

use their minds and expand their capacities to the extent of the ability their Creator gave them. Maybe it's so that some kids can just grow up, period.

"We are over here for a better reason than our ancestors had in coming to America. They came to a new world so that they could be free. We are in Vietnam so that others may be free. There are no new lands to which one can run for freedom. We either all become free or we all go down together.

"If our leaders sell out the Vietnamese people, they will sell the lives of our future generations and the hopes of the world. Jesus Christ died on the cross for humanity; and you do not believe that I am man enough to spend a year of drudgery, boredom and dirt in trying to help a country and its people be free. At the same time, my chance of being wounded or dying is less than if I spent the same time driving on a U.S. highway.

"Your excuse is that you are a mother and love your offspring. I can assure you that there are mothers over here and that they feel the same way about their children . . . When I get back, do you believe I will be sorry that I wasted a year in Vietnam? I will only be sorry that I couldn't do more . . .

"When you take humanity and dignity away from one man, you take a part of everyone's. How can I breathe the air of freedom when my brother wears chains? How can we erect monuments to justice and enlightenment when men are oppressed and ignorant? How can we reach for the stars when some men do not live higher than communal animals?

"The poem preceding Hemingway's novel 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' often has been quoted to prove this point. I can't quote it exactly, but it's something like this: 'No man is an island unto himself; every man is a piece of the continent . . . if a clod be washed away, Europe is the less; any man's death diminishes me, because I am part of mankind; therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.'

"I don't mean to be angry with you or to preach a sermon. I also don't want anyone to think of me as a knight in shining armor or as a crusader; I'm just doing my job. I get disgusted with things here like everyone else. But I do have a reason for being here . . . Your son, Brent."

Thank you for letting me share my son's thoughts about his fellow man.

BRICKHOUSE REPORTS ON DISORDERS: JACK BRICKHOUSE SPEAKS OUT DURING CUB GAME BROADCAST

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1968

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, the statement below was made by sportscaster Jack Brickhouse during the live WGN-TV coverage of the Chicago Cubs home game. The following is verbatim transcription of Brickhouse's spontaneous remarks during the telecast:

You know, ladies and gentlemen, I've been thinking . . . uh . . . this has been on my mind for the last couple uh days now, there's been a lot of talk lately about the handling of the Democratic convention, the demonstrations and so forth, and to me who covered many of these conventions the most unfortunate aspect of this whole thing has been the lack of realization by many of just what kind of an opponent the Chicago Police have been up against. . . .

Hope you read the front-page editorial in yesterday's Chicago Tribune, or, the front-page story from this morning's Tribune, the really dramatic account of a brave Chicago Policeman, Robert Pearson, who infiltrated that hard-core Communist inner-circle of the yippies and, at great risk fed inside information to the Chicago Police.

And I hope you heard the report of a brilliant young Chicago Police Department Press information officer, Frank Sullivan who really told it like it was.

Of the many I've covered, I don't think I've ever seen a convention put to the agonizing test that this one was, and, knowing the planned chaos intended by imported Communist leaders who con our young people into joining them under false pretenses knowing of the death threats, the assassinations, of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King being fresh in our minds, the irresponsible television reporting that bears betrayal of the Public Trust, the criticism of well meaning people who really don't know the score. . . .

Add all of them together and I say this country owes Mayor Daley a deep debt of gratitude, and we owe the Chicago Police Department and Superintendent Conlisk, and for that matter, the National Guard, the FBI, the Secret Service and even the Andy Fraim ushers, the same debt for protecting us from mania, who not only wanted to ruin a political convention they want to destroy Chicago, they want to destroy the United States of America.

POINT OF NO RETURN?

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1968

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a constituent recently sent to me a reprint of a letter to the editor which appeared originally in the Evansville, Ind., Courier.

The writer, Louis Ruthenburg, warns that the United States is following the same socialistic path that has reduced Great Britain to political, economic, and social bankruptcy. He properly asks:

Have we passed the point of no return?

I commend the text of the letter to the attention of my colleagues:

POINT OF NO RETURN?

Jim Bishop's graphic and realistic piece about the sorry status of once great Britain brings to mind Thomas Gray's mournful lines:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Await alike the inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Bishop's column should also remind Courier readers that, since early in the century, we, the people of the United States, have followed precisely the same pattern that has reduced Great Britain to political, economic and social bankruptcy.

