

SECRET

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Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
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25X1 4. [] called to report that he had been asked by a contact in the Library of Congress to identify the laws supporting current congressional committee oversight of the Agency. I recommended that he avoid any detailed discussion and simply refer to the Legislative Reorganization Act and the fact that the Agency's enabling legislation has for some time been within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committees of both Houses. I suggested that if his contact wanted further information concerning this matter, the staffs of the Armed Services Committees be contacted, and if he wanted information on other laws affecting the Agency, that [] Associate General Counsel, be contacted.

25X1 5. [] Called William Shaw, Research Director, House Internal Security Committee, and told him that we did not have any unclassified compilation concerning political kidnappings but that he might want to contact the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for a report put out under Senator Dodd's auspices in 1964 to serve as a case example.

25X1 6. [] In response to his call I met with Representative Richard H. Ichord (D., Mo.) and scheduled a meeting for Monday to brief him on the various Warren Commission documents requested in his letter of 21 March. 25X1 Representative Ichord noted that he had delayed quite a bit in setting up the meeting but he has been pressed on other matters. [] has been advised. See Journal of 10 and 11 April 1972.

25X1 7. [] In response to her call met with Miss Dorothy Fosdick, Staff Director, Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations, and briefed her on various Soviet naval units operating in Cuban waters including the G-class diesel-powered ballistic missile submarine. In response to her question whether the presence of the G-class submarine is in keeping with our understanding with the Soviet Union, I told Miss Fosdick that this question is one that she would have to refer to the Department of State. As usual the meeting was most cordial and friendly.

25X1 8. [] Representative Frank Bow (R., Ohio) was away from the city during the afternoon. I am to call his office on Monday to arrange a time for meeting after his return.

SECRET

U.S. Says Soviet Submarine Carrying Missiles Visits Cuba

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — A Soviet submarine carrying three ballistic missiles recently entered a port on Cuba's north coast, the Defense Department announced today.

Defense officials said that the submarine was of a class known as Golf II, diesel-powered, and that her three missiles, of the type known as Serb, each had a range of 650 miles.

Military intelligence specialists said that this was the first time that this class of submarine, equipped with missiles of "relatively long range," had been detected in Cuban waters. The submarine reportedly put into Nipe Bay in the northeast of the island about 50 miles north of Santiago de Cuba.

"This looks like steady escalation," one official said. "All that's left now is for them to bring in a nuclear sub with ballistic missiles and they'll be crowding the so-called 'understanding' between us."

'Explanation' Asked

Representative Dantt B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, said that the "continuing penetration" of the Caribbean by the Soviet Union was "especially disturbing since it comes on the eve of the President's trip to Moscow."

"Congress and the American people were reassured that there was an 'understanding' between us and the Soviet Union over the introduction of offensive strategic weapons into Cuba," Mr. Fascell said. "The President owes Congress and the American people a fuller explanation of what such an 'understanding' means — if anything."

Jerry W. Friedheim, a Pentagon press officer, declined to discuss whether the appearance of the submarine in Cuban waters violated the "understanding." He said he could not add to what President Nixon had said early in 1971.

On Jan. 11, 1971, in a television interview, Mr. Nixon re-

called that President Kennedy had worked out an "understanding" in 1962 "that the Russians would not put any offensive missiles into Cuba."

That understanding had been "expanded" in October, 1970, Mr. Nixon said, when the Soviet Union agreed not to set up a naval base into Cuba. The new "understanding" was negotiated after the Soviet had been detected installing equipment of nuclear submarines in Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba.

"In the event that nuclear submarines were serviced either in Cuba or from Cuba," Mr. Nixon declared, "that would be a violation of the understanding."

Defense officials said that a Soviet tender had also recently arrived at Nipe on what appeared to be a training mission. They also noted that since March there had been two Soviet destroyers and a naval tanker in Cuban waters.

The success of the Band has been made possible through the cooperation and interest of the parents, its Director, Mrs. Margaret Williams, and her Assistants, Mrs. Miriam Weinstein and Miss Dianne Richardson.

The Band is an activity of the Workshops, Incorporated, Birmingham, Alabama, a facility for the rehabilitation, training and employment of the physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped.

