

November 7, 1967

brief article in the Star at this point in the RECORD:

FORTY YEARS AGO: PAN AM TOOK TO THE AIR WITH MAIL TO CUBA

After 40 years, Pan American World Airways is explaining, with an apologetic grin, why the inaugural flight which took the American flag into international skies was delayed 25 minutes.

A train was late. Pam Am began international flights 40 years ago yesterday and the "big" tri-motor Fokker F-7 waited at Key West, Fla., 25 minutes past scheduled departure time because the train carrying Capt. Hugh Wells from New York was also delayed.

The inaugural flight to Havana took an hour and 20 minutes, leaving the Key West Citizen newspaper only slightly impressed:

"There was a crowd of several hundred on hand this morning to witness the plane's first mail flight," the Citizen reported. "This was a surprise to many who were inclined to feel that 7:45 was too early for most folk to be astir even for an unusual event."

Statisticians have pounced on the 40th anniversary for a figurative field day:

In the 40 years, Pan Am has flown more than 70 million passengers—about equal to the populations of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Denmark.

Since the first eight-passenger Fokkers through the oceanspanning flying boats to today's 575-mile-an-hour jets, Pan Am clippers have flown more than two billion miles.—Yarborough.

Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1967

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, today, in the midst of a troubled world, when the ideals and institutions of the free peoples in every corner of the globe stand out in shining contrast to the autocratically controlled domains of the Communist empire, it is well to pause for a moment in reaffirmation of our conviction that man's basic freedom lies in his right to self-determination.

At a time when communism exerts the dominant influence over three-fourths of the land area of the world, inhabited by more than 1 billion people in some 15 countries, it is a solemn reminder that in the first 50 years following the Bolshevik revolution, the survival of freedom has come only at great cost and sacrifice to those who believe in it.

This particular day, in addition to being the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, has an ironic significance. Mr. Daniel Marchishin, writing on behalf of the Captive Nations Committee of New Jersey, observes:

It is a tragic irony that this date corresponds with election day here in the United States. We will be exercising a basic right which is denied the peoples of the captive nations.

I commend to your thoughtful consideration the committee's resolution which follows:

RESOLUTION, CAPTIVE NATIONS' COMMITTEE OF NEW JERSEY

We, the delegates of Czech, Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian, Slovakian and Ukrainian organizations representing our peoples who are citizens of the United States of America and who at the same time preserve cultural and spiritual ties with the peoples of our original homelands, do solemnly declare:

1. The forthcoming 50th Anniversary of the Bolshevik (Communist) Revolution fills our hearts with anguish for it represents the beginning of the Imperialist movement which has culminated in the military conquest of our original homelands and in the serfdom of our peoples.

2. Our peoples held under the alien Communist yoke have been deprived of all freedom. On the soil of their own homelands our peoples cannot benefit from their own natural and human resources. The wealth of the land and people has been confiscated by the Communist rulers to perpetuate their positions of power and by brutal suppression and to extend the boundaries of Communist Imperialism by international subversion.

3. The unrelenting resistance by our peoples to Communist oppression in our original homelands is a continuing source of inspiration to us in our new homeland. In recent years we witnessed repeated attempts to regain greater freedom in the development of their national identity and culture. Particularly persistent efforts were made to restore the cultural achievements of their nations and to impress the youth with the feeling of nation pride. The entry into the cultural life during the recent years of hosts of nationally-minded, patriotic men and women clearly reflects a powerful reservoir of resistance to Communist oppression.

4. The Communist tyrants have reacted in typically brutal fashion to crush the persistent aspirations of our peoples to regain the benefits of national liberation and cultural freedom. They have recently suppressed several leading literary persons by imprisonment, bullying, humiliation or by depriving them of their rights of citizenship. They have produced an increasing number of pseudo-historical works degrading our national movements, distorting our political and cultural leaders and deriding the activities of our immigrants in their adopted homelands. They continue to deny all religious freedom in our original homelands and have increasingly interfered with the affairs of our emigrant churches. The increasing sharpness of these attacks serves as a measure of the Communist rulers' apprehension regarding the tenacious yearning of our peoples for freedom.

5. For the above stated reasons, we firmly resolve to persist in our efforts to alert the government and people of our new homeland to the continuing fight of our peoples remaining in their original homelands, and to increase cooperation in our efforts in a brotherly manner. We further pledge to maintain and strengthen moral and material ties with our peoples subjugated within the Communist Colonial Empire.

6. We fervently hope that the government of the United States of America, chosen by us and our fellow citizens, will fulfill our aspirations which are embodied in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence by giving its moral support for the liberation of our enslaved peoples from Communist regimes' attempts to conceal its true totalitarian nature behind a facade of pseudo-democracy.