Before the turn of the century, under such great leaders as Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone, England was blessed with strong, constructive government and became, as Bishop remarks, "greater than Rome." Britons then could boast that "The sun never sets on the British Empire."

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the Fabian Society, dedicated to converting England to socialism, became active. It embraced and converted British Labor to socialism. The British Liberal Party affiliated with Labor in 1906 and was soon

submerged and superseded by the Labor Party.

As the result of that revolutionary political transition, constructive, powerful Britain has degenerated into the present weak, socialistic welfare state. Once proud Britons now must eat the inevitable, bitter fruits of socialism.

Since the turn of the century, our United States has closely followed the British pattern of degeneration.

After Lord Keynes had popularized the Fabian socialistic philosophy among students and faculty members at Harvard University, a series of socialistic associations of "intellectuals" developed. These culminated in the politically oriented Americans for Democratic Action (A.D.A.). That organization is the counterpart of the English Fabian Society.

Leading spirits in A.D.A. have included Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter Reuther.

Under the Wilson administration the socialistic political and economic trend was accelerated through adoption of the graduated income tax and centralization of bank control in the Federal Reserve System. Karl Marx long since had advocated a graduated income tax and centralized banking as measures desirable for development of socialism.

Roosevelt's "New Deal" surrendered inordinate power to organized labor, just as the English Liberal Party had promoted the interests of British Labor.

Here, as in England, our country has degenerated into a socialistic, welfare state. Among headlines in the same issue of the Courier are these:

"Year's Deficit, 25.4 Billion Largest Since World War II", and "County Welfare Costs Double in Eight Years".

Here, as in England, we are "taxed beyond endurance"; faced with disastrous inflation, increasing crime and rioting, distrust by other nations. We, too, now eat the bitter, inevitable fruits of socialism.

Have we passed the point of no return? Probably, but not inevitably.

CAPTIVE NATIONS' WEEK, 1968, CONFIRMED BY RAPE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1968

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, this past July, Americans and friends in 17 other countries fittingly conducted the 10th observance of Captive Nations' Week. One of the major themes throughout all the observance was the needed concentration on Soviet Russian colonialism as the real enemy of both the captive nations and the free world. Over the past 10 years this position has been amply substantiated by careful scholarship and historical insight of a few scholars and teachers on the American scene. It is a pity that their voices have not been adequately heard. But where reason and perception fail to prevail, harsh experience inevitably surges forth. The Soviet Russian rape of Czechoslovakia has provided such experience. The question now is whether we can profit by this experience.

In any case, the truths disseminated by the farseeing supporters of Captive Nations' Week will continue to haunt those who have feared to heed them. As the reports on the 10th observance continue to flow in, it should be quite in-

structive to note what was said and done, particularly now in the light of the Czechoslovak experience. The following examples are noteworthy: proclamations by Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., of Florida, Mayor Stephen P. Clark of Miami, and Mayor Chuck Hall of Dade County, Fla.; the first issuance anywhere of a Captive Nations' Week stamp by the Republic of Korea; an editorial and report on the week in Svoboda; a statement by Senator ROMAN HRUSKA in the August 3 issue of Human Events; testimony by the National Captive Nations Week chairmen before the Republican platform committee; an article in the San Diego Union of July 16; a Japanese statement in the WACL Bulletin of August 1968, as well as one by Mr. Ky Chery-Kang on the Russian invasion:

PROCLAMATION: STATE OF FLORIDA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TALLAHASSEE

Whereas, the United States has become a great nation due to its ability through the democratic process, to achieve an harmonious union of its people despite the diversity of racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds, and

Whereas, this harmonious unity of our free society has led the people of the United States to have a warm understanding for the aspirations and interdependency of the people and nations of the world, and

Whereas, the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of peaceful co-existence between nations and raises a barrier to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other people, and

Whereas, these captive nations look to the United States for leadership in bringing about their liberation and restoration of their religious freedom, and

Whereas, it is vital to our nation's security that the desires of these captive people be kept alive as a deterrent to war and a means of obtaining a lasting peace, and

Whereas, it is proper that we clearly show these people through an appropriate ceremony that we share their aspirations.

Now, therefore, I, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida do hereby proclaim July 14-20, 1968, Captive Nations Week in the State of Florida.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capital, this 18 day of July, A.D. 1968.