ALLEY CAT BAND

Maestro: Bobby Strong.
Fiddles (tubs): Pat Baker, Sid Thomas.
Banjos (rub boards): Rickey Parker, Billy Pierce, Norman Staab.
Strings (ironing board): Judy Hunnicutt, Joy Loerch.
Bass fiddle: Ernestine Holtsford.
Tambourine: Marvin Coplon.
Tone bells: Kathy Lay.
Organists: Beverly Ivey, Jessie Holt.
Kazoos: Juanita Lewis, Pam Wilson.
Vocalists: Juanita Lewis, Pam Wilson, Teresa Glasscock, Norman Staab.
Drums: Freddie Watson, Kenneth Vickers.
Bongos: James Doyle, Kathy Lay, Judy Weinstein.
Claves: Lee Davis, Marvin Coplon, Pam Wilson, Juanita Lewis.

SOVIET MISSILE SUB IN CUBA

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Defense Department has just announced that a Soviet missile carrying submarine, conventionally powered, is now visiting Nipe Bay in Cuba. This is not the first time a missile carrying submarine has called at a Cuban port but up until today, the Soviet submarines have not carried strategic missiles. The G-II class submarine now in Cuba carries three missiles which can be launched while submerged and which can carry nuclear weapons for a distance of 650 miles.

The fact that the Soviet Union is upping the ante in its continuing penetration of the Caribbean area is especially disturbing since it comes on the eve of the President's trip to Moscow. Since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis the American people have felt safer because they have believed there were no offensive strategic weapons systems in Cuba. This notion was reinforced following the secrecy cloaked crisis of 1970 over the possible construction of a strategically significant Soviet submarine base in Cuba. Following that crisis the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Congress, and the American people were reassured that there was "understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union over the introduction of offensive strategic weapons into Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, in the light of today's announcement I believe the President owes Congress and the American people a fuller explanation of what such "understanding" means, if anything.

TAX RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS OF CRIME AND FOR CRIME PREVENTION

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman LESTER L. WOLFF and I are introducing a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for theft losses sustained by individuals, for amounts paid to protect against theft, and for medical expenses caused by criminal conduct.

Under present tax law, theft losses are deductible only to the extent that the loss from each theft exceeds \$100. H.R. 14805 would permit the taxpayer to aggregate and deduct theft losses of more than \$100 a year if these losses are reported to the police. This provision is designed to assist low- and middle-income taxpayers who are repeatedly victims of crime but who do not have valuables of significant worth so that the financial loss incurred in any single incident would be valued in excess of \$100. Studies have shown that the highest rate of crime victimization occurs in the lower income groups. Under this bill, theft losses in excess of \$100 a theft would, of course, continue to be deductible.

H.R. 14805 also provides for a deduction of amounts paid during the taxable year for locks, burglar alarms or other warning devices, or similar items for protection against theft, to the extent such amounts do not exceed \$300—\$150 in the case of a married couple filing separate returns.

There is an old maxim "to prevent a theft is easier than to catch a thief." Most crimes occur where police patrols are not located; namely, indoors. Burglary is America's most common crime. Nationally, some 2.2 million residential and business burglaries occur a year. The deduction allowed by this proposal will provide an incentive to homeowners to equip homes with protective burglar alarms, warning devices and locks which will help reduce the number of burglaries in homes.

Although it has been said that no lock will stop a thief determined to get into your home, it is also true that the more difficult you make their efforts to enter, the less likely they are to try. Good quality locks should be installed on all entrance doors and windows. The cheapest kinds of locks can be released by inserting a piece of celluloid or other thin material between the edge of the door and the jamb. A low quality chain lock will give way easily to the force of a man's body applied against the door. The typical fastener on a sash window can be easily opened with a knife. It behooves all of us to take the necessary steps to replace these devices which are an open invitation to even the most unskilled burglar.

Mortise locks, cylinder locks, and vertical bolt locks for doors and key locks for windows are the kinds of devices we should install. Even the professional thief who is skilled at jimmying and picking a lock would probably move on to another easier target if these quality devices are used, unless the stakes were extremely high. These devices should certainly be proof against the unskilled novice.

