trend.

During the past few years our communication and commerce with captive nations has increased greatly. We have entered into trade agreements regarding nonstrategic materials with the more "independent" satellites. These agreements are to our advantage. They result in better business for American workers and businessmen and help to bolster the independence of these nations from their Communist captors. I am confident that commerce between our nations will grow, as will the consternation of Moscow at these developments. So long as people are held captive under the heavy yoke of communism, our efforts to enhance their freedom should be endless.

It would be well for all Americans to remember that our bonds with the captive nations of the world go far beyond mere bonds of sympathy. Many citizens of these lands have migrated to our shores and made outstanding contributions to the growth and greatness of our Nation. In addition, our ideals of freedom and justice have become a part of their heritage, as, indeed, of that of all mankind.

The right of national self-determination is an established principle of international justice. It is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Throughout our history we have opposed the domination of one country by another. Observance of Captive Nations Week is another manifestation of this opposition. By keeping alive the concept of freedom in the hearts and minds of men everywhere, we are fulfilling a small part of our great obligations as a leader for freedom, liberty, and justice in the world.

MAIL COVERS

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, on March 11 of this year I introduced a bill, S. 2627, to prohibit a procedure of the Post Office Department known as a "mail cover." Before the attention of the public was drawn by the publicity of the Cohn case, few Americans were aware of this dubious form of invading their privacy. Since then, reaction to the device has been increasing.

Recently, the Kansas City Times published an editorial concerning mail covers which I think represents the concern of the majority of our citizens toward the unregulated use of this device.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial of the July 16 Kansas City Times be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Kansas City Times, July 16, 1964]

THE DIFFICULT QUESTION OF "MAIL COVERS"

The Post Office Department has isued an informational directive on "mail covers" following the recent Roy Cohn fuss. Cohn, the controversial aid to the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, discovered by accident last February that he was the object of a mail cover. The Department defines it this way:

"A mail cover simply consists of recording from each piece of mail the name and address of sender, date and place of postmarking, and class of mail. Only the material appearing on the wrapper is noted. In no case is mail delayed or opened during a mail watch."

The Post Office Department explains further:

"Except in cases of fugitives, a request for a mail cover must be approved by the postal inspector in charge, who is directly responsible to the chief inspector for his action. Only requests from bona fide law enforcement agencies are honored."

Senator EDWARD V. LONG, Democrat, of Missouri, has introduced a bill that would make mail covers illegal. The Senator calls it an "espionage procedure" in which "the full power of the Government is brought to bear on the individual."

No doubt the device of the mail cover is very convenient for law enforcement agencies and the Post Office Department probably is very circumspect in its use. But perhaps something more than expediency and caution is involved.

So far as the individual citizen is concerned, taxes paid in support of the Post Office Department are paid for a service, not for the dubious privilege of having his mail checked and information passed on to the FBI, the local sheriff or the chief of police. Whether the fifth amendment and self-incriminiation are involved might some day be a question for the courts.

If mail covers are essential in the enforcement of the law, then a more proper procedure might be the requirement of a court order to institute them. A judge might be a better authority to make the decision than a policeman and a postal inspector.

THE MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, on this Pioneer Day, the 117th anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, it is most appropriate to take note of another anniversary this month, that of the world-renowned Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

Yesterday, it was my great pleasure to hear this 375-voice choir sing at the White House, for President Johnson and his guests. The moving performance served further to confirm my opinion that the Mormon Tabernacle Choir is the greatest choral group in our country, and probably in the entire world.

Several of my friends have commented on the pleasure it has given them to listen to a live performance of the tabernacle choir. Fortunately, many people in the East will have an opportunity to hear the tabernacle choir in concert during the next few days. The choir is currently on the 20th tour it has taken during its long, ovation-filled history. In the past few days, concerts have been given at Houston, New Orleans, and Atlanta; and another will be performed today at the World's Fair. The choir will go from New York City to sing at Rochester, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis.

En route, the choir will see a performance of the famous Mormon Pageant on the Hill Cumorah, near the boyhood home of Joseph Smith, at Palmyra, N.Y.

