

1964

for the day and advised the lawyer to take "a stiff drink" to get into shape again. A mistrial was declared because a woman juror's father died and she was dismissed to go home. In a subsequent trial, Mr. Cohn was acquitted.

Judge Dawson left New York July 17 on his vacation. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Barbara Gage Dawson. In Mexico City he attended the conference of the International Bar Association. He flew to Los Angeles and he and Mrs. Dawson were to visit Mrs. Charles L. Robinson, of Glendale, Calif., Mrs. Dawson's sister. The judge was due back in New York August 11 to attend the convention of the American Bar Association here.

## LAW PARTNERS

Judge Dawson practiced law for 30 years in New York. He was a partner in the firm of Dorr, Hand & Dawson until his appointment to the bench. His political activities were many. He had been president of the New York Republican Club in 1933 and was prominent in the fight that year to unseat Samuel S. Koenig who had been Republican leader of New York County for 21 years.

He was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1933 and vice president of the National Republican Club from 1935-37. In 1942, he was executive director of the Dewey for Governor Committee and 2 years later was assistant campaign chairman of the Republican National Committee.

On several occasions, he served as a Moreland Act commissioner on appointment of Governor Dewey. (The act empowers a Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate State agencies.) In 1943, Governor Dewey named Judge Dawson to look into charges of contagion and filth at Creedmoor State Hospital, a mental institution at Queens Village, Queens, where an amoebic dysentery epidemic had taken several lives. Judge Dawson's report was credited with helping to clean up conditions not only at Creedmoor but at other State mental hospitals.

## DEFENDER

As a lawyer, Judge Dawson was the attorney for Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, the Russian schoolteacher who jumped out of a window of the Soviet consulate in New York in 1948. The Soviet Government sent \$250 to Roosevelt Hospital to pay Mrs. Kasenkina's hospital bills but she refused the money though she had none of her own and the cost of her room was \$13 a day exclusive of medical and surgical charges.

It was Judge Dawson who quoted Mrs. Kasenkina in a press conference as saying "No, no. Please don't let them take money from the Soviets for taking care of me." And it was he who prevailed upon the hospital to return the money. The bill was later paid by an anti-Communist organization.

Judge Dawson sometimes quoted the Bible from the bench. In 1958 he delivered a lecture on Christian charity to a group of Congregational Church ministers and laymen who came before him to press a suit against the proposed merger of the Congregational Christian Church and the Evangelical Reformed Church.

He told them that their time and money should be devoted to the practice of Christianity rather than to acrimonious and costly litigation. He estimated they had already spent \$500,000 in their suit and probably would spend \$1 million before they were through.

"Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?" he asked them, quoting St. Paul in the Epistle to the Corinthians.

## BIG BROTHER

Judge Dawson had been for many years chairman of the board of the Big Brother Movement, an organization of prominent citizens that seeks to fight juvenile delinquency.

Judge Dawson was born in Pomfret, Conn. He was graduated from Columbia College summa cum laude in 1921 and received a bachelor of laws degree from Columbia University Law School in 1923. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association and the Bar Association of the city of New York. He was a Mason and a member of the Scarsdale Golf Club.

Besides his wife, he is survived by two brothers, Leslie L. Dawson, of Bedford Hills, N.Y., and Stanley Dawson, of New Brunswick, N.J. Funeral arrangements were not complete last night.

DON ROSS.

## THE CRISIS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Mr. HALL (at the request of Mr. SCHADEBERG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, all of us here in this House recognize that we are at this moment involved in a crisis in southeast Asia. Certainly, extreme military action is no vice in defense of freedom when our capital ships are attacked, and now the Nation is and must be united on this premise.

I recall the Cuban blockade announcement of October 18, 1962, just before the off-year elections. At that time a number of us in the House were called to Chicago for a briefing. I believe now, as I did then, that the country must unite behind the administration's actions. But looking back to the Cuban crisis, had we not seized defeat from the jaws of victory when we had the Communists overextended and the world on our side, the action today might have been avoided.

This time we must be firm in our resolution and prosecute our reprisal to the problem without fear, not only for our own liberty and rights of the open sea, but for all freedom-loving nations.

Just as we have today acted to eliminate bases used by Communist PT boats, so must we also consider the interdiction of Communist supply lines through Laos and Communist North Vietnam, toward hastening the conclusion of this distant war which saps our strength. Surely, in the events of the past 48 hours, we can set our sights toward victory, realizing that anything less will threaten the freedom of all southeast Asia and even beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I pray for peace with honor, and support the administration in its current effort. I do not believe that a firm stand on the part of the United States will escalate into general war with either the Chinese or the Russians. Quite the opposite; the very foolhardiness of the attack by PT boats on our destroyers suggests that our will is being tested, and a failure to demonstrate that will on our part could be disastrous. The stand we are now taking has long been indicated and is properly imposed.