More sophisticated protection is provided by burglar alarm devices or systems. These would certainly be worth

the investment if your possessions are valuable. As in the case of locks, these devices vary in quality and type. The simplest detect an intruder trying to enter a home through a door or window and sound an alarm. Others feature motion detectors of various types which use electric eyes, laser beams and the like and give warning even before a burglar attempts to enter a home. This bill will enable the taxpayer who has paid several hundred dollars for such a system, perhaps in lieu of a television set or a vacation, to deduct up to \$300 of its cost in computing his income tax.

No deduction will be allowed under this bill for any amounts paid for weapons or for hiring of protective personnel, such as detective agencies and professional guards. Unless you know exactly what you are doing, weapons used for defense can be wrested away and used against you. Also, we are all keenly aware of the numerous tragic accidents which have occurred in homes where members of families and friends have been killed or injured because weapons are available. The thrust of this bill is primarily aimed at low and middle-income homeowners who would be unable financially to hire professional protective personnel.

To further assist low- and middle-income taxpayers the deductions permitted by this bill will be available whether the taxpayer itemizes deductions or uses the standard deduction. The standard deduction has been increased for 1972 and subsequent years to 15 percent of adjusted gross income with a ceiling of \$2,000. As a result the number of taxpayers using the standard deduction is expected to increase.

Finally, H.R. 14805 provides that the full cost of medical expenses resulting from a criminal assault be allowed as a deduction. This provision would also allow a deduction for funeral expenses if the criminal assault should cause the death of the victim.

Under present tax law medical and dental expenses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 3 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. Funeral expenses may not be deducted at all.

The medical costs to the innocent victim of violent crime can be staggering. This financial burden plus the mental anguish and physical pain suffered by the individual can be truly unbearable. Simple compassion dictates that we at least take steps to remedy that part of the suffering we can. So often the victims of criminal violence are those who are without resources and insurance. Even when the victim has insurance it is often insufficient to cover full medical costs.

Too often the victim of crime is overlooked or forgotten. It is ironic that our society has shown more concern for the criminals than to their victims. The only recourse the victim has is to sue the criminal for his medical expenses. This procedure is usually futile because most criminals do not have the financial resources required to compensate a victim. This bill provides a meaningful method of alleviating the burden of the innocent victim of crime. To prevent abuse, this

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televised depictions of the President's trip to China—as for that matter all broadcasts of the President in his Presidential capacity may be expected to be so simultaneously carried so there will be no available competition to “turn off to” at such time.

Voters' time is therefore and herein-after referred to as “simultaneous time.”

This bill will therefore accomplish three important things: First, it provides “significant” presidential and vice presidential candidates a guaranteed basic access to the immensely influential broadcast media.

Regardless of his success in attracting news coverage or his ability to buy time, an important candidate will be assured of meaningful exposure to the voters. To achieve this goal, the bill provides that candidates be given time on all television stations, radio stations, and CATV systems simultaneously. A candidate's appearance would be broadcast over every television and radio facility in the United States, including network outlets, independent and noncommercial stations, and CATV systems at the same time in each community. Candidates of the two major parties would receive six one-half-hour segments of this time; candidates of smaller parties would receive lesser periods of time.

Any presidential candidate supported by a meaningful segment of the population would have access to every television and radio household. His potential audience will be every American home. During the broadcast periods devoted to the candidates, any television and radio set turned on anywhere in a given time zone would bring a potential President or Vice President to his constituency, without competition from standard programming. Together, Americans could make judgments about the men who would lead them.

The simultaneous carriage of a presidential candidate's appearance is appropriate in view of the seriousness of the presidential race. Moreover, in recent years politicians and media experts have noted that when Democratic candidates appear on the screen, Democratic voters watch, while Republicans switch to an entertainment program on another channel; when Republicans appear, the Democrats switch channels. Many voters, whatever their affiliation, switch to another channel when any candidate appears because they assume they will be uninterested in what follows. Simultaneous carriage, however, will increase the voter's exposure to new views and new positions he might otherwise unconsciously avoid. In 1960, for example, when Kennedy and Nixon debated on all three networks and many independent stations simultaneously, the average audience was estimated at 71 million. The direct and regular confrontation with the candidates will give voters a sense of direct participation in presidential policies which most will welcome.