The tabernacle choir is a most unusual group, especially for a choral organization of its massive size. All the choir members serve without pay; many commute from towns far from Salt Lake City, to attend two or more weekly rehearsals, broadcasts, and recording sessions.

The spirit of dedication and service which these choir members continually display illustrates the spirit of the entire Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Unlike most denominations, the Mormons have no paid clergy; all the clerical and organizational positions are filled by laymen. Moreover, the activities of the Mormon Church are broad in scope. Their youth, recreational, and social-service groups are the pride of all who know them.

Not only do Mormons give generously of their time to church activities, but they also give generously of their wealth. Like the early Christians, every good Mormon tithes, giving a tenth of his income, before taxes, to his church. In addition, Mormon families help maintain their sons and daughters as missionaries throughout the world. These fine young people give 2 years or more of their lives to perform monetarily unremunerated service for their church and for the principles in which they believe.

The tabernacle choir exemplifies a significant Mormon contribution to our Western States—adding to the cultural activities of our area. The Mormon people and their church have done much in promoting musical, educational, and artistic interests in the intermountain West. In the fields of choral and instrumental music, the theater, ballet, and the dance, the Latter-day Saints have enriched the life of our area. For instance, I know of no other city of comparable size in all America which is such a noted center of the performing arts as is Salt Lake City, the capital of Mormon country.

As a Senator from Idaho, it is entirely natural for me to dwell upon Utah institutions and to pay my tribute to groups such as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, since there is a close feeling of unity between the people of Idaho and the people of Utah. Today is Utah's day at the World's Fair; today is also Pioneer Day in both Idaho and Utah. It is fitting that today we join in paying our respects to the Mormon pioneers and to their accomplished decendants.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, last week our Nation commemorated the sixth observance of Captive Nations Week. This anniversary should serve as an effective reminder of the continued presence of Communist tyranny throughout the world.

Over 25 sovereign nations now lie behind the Iron Curtain. The list includes Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, mainland China, and Cuba.

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These countries are the victims of Communist treachery. The Communists used force and subversion to bring them into the Red orbit, and then ruled with troops and guns. Government by choice was replaced by government by decree.

But murder, torture, and imprisonment did not crush the spirit of the people of the captive nations. In East Germany, Poland, and Hungary, men, women, and children sacrified their lives in futile attempts to rid their countries of Communist dictatorship. And in Berlin, the Communists had to build a wall to hold back the thousands who preferred liberty to slavery.

We who are free do not forget the people of the captive nations. Their suffering is our suffering. Their hopes are our hopes. We know that someday they will again be our partners in freedom.

SECRETARY OF LABOR WIRTZ URGES NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

Mr. HART. Mr. President, a year ago, on July 23, 1963, President Kennedy sent to Congress a historic message recommending the removal of the national origins quota system from our basic immigration law. It was my privilege to introduce the bill (S. 1932) to carry out the recommendations of the President, and 26 Senators from both sides of the aisle joined in cosponsoring the bill.

In the past several weeks I have invited the attention of my colleagues to statements in support of the bill by Secretary of State Rusk and Attorney General Kennedy before a House subcommittee. Earlier today, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz added his support to the bill, and testified on the economic benefits of the proposed legislation.

President Johnson and his administration are to be commended for their firm leadership in a significant area of public policy.

I ask unanimous consent that Secretary Wirtz' timely statement be made a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT OF W. WILLARD WIRTZ, SECRETARY OF LABOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, ON H.R. 7700, AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, JULY 23, 1964

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for this opportunity to testify in support of H.R. 7700, a bill designed basically to eliminate the discriminatory national origins system from our immigration law.

In the 40 years since that law was enacted, the position and the responsibilities of the United States in the world arena have changed dramatically. All of mankind are now acutely sensitive to the basic and fundamental differences between those systems of government that are dedicated to the freedom of man and those which are bent upon his enslavement. To the citizens of the free world and to millions of persons imprisoned behind the walls of totalitarianism, the United States has become the symbol of hope that the dignity of every individual person will some day be accorded equal respect by all others, regardless of the individual's ethnic or national origin.