CLAUDE R. KIRK,
Governor.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN MIAMI, 1968

(A proclamation by the mayor of the city of Miami, Fla.)

Whereas the greatness of our nation is, in large part, attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve harmonious unity of its people, and

Whereas in contrast to the freedoms which the citizens of our country enjoy, the people of more than 25 countries throughout the world have been subjected to Communist tyranny, and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States of America as the citadel of human freedom and a beacon lighting the way to their own liberation, and

Whereas the United States Congress has designated the third week in July as Captive Nations Week,

Now, therefore, I, Stephen P. Clark, Mayor of the City of Miami, Florida, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 14, 1968, as Captive Nations Week in Miami.

In observance thereof I call upon the peo-

ple of Miami to join in offering prayers and dedicating their efforts toward the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples throughout the world.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the City of Miami, Florida, to be affixed.

Done in the office of the Mayor of the City of Miami, Florida, this, the ___ day of ___ in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

STEPHEN P. CLARK,
Mayor.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, 1968

(A proclamation by the mayor of Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.)

Whereas: The oppressive tactics of international Communism and other forms of tyranny are holding in a state of enslavement and terror many nations, including Cuba, just a few miles from our continental shores, and

Whereas: Persecuted and oppressed individuals throughout the world traditionally have looked to the United States as a symbol of Democracy, depending on this country to lend its influence in liberating those who are oppressed, and

Whereas: The Congress of the United States has designated the third week in July of each year as Captive Nations Week, in order that submerged nations everywhere may be reminded of this country's sympathy, thus sustaining their hopes for ultimate freedom.

Now, therefore: Be it resolved that I, Chuck Hall, Mayor of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 14, 1968, as Captive Nations Week in Metropolitan Dade County.

In observance thereof: I urge the people of Greater Miami to participate wherever possible in events arranged in observance of this special week and to join with others in offering prayers for the liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples throughout the world.

THE KOREA ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE,
Seoul, Korea, July 28, 1968.

DEAR SIR/MADAM: From July 15 through 21, we have observed the Captive Nations Week on a nation-wide scale that marks the sixth event observed in Korea. On this occasion, our League held the nation-wide rallies and performed the touring lectures.

In the citizen's Rally held in Seoul and other main provincial cities on July 16, we aroused our voice to urge the liberation of the peoples subjugated under the Communist tyranny and a resolution was passed to send messages to our fellow countrymen in the northern part of Korea and to the free peoples of the world. We also exposed and condemned in the Rally the falsehood and atrocity of Communism and strongly urged to all the peoples of the world under the Communist tyranny to break off the chains of slavery and stand firmly on the sacred fight for the freedom and independence.

We urge all the member units of the WACL to be united in the fight for the liberation of the subjugated peoples till the moment the freedom attained and prosperity assured. We believe firmly God will bless us in our gallant struggle with loving care and guidance.

Finally we are pleased to inform you that our Government, in response to our effort to publicize on the Captive Nations Week, issued the postage stamp to commemorate the movement for the liberation of the captive nations under the Communist tyranny as clearly indicated on the stamp. We shall be very much pleased if a few pieces of the stamp enclosed are received by you as a small but beautiful gift on this precious occasion.

Sincerely yours,

LEE EUNG JOON,
Chairman.

POSTAGE STAMP TO COMMEMORATE THE MOVEMENT FOR LIBERATION OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS UNDER THE COMMUNIST TYRANNY

The world peace and freedom of mankind are being threatened by the constant invasions of the inhumane Communist imperialism ever since the World War II. The people of many nations were deprived of their freedom and are groaning under the Communist tyranny, including our fellow country-men in the north.

In an effort to mop up such poisonous Communist force from the earth and lend spiritual support and sympathetic concern to these freedom-loving peoples who are struggling for survival and freedom under the brutal Communist rule and at the same time to further inspire the free people with the unwavering thought of anti-communism by exposing to the world the atrocious acts of the Communist and miserable life imposed on the people by their dictatorship, the congress of the United States decided to set the period of the 3rd week every July as the "Captive Nation's Week," and the week dedicated to the movement for liberation of the captive nations under the Communist tyranny, in 1959. All free nations of the world are called upon to come forth together with their active measures to promote further the anti-communism among their people and their contribution of whatever the possible helps to the cause of these freedom-fighting captive nations during the period.