7. We solemnly implore the government of the United States of America to refrain from sending congratulations to the Soviet Empire on the 50th Anniversary of the Bolshevik (Communist) Revolution, but to join us in mournful silence remembering the mil-

lions of our peoples who have perished from Communist brutality. We also implore our government to refuse to send official representatives to any official observances sponsored by the Soviet Empire, its colonies or protectorates for we deplore the thought that our representatives will be greeting Communist brutes whose hands are smeared with the blood of our peoples.

On behalf of the Captive Nations' Committee,

DANIEL MARCHISHIN,
Chairman.

Maria Sklodowska Curie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. MESKILL

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1967

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Speaker, today, the attention of the world is turned on the regimented display of festivity commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, and a half century of Communist rule in Russia. However, I prefer to remember, and want to remind my colleagues, that November 7 is the anniversary of a far happier and more meaningful event—the birth of that great scientist and great woman, Madam Marie Sklodowska Curie, 100 years ago today.

In tribute to her memory, I ask permission to reprint a letter from Mr. Theodore A. Kowaleski, of Middletown, Conn., to the editor of the newspaper, Sokol Polski, which contains a moving account of her life and her outstanding contributions to her fellow men.

EDITOR,
Middletown Press:

Within a number of weeks the commemoration of the birth of a baby girl who later in life became the greatest woman scientist of all ages will be celebrated throughout the world by her fellow scientists of this present day.

Marie Sklodowska was born Nov. 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland, the youngest of five children in a highly intellectual family. Both parents were professors; and her father taught physics.

Volumes of her achievements have been written. And many honors were bestowed upon her. Marie was the recipient of two Nobel Prizes: one in 1903 in physics and one in 1911 in chemistry. The latter subject she taught and became a co-discoverer of the substance known as radium.

During her teenage the Russian occupied Poland. Under the occupation of the Russian forces life for the Polish peasants became unbearable. Marie risked prison by teaching them the language of their forefathers and the history of their beloved country, despite the fact that educating the Polish people was forbidden.

At the age of 18 she was a governess and a tutor for a rich family. Her earnings were used to help an older sister to obtain a medical degree. While employed by the wealthy family she became engaged to the young man of the House. The engagement was broken after his parents persuaded him that a wealthy boy of a wealthy family does not marry a governess. This, of course, was below the dignity of a high toned family.

Marie became down hearted and renounced all men. She then devoted all her energies

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to scientific studies which became her great love.

She moved from Warsaw to Cracow and then on to Paris where she was a student existing on 60 cents a day. Her diet was one of nearly starvation with a working schedule of 14 hours daily.

From sheer exhaustion and starvation due to her terrific drive she finally collapsed. After being nursed back to health by her physician sister, Marie resumed her studies. She then earned a master degree in physics. Her struggle was somewhat after winning a scholarship which led to another masters degree in mathematics. At this turn of events in her hard life she met a French Physicist, Pierre Curie.

Though in his middle thirties he was a tall and handsome man with a beard. Marie was impressed with Pierre at their first meeting.

After a year of courtship she and Pierre Curie were married in a simple civil ceremony.

When Madame Curie returned to Paris from her honeymoon, she immediately began to experiment with radioactive materials. Her husband showed a profound interest in her work and collaborated with her in all projects in which she attempted to solve in a scientific manner. They worked together as inseparable partners until Pierre's death.

In July 1898, Pierre and Marie announced the discovery of Polonium which she named for the land of her birth. They believed that still another new element remained to be found. And several years later the Curies joyfully announced the existence of radium. Marie isolated a decigram of the pure material.

Tragedy struck this devoted couple. Pierre was fatally injured when the wheels of a horse cart crushed his head while crossing a street in the City of Paris.

To Madame Curie it seemed as though her world had ended after her husband's death.

But for the love of science this brave woman accepted a chair at the Sorbonne Faculty of Science, which was created for her husband.

She continued on with radium research under adverse conditions and was awarded a second Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Just before World War I her health began to fail. Though the nature of her illness was not made known, it no doubt was caused by the effects of radiation. She made a remarkable recovery.

When the dark war clouds finally exploded, Madame Curie did not remain idle. She organized French corps of ambulances equipped with X-ray facilities. And she personally manned one ambulance unit.

After the war Marie returned to research; she traveled widely throughout the world and lectured at various universities. In 1921 she came to the United States where more honors were bestowed upon her. At the White House President Warren G. Harding received her on behalf of the American people. At Harvard University, President A. Laurence paid tribute to her in his remarks by comparing her to Copernicus and Newton. According to reports the reception was a memorable occasion. She was presented by Professor Duane of Harvard who had studied with her in Paris.

Being shy and aloof she cancelled half of her American tour and sailed back to her laboratory in France.

Now in her middle sixties her health failed again her eyesight became poor; her hands were repeatedly afflicted with radiation burns. Marie Sklodowska died on July 4, 1934. She was buried next to her Pierre in the village cemetery at Sceaux France.