In these 40 years the common catastrophe of war and the bitter struggle against the corrosive forces of communism have forged a new unity of interest among the peoples of the free nations. We are joined with the people of Asia, Africa, Europe and our own hemisphere in preserving democracy as a political and social institution.

In this contemporary setting, the discriminatory features of the 1924 immigration legislation are anachronistic.

The historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 brings one part of our law in line with the dictates of our conscience that discrimination has no place in a free and democratic society. It enunciates the vital principle of equal recognition, equal status, equal opportunity, and equal protection for all persons without regard to race, creed, color, or national origins. The discriminatory features of the national origins quota system, still a part of our immigration laws, is inconsistent with this vital principle.

"The use of national origin quota systems is without basis in either logic or reason. It neither satisfies a national need nor accomplishes an international purpose." This was President Kennedy's appraisal.

President Johnson has summed up the situation in forceful terms: "In establishing preferences, the Nation which was built by the immigrants of all lands can ask those who now seek admission, 'What can you do for your country?'; but we should not be asking 'In what country were you born?' "

The inequities and the discriminatory aspects of the present immigration legislation have been described by other witnesses before this committee. Remedial legislation is long overdue, and section 201(a) of H.R. 7700 represents a sound approach to the problem. It provides for the elimination of the national origin quotas over a 5-year period. Though it retains a 10-percent annual limitation on the admission of immigrants from any quota country, the pool of 164,200, subject to certain family and occupational preferences, will be used on a first-come, first-granted basis.

My testimony, as Secretary of Labor, is most appropriately addressed to the effect of H.R. 7700 on the work force in this country. Against the overall annual average quota of 155,600 an average of 97,500 quota immigrants were admitted during the years 1958 to 1962. It is anticipated that the enactment of H.R. 7700, in its present form, would result in the admission in 1969 of the maximum permissible number, or an increment of approximately 61,700. It is likely that, in addition, an annual average of 5,000 refugees may come in.

Of the 97,500 average admitted to the United States under present provisions, an estimated average of 48,600 entered the labor market during the period 1959 through 1963. Our best estimates, which of necessity exclude refugees whose characteristics and origin are indeterminate, are that under the revised system an additional 23,150 would be added to the labor force.

When measured against a projected total work force of 79 million in 1969, the first year in which the total quotas would be pooled, it becomes apparent that the impact from the additional number will be insignificant. The ratio of 23,150 new immigrant entrants into the labor market, under the proposed new system, to the total U.S. work force would be about 1 to 3,000.

The preference categories which would be established under this bill would serve a humanitarian purpose by facilitating the uniting of families kept apart by the narrower provisions of the present law. At the same time they would bring to our shores a number of immigrants whose talents, training, education, and skills will, in an historic pattern, contribute immeasurably to the enrichment of the culture and to the continuing progress and advancement of this country.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the flow of immigrants into the United States helped satisfy the labor needs of our developing industries such as coal mining, apparel, and transportation. In contrast, a greater percentage of immigrants entering this country during the past two decades have been professional and technical-worker category.

Under the present law, approximately 8,600 quota immigrants entering the labor market are craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. The proposed revision would bring this category up to about 13,800, representing about 1 of every 5 worker immigrants.

We have benefited greatly from the diversified education, training, and knowledge brought here by immigrants. During the 1952–61 period, the United States profited when some 14,000 immigrant physicians and surgeons and about 28,000 nurses helped alleviate the shortage of trained personnel in the critical medical field. Some 4,900 chemists and nearly 1,100 physicists contributed their technical know-how to industry and Government. Fifteen of the U.S. Nobel Prize winners in the field of chemistry and physics were foreign born.

More than 12,000 immigrant technicians, the vitally needed men and women who assist and support scientists and engineers, were also admitted during the 1952–61 period. About 9,000 machinists and 7,000 tool and die makers added their skills to our supply of craftsmen.

