

ments require many hours of work in locked-door sessions on Capitol Hill and on-the-spot committee investigations.

Because so much time must be spent in Washington, I initiated a practice 14 years ago of taking a traveling office to the various communities of the 23d district. This method of meeting with the public is tremendously popular and gives me an excellent opportunity to discuss and learn at first hand the opinions and individual needs of the people.

This year I plan to take the traveling office to the 23d district during the weeks of October 7 and October 14 to make myself available to meet personally with every resident who can conveniently arrange to visit me.

I wish to emphasize that these are not group meetings but office conferences for individuals which will enable each person to discuss his or her views and problems, privately with me.

No appointments are necessary and I not only welcome but urge citizens to meet with me on the date and at the scheduled location most convenient to them.

Every resident of the 23d district is cordially invited to sit down and talk over issues of national concern, to discuss any problems they may have involving the Federal Government, or just to get better acquainted. The knowledge obtained from such meetings will enable me to better represent the people of the 23d district in Congress.

I am most grateful for the splendid cooperation of the many officials who are making meeting places available as an aid in rendering this public service.

Following is the traveling office schedule:

TRAVELING OFFICE SCHEDULE

[Time indicated is p.m.]

Fairview Park, Riveredge, Fairview Park City Hall, 20777 Lorain Road, Monday, Oct. 7, 2 to 4:30.

Rocky River, Rocky City Hall, 21012 Hillard Blvd., Monday, Oct. 7, 6:30 to 9.

Berea, Middleburg Heights, Berea City Hall, 11 Tract Street, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 2 to 4:30.

North Olmsted, Olmsted Township, Olmsted Falls, Westview, North Olmsted City Hall, 5206 Dover Center Road, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 6:30 to 9.

Westlake, Westlake City Hall, Dover Center Road and Hilliard Blvd., Wednesday, Oct. 9, 2 to 4:30.

Bay Village, Bay Village City Hall, 350 Dover Center Road, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 6:30 to 9.

Parma Heights, Parma Heights City Hall, 6281 Pearl Road, Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 to 4:30.

Parma, Parma Memorial Hall, 6617 Ridge Road, Thursday, October 10, 6:30 to 9.

Lakewood, Lakewood City Hall, 12650 Detroit Avenue, Friday, Oct. 11, 2 to 4:30.

Ward 4, Cleveland; Ward 1, precincts R and T, Cleveland; Ward 33 precincts GG, HH, II, Cleveland, Newton D. Baker School, 3690 West 159th Street, Cleveland, Friday, Oct. 11, 7 to 9.

Independence, Seven Hills, Valley View, Independence City Hall, 6675 Brecksville Road, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2 to 4:30.

Maple Heights, Maple Heights City Hall, 5353 Lee Road, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 6:30 to 9.

Bedford, Bedford Heights, Oakwood, Walton Hills, Bedford City Hall, 65 Columbus Street, Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 to 4:30.

Warrensville Heights, Warrensville Township, North Randall, Warrensville Heights City Hall, 4301 Warrensville Center Road, Thursday, Oct. 17, 6:30 to 9.

Solon, Glenwillow, Solon City Hall, 6315 SOM Center Road, Friday, Oct. 18, 2 to 4:30
 Chagrin Falls, Chagrin Falls Township, Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls Village Hall, 21 West Washington Street, Friday, Oct. 18, 6:30 to 9.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks and to include extraneous material, I include my newsletter to my constituents of July 25, 1968, as follows:

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON BY CONGRESSMAN
 GEORGE HANSEN, OF IDAHO

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 25.—The United States Supreme Court has been the subject of great controversy since Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice. Social-political decisions of the so-called "Warren Court" have been severely criticized for deviating from constitutional principles. Associate Justice Hugo L. Black said recently:

"The courts are given power to interpret the Constitution and laws, which means to explain and expound, not to alter, amend or remake. Judges take an oath to support the Constitution as it is, not as they think it should be. I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that, consistent with that oath, a judge can arrogate to himself a power to 'adapt the Constitution to new times.'

"But adherence to the Constitution as written does not mean we are controlled by the dead. It means we are controlled by the Constitution, truly a living document. For it contains within itself a lasting recognition that it should be changed to meet new demands, new conditions, new times. It provides the means to achieve these changes through the amendment process in Article V."

And the Constitution—the "truly living document"—has been changed 25 times by the amendment process. Indeed, to show how it can be changed "to meet new demands, new conditions, new times", one amendment, the 18th, was later repealed by the 21st.

Probably more than any other Justice, Warren has been guilty of violating Justice Black's precept: "Judges take an oath to support the Constitution as it is, not as they think it should be."

The Supreme Court is not answerable to the people as are the legislative and executive departments. The public, when displeased with the Supreme Court, may change Presidents, the appointing power, but a new President can do nothing until there is a vacancy.