Second, the bill will provide basic media access with none of the financial pressure on a candidate ordinarily associated with the purchase of large amounts of broadcast time. The candidate's exposure will be paid for by the

Federal Government, not the candidate or his supporters. Since this time was for the public's benefit, the public should bear the cost. At the same time, the broadcast licensee who utilizes a public resource has at the very least an obligation not to profit from the candidate's exposure. Thus, broadcasters and cable operators would be paid for the time at a rate not to exceed 50 percent of their commercial rate card. The cost of this basic access is estimated to be about \$4 to \$5 million for presidential and vice-presidential candidates every 4 years. This is less than the cost to send a postcard to everyone who voted in the 1968 election.

Third, the bill does much to insure that television and radio will be used to promote public understanding of important campaign issues. The time given candidates is “voters' time” because it belongs not to the candidates, the parties or the broadcasters, but to the public. So that the public time will not be wasted with flashy films or candidate-produced variety shows, the bill requires that its use substantially involve the live appearance of the candidates and that formats be utilized which will promote rational political discussion, illuminate campaign issues, and give the audience insight into the abilities and personal qualities of the candidates.

Voters' time will not enable a candidate to engage in a mass media charade, but instead will provide the public with a more accurate view of his qualifications for office. The provision of simultaneous access to all of the broadcast media for important presidential and vice presidential candidates without a corresponding financial burden and in a format intended to encourage rational discussion of important issues will bring the democratic election process up-to-date with the electronic era.

The description of the bill and of the operations of its carefully and thoughtfully drafted provisions is inadequate to convey the supreme importance of the bill and the urgent need of its passage to preserve the integrity of the electoral process in a nationwide presidential election. In the opinion of the sponsors of this bill, no law enacted by or presented to the Congress in recent years is likely to have a greater influence on the future of democracy in this country.

The advent of electronic communications making possible mass appeals to the voters has brought for good or ill revolutionary effects on the operation of the electoral process particularly in nationwide elections akin to the effects of the advent of gun powder in the 12th century and of the atomic bomb in the 20th century on the waging of war. Telecommunication has not only enormously increased the costs of nationwide campaigning but unregulated, threatens to degrade the electoral process, distort the issues, deny equal opportunity to the candidates and to make the results dependent not on the issues and the merits of the candidates but the size of their purse. Television and radio can have a clout and an impact of the electorate unmatched by the aggregate impact of any other available means.

The assurance of free and fair time at a minimum cost to the government to all qualified presidential candidates for rational discussion and debate as provided by this bill, preserves and safeguards the integrity of our democratic electoral process. It not only goes far to curb the abuse and inequitable use of telecommunication in Presidential elections, but gives promise of making telecommunication an aid and not a threat to the future of our democracy. It will protect the democratic electoral process from falling prey to the awesome power of the purse.

If this Congress performs only this one service to the continuation of democratic government, it will have justified itself in history.

ALLEY CAT BAND

(Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, those in attendance at this morning's session of the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped had a very special treat which made me extremely proud. They heard a program played by the Alley Cat Band. The Alley Cat Band from Birmingham, Ala., Adult Extension Workshop of Workshops, Inc., is made up of trainable mentally retarded people from my Birmingham area. They played a wonderful program this morning.

I am extremely proud of their performance and what they are proving concerning the ability of handicapped people to perform in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the Record a copy of the material included in the President's Committee program this morning concerning the Alley Cat Band, together with a list of its members.

The program follows:

THE ALLEY CAT BAND

The Alley Cat Band was founded as an experiment with the trainable mentally retarded. It was the outgrowth of a desire to provide a socially stimulating activity that all who wanted could participate in and at the same time disprove a concept that certain categories of the trainable mentally retarded could not be trained mentally. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first Band of its kind in the Country.

The Band was organized in April, 1967 with Retarded Children Association performance homemade instruments for a single Aid for in May of the same year. The Band was a success and was well received and did so much for the Band members and parents that it was continued.