It must be kept in mind that whatever the skill, training, or education of any immigrant, preference or nonpreference, from quota or nonquota countries, no visas are issued by the Department of State for permanent admission to the United States unless the immigrant can satisfactorily demonstrate that he will not become a public charge.

The amendment proposed by H.R. 7700 would benefit the United States in two respects. First, under the present immigration law persons who could qualify under the first-preference provision are admitted upon the petition of an employer. The employer must, however, satisfy the Attorney General that the immigrant's services are "urgently needed" in the United States because of his high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability. The proposed amendment would remove the requirement of employer petitions and require the Attorney General to determine whether the admission of the immigrant applicant would satisfy the terms of the first-preference category, that is, would be "especially advantageous." This means a first preference immigrant applicant could be admitted without waiting for a specific job offer. He would merely have to satisfy the Attorney General that he meets the eligibility requirements for the first-preference category. This would facilitate the admission of larger numbers of such highly skilled persons into the United States.

Secondly, H.R. 7700 would establish a subsidiary fourth-preference category for qualified quota immigrants capable of filling particular labor shortages in the United States. Under present law, if an immigrant does not meet the standards of the highly skilled specialist category of the first preference, he is given no preference at all over any other immigrants even though there is a need in the United States for persons possessing his occupational skill.

Thus, under H.R. 7700, the quota system would be better attuned to the needs and welfare of the United States. An individual with needed skills from a country which presently has a very limited quota would no longer find his admission barred by the limitation of national origin.

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Under the present Immigration and Nationality Act, the Department of Labor is charged with the responsibility of protecting U.S. workers from unfair competition from aliens seeking to enter the United States for employment. Applicants for immigrant visas who will be entering the labor market become excludable aliens if the Secretary of Labor certifies that domestic workers are available to perform the work which would be performed by the alien or if the alien's employment in the United States would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of our own workers (section 212(a)(14)). Because of the Department's special interest and experience in this area, we expect that its role in this respect will continue to be an important one.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I state again the conviction that these changes will best serve the interest of the United States. They will comport with the basic principles to which we are so fully committed in the free world's critical effort to give meaning to our central proposition that all people are created equal.

LUCILLE B. WENDT

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the death, yesterday, of Lucille B. Wendt takes from public service a valued and effective citizen.

Mrs. Wendt played a leading role in the drug hearings of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly which resulted in the passage of the Kefauver-Harris legislation in October 1962. A bacteriologist, patent expert, and lawyer, she was serving as a patent examiner on drugs in the Patent Office when the subcommitttee borrowed her services in early 1958. Throughout the course of the subcommittee's work on drugs from 1958 through 1962, she served as its chief technical expert. In the highly complex structure of private brand names, generic names, chemical names, and varying chemical formulas for molecular modifications of basic drugs, Mrs. Wendt moved with unerring accuracy. To all of this work she gave the subcommittee the benefit of her wide knowledge, remarkable intelligence, and perspective on the drug industry's trade practices.

Mrs. Wendt never looked the part she played. A slight person, rather fragile in appearance, immaculately groomed, and beautifully dressed, she always looked as if she were about to attend a ladies' bridge club, rather than to plunge into the intricacies and technical complexities of the drug industry. Indeed, I suspect that she took delight in giving this superficial impression. But when the tough questions arose—and they insistently appeared at each step in the investigative process and in the hearings, she showed her remarkable grasp of the problems, her penetrative intelligence, and her great capacity for objective appraisal of the industry's activities.

Mrs. Wendt also had an important part in the subcommittee's work on thalidomide, the drug causing deformities in unborn babies. At the conclusion of the hearings, she devoted several weeks to collection and analysis of the data on this drug, which subsequently was released by Senator Kefauver, then chairman of the subcommittee. Later, she went to the Public Health Service, where she was working at the time of her death.

Frankly, I find that one of the rewards of working in Congress is the contacts with the corps of highly trained men and women in Government service who are using their talents on the side of the public interest. As in the case of Mrs. Wendt, many of these persons stay in the Government at fractions of the income they could secure in private industry. They stay because they like it, because the work is exciting and challenging, and because the Government has great need of their skills.