Communism is the common enemy to all free peoples.

As for Korean people who are facing the north Korean puppet regime and their ever increasing aggressive acts, this occasion should be made another moment to strengthen further their moral armament and renew their determination to liberate their fellow country-men from the bloody Communist hands in the north and to achieve eventually the longing desire for the national unification.

[From the Ukrainian Weekly, July 13, 1968]
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1968

July 14-20 has been designated as Captive Nations Week of 1968.

This is the tenth observance of a week set aside to remind us that the captive nations—the peoples themselves as against the totalitarian Red states and their Communist Party apparatus—are still very much captive.

Captive Nations Week traditionally symbolizes for billions of captive peoples the firm dedication of America to their freedom and independence.

More than any event, it shows that the right things about America stand out most when contrasted with the combination of political oppression and rampant economic poverty that exists in the Red Empire, particularly the Soviet Union.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, an hour has been scheduled on July 17 to pay special attention to the captive nations and their enslavement by Communist Russia. Similar participation is anticipated in the Senate.

The National Captive Nations Committee Chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, has appealed to all members of the U.S. Congress to participate in this year's Captive Nations Week observance. He has also recommended that the congressmen urge the creation of a Special Committee on Captive Nations to "dispel the dangerous myths engulfing our country and . . . calling for an unprecedented review of U.S. policy toward the USSR, an empire with which some Americans are apparently seeking a partnership."

We, the citizens of America, can back up these actions by our whole-hearted participation in local observances of Captive Nations Week—in anti-communist manifestations such as those taking place in New York and Pittsburgh during the next few days. A voice, raised in behalf of our enslaved King-

men in Ukraine, should be particularly strong on this occasion and at this time in history. Our strong support of Captive Nations Week will serve to inspire citizens throughout the nation to rededicate themselves to the principles of the American Revolution and the ideal of freedom for all peoples.

[From the Ukrainian Weekly, July 20, 1968]
ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY IN NEW YORK BEGINS
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

NEW YORK.—A lively anti-Communist rally in Central Park marked the start of Captive Nations Week here on July 14.

Several hundred Ukrainians were among almost 1,000 persons attending the rally after a mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Congressman Lester Wolff (D.-Nassau County), one of several speakers at the rally, noted that people everywhere look upon America as a "bastion of freedom."

He called on the Soviet Union and its Chinese underlings not to silence the voices of protesters but to listen to the demands for human rights.

Speakers included Judge Matthew Troy, head of the Captive Nations Week Committee, and Dr. Ivan Docheff.

The "Verkhovynsi" dance group of New York took part in the concert portion of the program along with Estonian and Azerbaijani performers.

Representatives of close to 20 captive nations, many of them in national costume, marched from the Plaza fountain on Central Park South to St. Patrick's Cathedral and afterwards from the Cathedral to the bandshell in Central Park. Over 500 persons took part in the mass and the parade.

Demonstrators carried signs bearing slogans such as "Freedom for all subjugated nations," "Human rights for all nations" and "Moscow—enemy of the free world."

The Ukrainian group, the largest contingent, included Ukrainian veterans, members of the Organization of Four Freedoms of Ukraine and Soyuz Ukrainok, and some 100 SUMA members, some of whom had come by bus from the SUMA camp at Ellenville, N.Y.

Others in the Ukrainian delegation were Roman Huhlewych, Ivan Bazarko, Lev Futala, Dr. Alexander Sokolyshyn, K. Wasyluk, UNA Supreme Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, UCCA publications editor Dr. Walter Dushnyck and Michael Spontak, head of the Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations in the U.S.A.

Interviews with Mr. Spontak and Dr. and Mrs. Dushnyck were conducted by representatives of The New York Times, the New York Daily News, WCBS-TV and WNEW-TV, which were among the many communications media covering the day's events.

[From Human Events, Aug. 3, 1968]

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

(By Senator ROMAN HRUSKA)

The observation of Captive Nations Week recognizes the yearnings of the captives. We must give them our support, for their aspirations are rightful. We are talking about 100 million people. Our accommodations and concessions are not going to improve their position unless a quid pro quo is received.

The events of the past year have not brought true freedom and independence to any of the captive nations. Millions of people in the Communist-dominated countries continue to be enslaved by their Soviet masters. They are still shackled under the tyranny and oppression which they have known for so many years. Their individual liberties and fundamental rights as human beings are still being denied. And the United Nations Charter which proclaims the principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples" continues to be flouted.