Since that time, as the members developed in ability, more sophisticated instruments were added as replacements for some of the homemade percussions. As the clients in the Adult Extension Center change, the structure of the membership also changes. Seventeen of the original members are still in the Band. The majority of the band members are still the trainable retardates, but now all handicaps are represented from all departments of the Workshop.

One highlight of the Band's performances has been a trip to Charleston, South Carolina to play in the Charleston Municipal Auditorium for the Trident Club of Charleston.

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(1) on the effective date of this section, if he is at least 60 years of age.

(b) A member or former member of a uniformed service—

(1) who was retired for physical disability;

(2) who is entitled to retired pay computed by "method" (a) of section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 829); and

(3) who, under section 411 of that Act (63 Stat. 823) did qualify for disability retired pay and his disability was finally determined to be at least 30 percent under the standard schedule of rating disabilities in use by the Veterans' Administration at the time of determination;

is entitled, on the effective date of this section, to have that pay recomputed in accordance with section 402(d) of that Act (63 Stat. 818), using the rates of basic pay which became effective on January 1, 1971, or continue to receive the retired pay to which he was entitled, whichever pay is greater.

(c) A member or former member of a uniformed service who—

(1) is entitled to retired pay computed by "method" (a) of section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 829);

(2) was retired for physical disability; and

(3) under section 411 of that Act (63 Stat. 823)—

(A) did not qualify for disability retired pay; or

(B) did qualify for that pay, but his disability was finally determined to be less than 30 percent under the standard schedule of rating disabilities in use by the Veterans' Administration at the time of that determination;

is entitled to have that pay recomputed by "method" (b) of section 511 of that Act (63 Stat. 829), using the rates of basic pay in effect on January 1, 1971, under the same conditions as those set forth in clauses (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(2) of this section, or continue to receive the retired pay to which he was entitled, whichever pay is greater.

(d) A member or former member of a uniformed service who—

(1) was retired other than for physical disability; and

(2) is entitled to retired pay computed by "method" (a) of section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 829);

is entitled to have that pay recomputed by "method" (b) of that section using the rates of basic pay that became effective on January 1, 1971, under the same conditions as those set forth in clauses (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(2) of this section, or continue to receive the retired pay to which he was entitled, whichever pay is greater.

(e) A member or former member of a uniformed service whose retired or retainer pay is recomputed under this section is entitled to have that pay increased by any applicable adjustments in that pay under section 1401a of title 10, United States Code, which occur after January 1, 1971.

(f) In this section, except with respect to a member retired under chapter 67 (relating to retired pay for non-regular service) of this title, "years of service" means the years a member or former member of a uniformed service is using, or would be entitled to use, as a multiplier in recomputing his retired pay under this section. With respect to a member retired under chapter 67 of this title, "years of service" means the years computed under section 1332 of this title.

(g) A member or a former member of a uniformed service is not entitled to recomputation of his retired pay under this section while his name is carried on the temporary disability retired list.

Sec. 3. An officer who is entitled to receive pay and allowances under—

(1) the Act of March 23, 1946, chapter 112 (60 Stat. 59);

(2) the Act of June 26, 1948, chapter 677 (62 Stat. 1052); or

(3) the Act of September 18, 1950, chapter 952 (64 Stat. A224),

shall be entitled to an increase in the basic pay to which he is currently entitled so that the total amount of his pay and allowances shall be equal to the retired pay to which an officer with over 30 years of service who had served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be entitled under the rates of basic pay in effect on January 1, 1971.

Sec. 4. The enactment of this Act does not reduce the monthly retired or retainer pay to which a member or former member of a uniformed service was entitled on the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 5. This Act becomes effective on July 1, 1972.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER OFF COAST OF CUBA

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, today a shocking announcement was made by Mr. Friedheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, who today acknowledged that a diesel powered ballistic missile submarine, reportedly with the capability of a 650-mile reach, along with a Russian destroyer and a new tender, are making a port call at Nipe Bay on the north coast of Cuba. The destroyer has been in Cuba's waters since March of this year and the tender is training with Soviet cadets aboard.