Mrs. Wendt's death is a loss to all members of the subcommittee, who knew her and admired her great ability. Her death depletes the reservoir of talent in the Federal Government devoted to the important task of protecting the health of the Nation.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the obituaries published in the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star.

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

[From the Washington Post, July 23, 1964]

LUCILLE WENDT, U.S. SCIENTIST

Lucille B. Wendt, a bacteriologist, chemist, and lawyer who served with the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, died yesterday at Doctors Hospital of a respiratory ailment. She was 54.

Mrs. Wendt joined the subcommittee as an adviser on chemistry, bacteriology, and pharmacology in 1957 after working for 14 years with the Patent Office.

"She played a key role in the 1959–60 subcommittee investigation of the drug industry," said John Blair, subcommittee chief economist.

"Mrs. Wendt had a tremendous knowledge of problems in the complex and rather diverse fields of law and physical sciences, and was able to relate questions in one field to the other," Blair said.

In his 1964 New Yorker articles on the drug investigation, Richard Harris called Mrs. Wendt a "triple-threat member of the team."

She held a bachelor of science degree in chemistry and bacteriology from South Dakota University and a law degree from George Washington University.

In 1962 she prepared a dossier on the side effects of the drug thalidomide simultaneously with research by Dr. Frances O. Kelsey.

When the thalidomide question became public in July 1962, she turned over this dossier to Senator Estes Kefauver who made it public—a step leading to the ban on use of the drug in the United States.

Mrs. Wendt was born in South Dakota. She moved to Richmond in 1943 after her marriage and came to Washington in 1946. She joined the U.S. Public Health Service as a patent analyst and attorney in 1962.

She was the author of several technical treatises and belonged to the American Patent Law Association and the Federal Bar Association.

She is survived by her husband, Morten, of 6500 Little Falls Road, Arlington; two brothers, Frank Burd, of 3924 Longfellow Street, Hyattsville, and Paul Burd, of Minneapolis, and a sister, Mrs. Robert Jones of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

[From the Washington Star, July 22, 1964]

MRS. LUCILLE B. WENDT, DRUG PROBE AID, DIES

Mrs. Lucille Burd Wendt, 54, a bacteriologist, chemist, and patent lawyer who served as consultant to the Kefauver committee's investigation of the drug industry from 1957 to 1962, died from a lung infection today in Doctor's Hospital.

Mrs. Wendt served as technical consultant to the Kefauver committee—the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee—on patent law, chemistry, bacteriology and biology. In 1962, during the investigation, she prepared a dossier on the side effects of the drug thalidomide simultaneously with research by Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, then an examiner in the Food and Drug Administration, that led to a ban on use of the drug in the United States. In Germany and other European countries, the drug, when used by pregnant women, had in some cases resulted in deformed babies.

RELEASED FINDINGS

The late Senator Kefauver released Mrs. Wendt's dossier on July 16, 1962, the day after news of Dr. Kelsey's action was made public.

Born in South Dakota, Mrs. Wendt studied at the University of South Dakota and in 1951 received a law degree from George Washington University, where she also did graduate work in chemistry and bacteriology.

She joined the U.S. Patent Office as an examiner on biochemical products and processes in 1943. The Federal Trade Commission borrowed her for a study on antibiotics in 1956, and in 1957 she joined the staff of the Kefauver committee.

When the Kefauver committee finished its study of the drug industry, which culminated in passage of the Kefauver-Harris drug bill, Mrs. Wendt joined the U.S. Public Health Service, as a patent analyst and attorney. She studied Federal policy toward patents stemming from Government research.

WORK IS PRAISED

Of her work for the subcommittee, Dr. John Blair, chief staff economist, commented:

"Mrs. Wendt was a walking encyclopedia on most of the technical matters involving complex issues of law and the physical sciences involved in the drug industry. She knew or could find answers to the most difficult scientific questions. Her technical competence was highly regarded not only by her associates but by those who were being investigated by the subcommittee itself."

Mrs. Wendt was a member of the Patent Law Association, the Federal Bar Association, the American Law Association, and Kappa Beta Pi legal sorority.