Madame Curie left two daughters, Irene and Eve, who were very devoted to their mother. Both girls were almost always side by side, with her whenever she traveled. Eve became a noted lecturer and writer and wrote a biography of her mother's life which

expressed the hardship and joy of a scientist's family.

One night a number of years ago, as a Lieutenant in the police department, this writer had the honor and privilege to be introduced to Eve Curie who came to this city during a speaking tour. I found her to be a very delightful person. We spoke in Polish, the language of my father, which was also the language of her mother. I well remember her words as we parted. She said very softly and firmly: "Jeszcze Polska nie zginela!" (meaning yet Poland is not lost).

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE A. KOWALESKI,
City, Treasurer,
Middletown, Conn.

Soviets Bend Space Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the announcement that the Soviet Union is testing an orbital bomb—the fractional orbital bombardment system—represents potentially a very serious threat to the security of the United States.

What makes the matter even more serious is Secretary of Defense McNamara's efforts not only to downgrade the military significance of the orbital bomb but also his arbitrary assertions that the Soviet orbital bomb does not violate the Outer Space Treaty, designed to bar the orbiting or stationing of weapons in outer space which was ratified by both the United States and the U.S.S.R. less than a month ago.

The Los Angeles Times commented on this matter in an editorial which appeared in the Times today, November 7. The reservations expressed, and implied, in the editorial over Secretary McNamara's performance in connection with the orbital bomb are in my view well taken.

Under leave to extend my remarks I submit the editorial for inclusion in the RECORD, as follows:

SOVIETS BEND SPACE TREATY

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara may or may not be right in his conclusion that the Soviet Union's orbital missile poses no substantial new threat to American security. That point needs some looking into.

But it is nothing short of incredible that the Johnson Administration seems unwilling to challenge Russian actions as a violation of the U.N. treaty banning nuclear weapons from outer space.

Certainly the American people are unlikely to be satisfied with McNamara's explanation of why Soviet development and testing of the new weapons system does not violate the treaty, which the Russians signed only last January.

"They agreed not to place warheads in full orbit," said the defense secretary. "This is a fractional orbit and hence not a violation."

Sen. Henry Jackson's atomic energy subcommittee, which opened hearings Monday into the whole subject of missile defense, should explore Administration thinking on this point, as well as on the military threat posed by the so-called "Fractional Orbital Bombardment System," or FOBS.

Unlike conventional inter-continental missiles, which follow an up-and-down ballistic

trajectory reaching a peak altitude of 800 miles, the orbital missile is fired like a satellite into a low orbit perhaps 100 miles high.

There is no way of determining what the FOBS target is until retro-rockets are fired to bring it down to earth, some three minutes before impact.

Existence of the Soviet weapon has been known for at least two years. The Russians have paraded it through Red Square several times, and Soviet military leaders boasted in November, 1965, that it could deliver nuclear warheads "on the first or any other orbit around the earth."

However, there was no evidence of extensive tests until the past few months. Now, McNamara says the Soviets could achieve an operational capability with the new weapon during 1968.

The United States at one time considered an orbital missile of its own, but then decided that it had serious disadvantages compared with conventional ICBMs. Pentagon experts believe, for example, that the FOBS is less accurate than an ICBM, and is capable of carrying only a small warhead.

McNamara has heard nothing to change his mind.

"I am not concerned," he says.

In strictly military terms, McNamara's confidence may be well founded—although this is a proposition which neither Congress nor the American people should accept unchallenged.

There remains the strong possibility, however, that the Soviets may plan to use the orbital missile as a psychological warfare weapon—a sort of Sword of Damocles which could be dangled over American (or Chinese?) heads at a time of acute crisis.

Obviously, the Pentagon should not be stampeded into developing an American FOBS if it is not needed. But we should be very sure that we do not underestimate the threat—military or psychological—which the weapon poses in Soviet hands.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union should be condemned in the strongest terms for violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the space treaty.

Hon. Richard H. Poff Honored for Distinguished Service as a Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1967

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 28, my very good friend and colleague, Representative RICHARD H. POFF, from the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia, which adjoins my district, was honored for "distinguished service as a Congressman" and "for leadership in attacking the problem of crime in America," at the Roanoke College, Salem, Va., honors convocation.

It is a pleasure for me to insert for the RECORD an article from the Clifton Forge Daily Review as a tribute to the Honorable RICHARD H. POFF:

POFF GIVEN COLLEGE ALUM HONOR

Roanoke College has honored alumnus Richard H. Poff for "distinguished service as a Congressman" and "for leadership in attacking the problem of crime in America."

Poff, who has represented Virginia's Sixth Congressional District in Washington since 1952, received the Roanoke College medal at an Honors Convocation Saturday (Oct. 28) on the college campus at Salem. The convocation honored the 125th anniversary of the founding of the college.