It is quite possible that a President will be elected this fall who has an entirely different philosophy than that of President Johnson. Sensing this, the aging Earl Warren has submitted his resignation, contingent upon his successor being confirmed now by the Senate. His resignation is an obvious effort to thwart the will of the people and shows his complete contempt for them and for the constitutional system of government which our forefathers gave to us. He is attempting to perpetuate in the Supreme Court his own particular social and political philosophies—philosophies repugnant to a great many Americans.

Under the circumstances the Senate should not confirm President Johnson's appointment of Associate Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice, nor should it confirm the appointment of Judge Homer Thornberry to fill the vacant seat. Their qualifications aside, the Senate should not allow itself to be dictated to by the whims of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

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AMERICAN CZECHOSLOVAKS URGE UNITED STATES TO PLACE CURRENT CZECHOSLOVAK SITUATION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. After centuries of foreign domination the people of this nation again knew liberty. In 1918 Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination was ascendant. This great ideal, so essential to real freedom, has since often been threatened by would-be aggressors. Today it is again imperiled in the land where the Czech and the Slovak have found common nationhood.

Many from these lands came here in the past to add their fiber to the fabric of America. They and their children have been honest, diligent, and patriotic Americans. We have been proud and fortunate to have this vital segment of the American family in our midst. Though these fine people have become totally imbued with the spirit of the United States, one of their most cherished characteristics is that they have remained mindful of that noble and ancient heritage beyond the sea. Americans of Czech and Slovak descent have maintained a justifiable pride in their culture and an understandable interest in the affairs of the land of their ancestors.

Soviet overtures threatening the security of the recently liberalized regime in Prague have caused concern around the world. These events, Mr. Speaker, have rekindled the pride and fired the interest of Czechoslovak Americans. In a protest, profound in its truth, eloquent in its fervor, and ironically fitting in this anniversary year, the Czechoslovak National Council of America has given voice to thoughts common to all lovers of freedom in this critical state of affairs.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I recommend this document for the careful consideration of my colleagues and ask its insertion in the RECORD:

AMERICAN CZECHOSLOVAKS URGE UNITED STATES TO PLACE CURRENT CZECHOSLOVAK SITUATION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Tens of thousands of Americans of Czechoslovak descent, while preparing for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, to be held on a national scale in Washington, D.C., on October 18 through 20, 1968, and in hundreds of communities throughout the country one week later, have followed with great concern and apprehension the most recent developments in Czechoslovakia.

Cheered at first by the liberalization and democratization measures adopted by the new leadership of the Communist party in Czechoslovakia, which gave rise to hopes that after twenty years of tyrannical over-rule by hard line Communists completely subservient to the dictates of Moscow, the peoples of Czechoslovakia might enjoy much greater freedoms in the future, Americans of Czechoslovak descent now are gravely concerned

that the freedoms attained under this liberalization program will again be forcefully taken away from the Czechoslovak peoples through possible military intervention by the Soviet Union.

Americans of Czechoslovak descent support fully the statement by British Foreign Secretary Stewart that the Soviet Union keep its hands off the present Czechoslovak liberalizing government and that it should not interfere in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. His statement that it is "not for us or for anyone else except the people of Czechoslovakia (to determine its internal affairs)" echoes the demands voiced for many years that the peoples of Czechoslovakia and of other captive nations be granted the opportunity through the medium of free elections to determine their own national destiny.

The Czechoslovak National Council of America, acting on behalf of twenty-five organizations of people of Czechoslovak descent in the United States and throughout the free world who are jointly participating in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, has sent Secretary of State Dean Rusk the following telegram:

We are at present witnessing undisguised preparations for an open military aggression by the USSR. Against Czechoslovakia. If this intervention is permitted to succeed without effective opposition from any quarter other than some Communist states and parties, the usefulness of the United Nations will be terminated, the basis of our foreign policy will have been proven erroneous and the credibility of our posture will be undermined in the eyes of the world.

We therefore urge that, beside other proper steps, the United States place the Czechoslovak situation before the security council in order to mobilize world opinion and to demonstrate our faith in the principles we proclaim.

Czechoslovak National Council of America, Dr. Mikulas Ferjencik, vice-president, James V. Krakora, secretary.

By this action, Americans of Czechoslovak descent, who contributed so greatly to the establishment of the free and independent Republic of Czechoslovakia, have proven again their devotion and dedication to the American principles of freedom and justice, and the inherent right of a people to self-determination of its own national destiny.

THE SKY IS FILLING UP

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Sun-Times recently carried an excellent editorial dealing with the mounting problem of sky congestion at major airports.

I call this editorial to the attention of my colleagues as follows:

THE SKY IS FILLING UP

Congestion at major airports has become the rule rather than an exception in recent months. Delays of an hour or more in taking off and landing have not been uncommon.

There are several reasons for the delays. The air controllers, who are government employees with the responsibility of regulating aircraft departures and landings, say they are understaffed and overworked. They have called attention to their grievance by requiring aircraft to maintain maximum distances from each other no matter how good

the weather, thus slowing down the landings and takeoffs.