Her husband, C. Morten Wendt, is supervising examiner in the Patent Office's Trademark Division. He lives at 6500 Little Falls Road, Arlington, Va.

She leaves two brothers, Frank, of 3924 Longfellow Street, Hyattsville, Md., and Paul, of Minneapolis, Minn.; a sister, Mrs. Robert Jones, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Burd, of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

POEM ON THE OFFICIAL TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OF DEED TO THE HOME OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on June 25, I participated in a ceremony at which the deed to the home of Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist and statesman, was transferred to the Department of the Interior.

Following renovation of the house, atop a hill on Southeast Washington, it will be open to the public, as a part of the National Capital parks system.

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At the ceremony, it was my privilege to read from a prose poem written for the occasion by Mr. Jack LaZebnik. Mr. LaZebnik, Michigan born and educated, is an author and student of the times of Frederick Douglass, and now teaches at Stephens College, in Missouri.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. LaZebnik's prose poem be printed at this point in my remarks in the RECORD.

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

FOR THE OFFICIAL TRANSFER OF THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(By Jack LaZebnik)

We make memory here; we bring it out of decay, of neglect. At last this house becomes the history waiting within it for a hundred years. A hundred years ago, the structure stood entire—the emanicipation proclaimed, the war won, the freedoms put to words. And they were beautiful—the words, the house, the creation of the American in the Negro. But when beauty stands still, it fades. When freedom does not march, it falls to stone and weed upon a dying hill. And so a century of disuse has wasted the handsome, old house upon its premises of free days. But we are here to make it beautiful again.

This creation of Frederick Douglass rose with him, like his life, from bought clay to the brick and board of a man. The man and the house grew as models for the people, the living, lasting struggle from slavery to dignity. And here, from this classic balance, he looked upon the promises that height commands. From his strength of column and cornice and joist, he called to every newly born man to take "moral courage, large faith in the power of truth, and confidence in the enlightenment of the people." And the house gathered the idea about it in great beauty: the muscular trees gripped their ground as if it would move.

A hundred years of root. Frederick Douglass has remained here like a stone among the weeds: firm, fast, and nearly covered over. He and his house have lingered upon the edges of American life, just as the Negro settlements have clung to the closing lots at the back of citizenship. There, they crumble. For buildings and people must have entrances and exits, within and without; closed doors make haunted houses. For 100 years, emancipation fell to rot; these boards cracked and the columns chipped and the mortar split between the bricks. The place became a site of memory. In 100 years, the beauty of promises grows old. The house endured, like the people, unclaimed. The brave few hacked at the ignorant weeds and tried to keep up appearances. Beyond the river, the white buildings flourished; the new bridges joined the banks but not the people. Separation, said Frederick Douglass, is death. The unchanging life is a form of slavery.

And so this house, like its people, decayed in its earth. The framework survived, like the people, from the sudden moment of dignity at its making, through the feeble, forgotten years—the 100-year war of hopes—age drying up the time in the long and weary waiting. The house—the vacancy of its owner, an overwhelming loss—looked hollow, like a tomb.

But we are here to open it. We are here to celebrate a resurrection of action—not to chant a Lazarus lament of dread and shame, but to revive the high thrill of Frederick Douglass singing people into freedom. We come to open the doors and let in the life. The sighing, shuffling, waiting age is over. As if the stone, the tree, the root, the house have broken free from death, and the new generations have awakened to the old sounds, the old promises, and rise from neglect in the corners of America. The old becomes the new; such is a definition of beauty.

Thus, Frederick Douglass did not die at his death. Like any freeman, he practiced life to the last instant of it, and, like any great artist, he continues in his works. This house, a part of him, holds more than the memory we give to it; this high place of dignity illustrates the man, raises him, prolongs him. It looks upon a change that he struggled to see—in that other house on that other hill. At last, the locks within fall open—by knowledge, by vote, by law, by the realization that the ideas Frederick Douglass claimed are come alive. At last we know that tradition means not shutting away promises, but keeping them.