## NEWHOUSE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

(Mr. RIEHLMAN (at the request of Mr. SCHADEBERG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was a rare privilege for me to attend a dinner last night in Syracuse, N.Y., honoring newspaper publisher, Samuel I. Newhouse. The occasion was held to thank Mr. Newhouse for donating \$15 million to Syracuse University to establish the Samuel I. Newhouse Communications Center.

The center's first building, the school of journalism, was dedicated today.

It is an honor for me to represent the congressional district in which this new communications center is located. In this complex world of ours, there is no doubt that heavy emphasis must be placed on communications and information if we are to understand one another and the other countries who are our neighbors.

This center will be the world's largest and most advanced study center in mass communications.

Samuel I. Newhouse has come a long way in the world since his birth in a New York City tenement. He is a classic example of the poor boy who, by diligence, thrift, drive, and belief in the American way has pulled himself to the top of his profession by his own efforts.

The youth of our community and our Nation could well study his life to find guideposts for success.

To show the respect, esteem, and fondness for Samuel I. Newhouse and his charming wife, I am inserting the tributes which accompanied Gold Medals for Distinguished Service to Journalism.

Also, I wish to insert the speech of Samuel I. Newhouse at the dinner. It shows, better than I can say, the vision of this man and the heavy responsibilities he feels as he guides his publishing and broadcasting organizations.

## TEXT OF CITATIONS

(Following is the text of "Distinguished Service to Journalism" citations which accompanied gold medal awards given last night to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Newhouse.)

## SAMUEL I. NEWHOUSE

For more than half a century, you have labored long and tirelessly to create a communications empire whose foremost purpose is to serve the community and Nation.

Selflessly, you have dedicated yourself to the cause of freedom which is exemplified in the complete and unflinching belief that editorial direction rightfully shall remain in the hands of the citizens of the community.

Without regard for personal power, you have dedicated yourself to this new concept of responsibility. You have neither influenced the editorial opinions of your newspapers nor changed their institutional character. In permitting unfettered freedom of action, you have established a new pattern for those in command of mass media of communications.

Without exception, your entire career has been devoted to public service. Establishing the Newhouse Foundation and the Newhouse Communications Center are but two instances of your zeal for progress and civic welfare.

This generation and those to follow will indelibly mark your role in mass communications and cherish the legacy you have entrusted to them.

For demonstrating in the traditional American way that hard work, intelligence, and uncompromising integrity are still the formula by which success can be attained in public life, you have shown that life dedicated to others can gain the loftiest heights despite the most humble of beginnings.

By unanimous action of the Faculty of the School of Journalism of Syracuse University, we hereby, on this 4th day of August 1964, award you this Gold Medal for Distinguished Service to Journalism.

**MITZI E. NEWHOUSE**

Since earliest recorded history, the maxim that "Behind every man . . ." has gained credence. This is no less true today as exemplified by a life devoted to husband, family, community, and Nation. In your role as wife, mother, colleague, and spirited citizen, you have—for more than four decades—marched side by side with your distinguished husband.

Your diversity of interests, your deep human sympathy and intelligent awareness are to a significant degree responsible for the achievements which we honor today. Your interest in design, your leadership in fashion, and your knowledge of the arts have had an undeniable impact and reflection in many aspects of the publications under the Newhouse aegis.

Your service to important causes has transcended the most generous bounds. You have given a great part of your life to civic, social, and welfare activities. Your influence will continue to serve as an inspiration to others.

For your loyalty, for your humility, for your wise guidance and counsel, and for your efforts in so many quiet and unnoticed ways . . . by unanimous action of the faculty of the School of Journalism of Syracuse University, we hereby, on this 4th day of August 1964, award you this Gold Medal for Distinguished Service to Journalism.

**TEXT OF NEWHOUSE ADDRESS**

(Following is the text of an address delivered by Samuel I. Newhouse last night at a dinner in his honor at Hotel Syracuse.)

Governor Rockefeller, Chancellor Tolley, friends, it seems a long time ago—some 5 years—since Chancellor Tolley and I first sat down to discuss the possibility of creating a communications center at Syracuse.

And may I say at the outset what a satisfying experience it has been to work with our chancellor on this project.

It has been stimulating to watch an idea grow into a handsome structure—the first of three dedicated to the education of promising young news talent.

I cannot be unaware of a dramatic contrast that concerns my name. The first time it appeared anywhere was on a birth certificate written in a New York City tenement, where I was born.

I am proud of that.

Tomorrow I will see my name inscribed on the wall of what is perhaps the most modern school of communication in the world. I am proud of that, too.

But I am proudest of my ties with the people gathered in this room tonight—first, of course, my immediate family: my wife, my sons, and my grandchildren; my brothers and sisters; and my old and good friends.

They all know how I cherish them.