We also know that the spirit of these op-

pressed peoples has not been broken. They have not given up their hopes for freedom. An expression of the deep desire of man for freedom can be seen in Czechoslovakia, and the new government has apparently responded to some extent. The aspirations of the youth of Poland, however, were smothered with repression and retaliation.

In order to preserve this spirit and keep alive this spark of resistance, these people of the captive nations must know that they have not been abandoned. They must have the reassurance of the free world that they have not been written off as a lost cause. To this end, Captive Nations Week has made a vital contribution. It serves as an excellent means of focusing the world's attention on the plight of these people and give the American people an opportunity to manifest their concern.

A NEW REPUBLICAN POLICY OF DYNAMIC INDEPENDENCE

(Testimony of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Georgetown University, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, before the Republican platform committee, Miami Beach, July 30, 1968)

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members, the time has come for the Republican Party to chart a new course in our foreign affairs. This course must be primarily founded on an expansive knowledge of the Soviet Union, courage to utilize such knowledge, and a national will to uphold a single standard of morality and principle in our dealings with the really prime enemy of our country. What we have been witnessing in this decade is the very negation of these criteria and, behind the Grand Illusion of Peace, a steady deterioration of the American posture in the world at large. The present course, paved by mythical preconceptions, a protracted obscurantism, and thus fear regarding the main contender for world domination, will inevitably lead to more wars, wasteful American sacrifices, and a further eclipse of American power.

A new Republican policy of dynamic independence—one that will dynamize the right things that have made this Nation the greatest in the modern world—would prevent further wars, restore the badly mauled American image and, for human freedom and justice, maximize the uses of the only real power worth talking about, American power itself. More than anything else, this truly innovative policy would prepare us as fitting heirs to celebrate with clear consciences and pure spirit the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution and our Declaration of Independence, only eight years away.

Concentrating on the basic factors and causes in the world struggle, not the secondary and tertiary ones that Moscow steers us into, this policy is justified both, negatively, by the failures of the present Administration and, positively, by needs for our security, peace, and victory in this cumulative struggle. The Administration's failures, which constitute serious points of indictment, are as follows:

(1) It has pursued a confetti diplomacy in regard to the main enemy, which can be accurately depicted as the international dimension of the credibility gap. The whole train of paper-making—the Test Ban treaty, Consular Convention, Outer Space treaty, the Non-Proliferation one, and even the Moscow-New York flight run—are so much confetti on the scale of fundamental problems, serving to hoodwink our people as to the harsh realities in the Red Empire and the real threats to our security. The Consular treaty, as written, doesn't even make semantic sense. These superficialities tend, in the myopic tradition of the Roosevelt Administration over two decades ago, to convey an

implicit partnership between Independent America and Imperio-Colonialist Moscow. None of these treaties is of any concrete net advantage to us, and each is of nothing-to-lose-much-to-gain advantage to Moscow. The confetti helps to enshroud the real enemy of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism and its communist weapons which are dramatically at work today in Czechoslovakia.

(2) In its cowering appeasement of Moscow, the Administration has systematically downgraded the captive nations, the peoples themselves, in favor of a self-defeating bridges of understanding" policy conducting to the entrenchment of Red totalitarian regimes. One need only read President Johnson's Captive Nations Week proclamations to notice the detachment of the Secretary of State's signature and, in the 1968 one, the American people aren't even invited to participate in the annual observance, where heretofore they were.

(3) The Administration has frustrated along a broad spectrum any consideration in favor of the independence of the captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union, which make up a majority of the population. With its double-standard morality, it has cast aside this key concept of the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR—the key to ending Moscow's indirect aggressions in Vietnam, the Korean area, the Middle East, through Havana in Latin America and, indeed, in our own country—for a working partnership with the world's worst imperialist system in false pursuit of "non-confrontation and world peace."

(4) With no comprehension of the chief psycho-political warfare being waged against us, it has insularly blocked the passage of the Freedom Academy bill which would equip Americans and others to cope with this form of revolutionary warfare. This despite the fact that a majority of the House Rules Committee is in favor of it.