The airlines have contributed to the delays by scheduling large numbers of flights in and out of major cities at hours most attractive to the business traveler. Other factors, such as weather, runway repairs (a special cause of congestion at O'Hare) and the use of airports by private planes all contribute to the congestion.

Those who are responsible for the delays should take action to remedy the situation. The Federal Aviation Administration should hire more air controllers. The airlines should readjust their schedules so planes can be moved with a maximum of safety and a minimum of inconvenience to the passengers. And those who use the airlines for business and pleasure should realize that some inconvenience is a small price to pay for maximum safety.

The margin of safety in air travel diminishes sharply when planes are stacked up over airports. Action to end the unnecessary congestion should be taken at once.

RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL BY U.S. CITIZENS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last winter started hearings on S. 2766, a bill placing restrictions on travel to certain countries. H.R. 14670 is in the House Judiciary Committee.

Prof. Hiram Hilty was unable to present testimony on behalf of the Friends Committee on National Legislation because the hearings were discontinued.

I believe, however, that the statement prepared by Professor Hilty deserves wide attention. Therefore, I include it with my remarks, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF HIRAM H. HILTY IN BEHALF OF THE FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN OPPOSITION TO S. 2766, A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO RESTRICT THE TRAVEL OF U.S. CITIZENS AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES, MARCH 27, 1968

My name is Hiram H. Hilty. I am Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professor of Spanish at Guilford College, in North Carolina. I am appearing today for the Friends Committee on National Legislation, an organization which has been bringing concerns of Friends (commonly called Quakers) before governmental agencies since 1943. The Committee does not speak officially for all Friends, but provides opportunity for members of the Society of Friends and others to give expression to their convictions concerning legislation of special humanitarian or religious interest.

I am here to testify very strongly against the Administration's bill, S. 2766. S. 2766 assumes that the travel arrangements of American citizens are no longer a matter of personal preference, but a tool of U.S. foreign policy. Yet freedom of movement, in our view, is a basic right of our Democratic society—as basic as freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom of the press. It is not a privilege to be granted at the discretion of the U.S. Government. Furthermore, Quakers firmly believe that intervisitations across national and cultural lines can help build that understanding and tolerance which are an

essential ingredient of peace. In keeping with this view, we believe Americans should be encouraged to travel abroad, and non-Americans, of whatever political persuasion, should be encouraged to come to the United States, so that we can learn from each other.

I should like to expand on the above points by speaking specifically to what I feel have been the adverse effects of current restrictions on travel to Cuba. My concern for this Island grows out of the fact that in addition to my professional duties, I am a recorded minister in the Religious Society of Friends, and served my church in Cuba in religious and educational work from 1943 to 1948. I have revisited that Island seven times since returning to this country in 1948. Four of these visits have been made since the Revolutionary Government came to power in 1959. In 1963, at a time when travel to Cuba was already restricted, the Department of State issued special permission to me and three other Quakers to accompany a shipment of medical supplies and food to that country following the devastation of Hurricane Flora. Again in 1966 the Department issued permission for me to make a fraternal visit to Cuba for the Friends World Committee.

THE FAILURE AND THE ANTIHUMANITARIANISM OF U.S. CUBAN POLICY

According to a State Department release of December 1966, travel restrictions "may also have important effects in promoting U.S. national interest and achieving our foreign policy goals. For example, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of American States, and the judgment of that body that the Communist regime in Cuba is openly committed to subversion in the hemisphere, U.S. policy toward Cuba has been one of political, economic and social isolation. Our travel restrictions to this area have been an important element in this policy."

I should like to suggest that the U.S. isolation policy brought consequences quite different from those intended:

Sanctions have strengthened the Castro regime. Laying aside for the moment the unhappy dilemmas created by the Cold War, one must always remember the natural and traditional relations which Cuba has always maintained with this portion of the continent. Even before her independence from Spain, her commerce with the United States exceeded that with Spain herself. In the republican period, trade with this country grew enormously and steadily. The sudden cancellation of the Cuban sugar quota by the United States in 1960, and the suspension of all commercial relations, inevitably brought severe injury to the Cuban economy. That was the intention. Despite massive effort, the Soviet bloc has only been partially successful in relieving this condition. But note that the Revolutionary Government did not fall. On the contrary, a beleaguered government was able to improve its psychological position by blaming its troubles, even those stemming from its own defects, on the perfidious Americans. At the moment of the Bay of Pigs invasion, this was an important reason why the people did not join the invaders as the latter had hoped they would.

Sanctions have tightened ties with the Communist bloc instead of loosening them. The imposition of sanctions drove the Cuban government to utter and complete dependence on the Communist bloc countries. If the regime were to survive, it had no other choice. And despite daily predictions to the contrary, it did survive to this day, nine years after its inception. The extreme danger in which the Cuban government found itself after the Bay of Pigs invasion caused it to demand missiles for defense from the Soviet Union, leading to the very dangerous missile crisis of 1962. Again, the Revolutionary Government survived.

Sanctions have encouraged imposition of restrictions on civil liberties in Cuba. The