My particular embrace tonight, too, is to my professional associates here. It is to those editors and publishers who, over the years, have nourished and helped develop our family of newspapers.

For the fact is that I look upon our newspapers as a family and at each acquisition as if of another child.

Our elementary concern is of its health and then its growth. Although each is flesh of our flesh, and ink of our ink, each develops in its own way, with its own looks, its own views, its own independent spirit—the way children do.

They speak differently, too—for they are the voices of all America. Their accents are from the far Northwest, the East, and the South—accents from all the regions of our land. But despite the differences in accents, they are united in one common aim: the newspapers' dedication to the truth.

The mass media are enormously influential. They affect human judgment, shape our desires, and influence our choices. They can lull a community into complacency or charge the atmosphere with reforming zeal. They can appeal to the grossest urges or cultivate the highest aspirations. They can subvert an entire nation or they can enhance an open society.

Communication is a two-way process. We may print words, broadcast a speech, or televise an event but the man who reads, or listens, or watches is also a part of the process of communication. The mass media have a special responsibility in making sure that the news of the world is reported accurately. But all of us—from the lowliest private citizen to the highest officials of industry, labor, education, and government must share in this responsibility.

We are entrusted with instruments of massive power—the press, the microphone, and the camera. Indeed, they are the crucial weapons in a struggle for men's minds and hearts. They are also the vital implements for creating the good society.

Our ever-bigger cities call for new ways of keeping things in harmony with human values. Complex social movements must be explained clearly if each person is to play an intelligent role. In a democracy, political life must be kept meaningful for the average man if he is to remain a vital participant.

It is right and fitting that such a communications center be located within a dynamic university with world-embracing interests. The many fields of study provide an unparalleled opportunity for the interplay of creative talents of the first rank.

That is why all of us in communications, education, and government have a special responsibility to report to the peoples of the world and to our own people, and in reporting today's news the mass communicators must understand the forces that work in the world around us. Policies of nations and peoples alter too quickly for journalists to make inflexible judgments. Today's so-called enemy is tomorrow's friend. Indeed, we have no lasting enemies so much as we have ill-informed peoples.

In the end, it is the quality of persons who choose to make mass media their career that counts. We hope—my wife, my sons, and myself—that the brightest possible young men and women will be found and awarded scholarships at this center. It is our hope that the most accomplished teachers who can be found will continue to be added to the present outstanding faculty as an incentive to journalism students to come to Syracuse.

It is our hope that great leaders of this Nation and the world will be drawn to its forums and seminars to shed the light of their experience and judgment on the great issues of the day, thus making this city and this university a continuing focus of interest and culture.

And so, I am grateful to Chancellor Tolley for having shown me the way, for helping me fulfill the responsibility I feel as a publisher toward this community and Nation. I am happy that I can share this pride in my lifetime with all of you here tonight.

Tomorrow the President of the United States will dedicate the great building which will bear the name first written

on a birth certificate in the tenements of New York.

For all of this, Governor Rockefeller, Chancellor Tolley, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen—I am deeply grateful and proud.

(Mr. TAFT (at the request of Mr. SCHADEBERG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. TAFT'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

**NORTH VIETNAM PROVOCATIVE  
ATTACK ON DESTROYERS**

(Mr. HANNA (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, we here in Congress and Americans throughout our land are asking themselves what, if any, are the hidden motives and undetermined meanings of the North Vietnam provocative attack on the destroyers of our 7th Fleet. I should like to suggest one very disturbing possibility and predict that its presence in this matter will soon be acknowledged.

For the past 35 years the Soviet Union has pursued a strategy of reducing the area of the ocean classified as the "high seas" or international waters. In this manner the Soviets have sought to degrade the naval power of the United States and reduce its area of operation and effectiveness as a weapon in the arsenal of freedom. Techniques utilized by the Russians have been to create new historic bays; to extend territorial waters; to use the outer limits of the Continental Shelf to determine limits of controlled seas. It is not surprising to find other Communist controlled states employing these same arguments and techniques.

May I predict, Mr. Speaker, that the opening cries of the North Vietnamese will ring with righteous cries of indignation accusing the destroyers, the U.S.S. *Maddox* and the *C. Turner Joy* of illegal intrusion into waters defined as within the territorial jurisdiction of North Vietnam.

The further extension of the doctrines now being forwarded and projected by Communist strategy, could, in the South Pacific and Far East area, bring all narrow oceanic passages under the jurisdiction of coastal or island states.

The effective and free use of naval forces would by the same token be measurably reduced. There is a disturbing, yes, an alarming trend which seeks to impose restraints on the deployment of seaborne forces on the historic high seas. The developing limitations and restraints are calculated to harm most seriously the United States because of our heavy reliance upon our superiority in naval striking power.

Mr. Speaker, one of the serious reasons behind my introduction of H.R. 11232, providing for research and study of the development of the law of the seas was to alert the United States to these impor-