Now we join to open this house that should never have closed. And we open it in the widest sense, doors, hearts, and minds: we proclaim a white emancipation. For all our sakes, thank God we have come alive. "This is scarcely a day for prose," Frederick Douglass said upon Lincoln's Proclamation. "It is a day for poetry and song—a new song." The poem of this house meets that demand. We are ready to sing it.

HURON PLAINSMAN CALLS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF MILITARY DRAFT

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 2960, a bill to require the formulation of an alternative to the draft, in order to meet the Nation's need for military manpower. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the principal sponsor of the bill, has given many good reasons why we should seriously consider alternatives to the draft.

The Daily Plainsman, of Huron, S. Dak., recently endorsed the idea of a new and closer look at the present system of compulsory military service. Its editorial, published on the 21st of July, is an excellent statement of the situation which gave rise to S. 2960. It expresses a concern that I believe is shared by most of the people of our Nation. Americans have been quick to respond in time of need; and our young men have fought valiantly in many wars. But America is traditionally opposed to the concept of compulsory military service, and this opposition lies deep in the souls of most of our citizens. We ought to avoid such compulsion if we can secure our needed military manpower by voluntary means.

I ask unanimous consent that the Daily Plainsman's fine editorial, entitled "Universal Military Training Isn't Universal in Its Effect" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING ISN'T UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECT

A long overdue review of military conscription, which has provided the incentive for enlistments and filled the manpower needs of the Army for almost 20 years, should be undertaken this year.

The review—urged for several years by critics of the Universal Military Training Act—may take the form of either a Defense Department study or a congressional commission probe.

With the apparent support of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara who has favored a Pentagon rather than congressional study, Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN has coauthored a resolution calling for a Defense Department review of the inequities in the application of the UMT law.

The most glaring fault in the present system is that it is far from universal, affecting only about half of the nine million men registered for Selective Service. Critics maintain that with only half of the eligibles seeing service, either as volunteers or as draftees, the present law is far too selective.

Each year 1.1 million men reach their 26th birthday which is the pass gate into relatively draftproof status. Reasons for this status at this age include UMT policies which defer married men and college students and the high standards for physical fitness which are designed to screen out those who might not be able to survive the rigors of combat conditions.

Into the draft pool come 1.4 million men each year, an influx which will increase to 1.9 million in 1966. From this pool the military draws sufficient numbers to make up the difference between their needs and the voluntary enlistments. The Navy, Air Force, and Marines are able to fill their manpower needs through enlistments, leaving only the Army for draftees.

The operation of the present draft law plunges all young men into years of uncertainty. Many of them start their careers with the sword of possible service hanging over them. And their employers, too, face the uncertainty of not knowing whether an employee will be called away for the 2 years of service during which time the business firm must keep the job open.

This uncertainty will be lifted for the 27 percent who fail to meet the high health standards by a recent revision of selective service regulations which calls for immediate examination of all registrants at the age of 18 instead of waiting for their number to come up in the draft file years later. Those who fail the examination will know they have beaten the draft.

It is apparent that the present operation of UMT is far from universal and the high ideals of a trained civilian militia envisioned in the 1948 act are not being attained. The United States should explore the need for the draft before the present law expires in 1967.

Only when Congress has all the facts before it, can it make a meaningful decision on the extension of UMT instead of continuing to grant perfunctory renewal which has been the case in the past.

PROPOSED EXEMPTION OF PRODUCTION, GATHERING, AND SALE OF NATURAL GAS FROM REGULATION BY FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, many problems affect the production of oil in the midcontinent field. As a result, the exploration and production of oil in this section is being greatly reduced. Oil production in Kansas is limited by these deterrents on the exploration, production, and distribution of oil.

The present policy pursued by the Federal Power Commission in a recent regulation in regard to the price of natural gas at the wellhead is causing further hardships for the oil industry.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution approved by the Kansas Petroleum Industries Committee on July 17, 1964, and a resolution adopted by the Kansas Oil Men's Association at a meeting in Wichita, Kans., on July 10, 1964.

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