(5) Although a new generation of Americans has emerged with little or no understanding of how the Red Empire has developed, the Administration has also resisted the creation of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations. Here, too, in what is supposed to be "the democratic process," a substantial majority in the Rules Committee sees the urgent need of such a committee.

(6) The ineptitude of the Administration has also been reflected by its virtual silence in this International Human Rights Year concerning the deprived rights of peoples in the USSR and elsewhere in the Red Empire; its pressures for liberalized East-West trade, repeating the errors of the 30's; and its ineffectual uses of the VOA, the U.N. and other media in the interests of world freedom, particularly during this Czecho-Slovak crisis.

The needs for our security, peace and victory in this cumulative struggle can in fundamental part be satisfied by adopting the following as planks in the Republican Party Platform:

(1) the declaration of a new Republican policy of dynamic independence, applicable on the basis of a one-standard morality to all areas of the world, particularly the USSR;

(2) the promise to conduct for the first time in our history a full-scale review of U.S. policy toward the USSR (Mr. Fulbright has been challenged on this and fears it);

(3) specific support for the passage of the Freedom Academy bill, even to prepare for political warfare on our own terrain;

(4) also specific support for the creation of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations (Let us uphold the democratic process); and

(5) in clear repudiation of the Democratic Administration's policy of silence and self-paralysis, a courageous reaffirmation of the Party's established stand toward all of the captive nations including 17 million North Vietnamese;

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks September 11, 1968

"In the spirit of dynamic independence, Republicans reaffirm their traditional commitment to a course leading to the genuine freedom and independence of the Communist-dominated nations of Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America, including the peoples of Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia and its Serbian, Croatian and Slovene peoples, Cuba, mainland China, North Vietnam, and many others."

"In this International Human Rights Year, we condemn the persecution of Russian, Ukrainian and other non-Russian intellectuals in the USSR and of minorities, such as the Jews, within Communist borders."

Ladies and gentlemen, as I have quoted in my current book *The Vulnerable Russians*, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." Silence, myopia, and fear are of the species of nothing which we can ill afford.

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Union July 16, 1968]

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IS MADE MEANINGLESS
(By Dumitru Dantelpoi)

The 10th Captive Nations Week is being observed this week, but one wonders why.

In 1959 a joint resolution in Congress proclaimed the third week in July Captive Nations Week, "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all captive nations in the world."

The first presidential proclamation signed by President Eisenhower made it clear which these nations were.

It spoke of "many nations throughout the world have been made captive by the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Soviet communism."

It appealed to Americans "to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the peoples of the captive nations."

The Russians were furious. Their vehement protests indicated they were hurt and hurt badly by the action.

But that was 10 years ago. Since 1961, the Kennedy-Johnson resolutions have been so watered down that they can apply to any country.

President Johnson, in his proclamations, does not even mention the Soviet Union or communism.

This attitude, of course, reflects the President's policy of detente with the Communist leaders.

Just how far we have drifted since 1959 is demonstrated in a recent review of U.S. foreign policy by Eugene Rostow, under secretary of state for political affairs.

"We were and are opposed to communism, and concerned about its spread," he said. But since 1945 "the idea of using the threat of force, or our atomic monopoly to press the Soviet fulfillment of its agreements at Yalta and Potsdam was literally unthinkable."

"We did, of course, resist Communist efforts to extend what Churchill first called the Iron Curtain," Rostow said. "But we did not attempt to intervene on the other side of that line—either in East Germany in 1953 or Hungary in 1956 . . . we have no design against the political system which exists in North Vietnam."

It may be pertinent to recall that Vice President Richard Nixon advocated American help to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters in 1956.

In the last year much has been made of "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia and of "an independent attitude" in Rumania. Each small gain in a Communist state is something to cheer about, but these are still captive nations in which basic human rights are denied to all people.

[From the WACL Bulletin, August 1968]

A WORD ON THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

(By Dr. Juitsu Kitaoka, APACIL and WACL Japan Chapter)

We are happy to note a step forward taken this year for the liberation of captive nations. On the other hand, we cannot but feel indignation over the Soviet persecution and suppression of writers and other intellectuals in the Ukraine. The whole world must cry protest to this.

We regret, too, that the United States, the leader of the free world, has shown lukewarm timidity in resisting the aggression of North Vietnam and the Vietcong. This fact is quite clear: if the USA gives up South Vietnam or recognizes Red China, as some of her statesmen advocate, not only will the captive nations be further oppressed but also the present free nations of Asia will be enslaved and reduced into captive nations by Communist aggression.

We, therefore, strongly urge the USA and all other free nations to unite in supporting the liberation movement of the subjugated nations and in defending the free peoples against the Communists' direct and indirect aggression.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR. KU CHENG-KANG, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE, ON SOVIET INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. The armed invasion against Czechoslovakia by Soviet Russia and her satellite nations of East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria fully reflects the fact that the internal divisive movement and the crisis of a split within the Communist empire have developed to such an extent that Soviet Russia had to run the risk of facing unpredictable consequences, by resorting to armed suppressions. With the collapse and disintegration of the Communist empire approaching, Soviet Russia had no alternative but to use this last resort to save a rapidly deteriorating situation. We are convinced that history will prove that Soviet Russia's invasion against Czechoslovakia signifies the downfall and disintegration of Communism.

2. Soviet Russia's open invasion against Czechoslovakia shattered the lies of the so-called "internationalism" and "peaceful co-existence." Since Soviet Russia found it incompatible to get along even with a member of the Communist Bloc like Czechoslovakia, how can the free world expect her to abandon her design of communizing the world. In the past, international appeasers had thought that a "bridge" could be established with Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communists in culture and trade in order to improve the relations between the Communist empire and the free world. Such an illusion has been crushed by the iron heels of the invading Soviet troops. Peoples in the world can, through the outrageous Soviet actions, understand that the basic nature of Communism remains unchanged. This is true of the Soviet regime, and especially true of the puppet Chinese Communist regime.

3. Soviet invasion against Czechoslovakia has told the world, efforts of peoples behind the Iron Curtain in seeking freedom must not lack the support of external forces. The hesitant and timid attitude of the free world at the time of the Czech crisis was tantamount to encouraging Soviet Russia to use brutal force against Czechoslovakia in the end. Peoples throughout the world ought to learn this lesson and not to entertain any thought of pacification or appeasement with either Soviet Russia or the Chinese Communists.

4. In the face of outrageous Soviet armed invasion against Czechoslovakia, all righteous and peace-loving peoples in the entire world should be united and, through various means, take all possible actions to support the Czech people in their struggles against tyranny. In upholding justice and peace in the world,

the United Nations, in particular, should pass resolutions condemning Soviet Russia as the aggressor, adopt effective sanctions against Soviet Russia's outrageous actions which have undermined the charter of the United Nations, and force Soviet Russia to withdraw her forces in order to restore the territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia and the complete freedom of her people.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON REITERATES HIS PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE TO THE 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1968

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was again my pleasure to be in attendance at the American Legion Convention in New Orleans, La., when President Lyndon B. Johnson addressed the delegates on Tuesday, September 10. I believe that the President was more forceful than ever in the presentation of his speech in which he once more outlined the position of his administration and our country in the role of a world leader and our quest for a lasting peace.

The President's speech follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE 50TH ANNUAL AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1968

Mr. Chairman, Commander Galbraith, Senator Ellender, Congressman Teague, distinguished members of the American Legion and Ladies Auxiliary, my fellow Americans:

I am deeply touched and very grateful for your thoughtfulness and for the presentation of this award, on behalf of the men who have demonstrated their love of country.

Today, I have come here to your convention to speak with you in a keynote talk about world peace—about your President's efforts to achieve it—the progress we have made—as well as the tasks that lie ahead.

It was 50 years ago this very month that the eyes of the world were turned on the efforts of the American doughboys to reach a railroad running across France, which happened to be the main supply line, at that time of the German Army.

I remember then, as a 10-year-old boy, how we followed the news of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in that fall of the year 1918.

Some of you in this room no doubt fought through that battle.

Some of you were there, two months later, when the first world war in history was brought to an end.

Now we know how brief the illusion of peace was, on that Armistice Day a half century ago. In the course of five stormy decades, we have learned how carefully peace must be built in a complex and dangerous world—as well as how well peace must be guarded.

World War I had been ignited by a very small flame in the Balkans. That was our first lesson. Others followed in rapid profusion:

We saw depressions leap continents. We saw democracy weakened and break under their weight.

We witnessed the rise of dictators and watched aggressors stalk across borders.

We fought through the Second World War which came in the wake of their bootmarks—and before the dust of war had