It has been apparent now for some time that the Russians have been building up a very formidable military establishment in Cuba which poses as a threat to the security of the United States, and today's announcement is a new and appalling escalation of Soviet military incursion in the Western Hemisphere. This is a clear violation of the agreement between Russia and the United States that Russia would put no nuclear weapons in Cuba. This recent development is simply the culmination of Russia's attempt to establish greater and greater military, naval, and now nuclear forces in Cuba. Our Government must demand that Russia discontinue this aggressive policy which threatens our very security and is in violation of her agreement with us and in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Such offensive tactics by Russia, in conjunction with the Castro government, must be immediately brought to a halt.

RABBI IRVING LEHRMAN

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on February 6 the Honorable Charles H. Silver delivered an address of appreciation in honor of Rabbi Irving Lehrman, spiritual leader of the Temple Emanu-El and national president of the Synagogue Council of America.

Most fitting was this eloquent tribute by Mr. Silver to Rabbi Lehrman, who is of a long line of Rabbis, a great scholar,

a man of rare eloquence, and of deep dedication, not only to the cause of Israel but to the cause of humanity. Rabbi Lehrman is a man who stands tall above most men. He has long held up a great light of spiritual leadership, not only for those of his faith but of all faiths and the glow of the light he has cast has not only warned but illuminated innumerable minds and hearts. I deem it a great honor, therefore, Mr. Speaker to be able to offer to my colleagues and to my fellow countrymen this deserved tribute to Rabbi Lehrman and I ask that Mr. Silver's remarks appear in the Record immediately following my own:

RABBI LEHRMAN TRIBUTE

(Remarks by the Honorable Charles H. Silver at a dinner held at Temple Emanu-El, Miami Beach on February 6, 1972)

Most honored guests . . . and all of you—dear friends and neighbors—who have gathered to honor this great man of God.

In these days, so full of turmoil, so empty of trust, we seek—more and more—for the eternal truth—returning to the Torah—searching for God.

The synagogue is the force which has held us together as a people. It is the magic ingredient which preserved our Fathers through all the fearful horror of endless wandering, anguish and rejection.

The synagogue has been the cornerstone of our ethical and moral way of life through a long tormented history. From its altar flows the rich stream of our ancient tradition, our ethics, our philosophy, the words of fire that make ours a religion of law and of literature—and of love.

In this House of God burns the eternal light of Israel. Within its walls can be heard the thundering voice of wisdom. At this altar, we seek to guard the conscience of humanity.

And the keeper of the flame is a noble, warm and genuine human being, one truly inspired in his devoted service to God and man.

In all of my experience—in education, religion and social welfare—I have never encountered anyone who walked more firmly in the flame of his faith than the towering spiritual leader and dynamic guiding force of Temple Emanu-El.

For Rabbi Irving Lehrman is not only a scholar and teacher, but truly a practical visionary . . . devoted to the tradition and destiny of Israel, but dedicated to the wider service of all mankind.

In his duties as minister for more than a quarter of a century—he is never too busy to bring comfort and understanding to those who falter . . . to those who mourned . . . to those who needed the help he could give.

And he always gives generously of his own personality, strength and perception. He always has a solution. He always has time.

Through the darkest hours of Jewish suffering, during the tragic plight of our people, in the outrage and nightmare of Hitler, his voice was the voice of hope, his leadership was a beacon breaking through the blackest clouds.

And when the skies became brighter, he hailed a star of promise in the promised land and worked for the birth of the Republic of Israel as a member of the family of nations.

With a pure conscience and a proud but humble heart, he has been the warm and shining lesson of brotherhood for every being of every race and creed—rejecting and rebuking bigotry in any form.

The years go by and we often neglect those to whom we owe the most. We are all fortunate that this great spirit—who is a legend of his lifetime—can be recognized and honored during the vigorous days of his life while many of his most vital years lie ahead.

Rabbi Lehrman has taught us the mean-

ing of religion in its most positive and active sense—the real meaning—the message and mission of the faith we follow.

He has taught us that we have a permanent obligation to concern ourselves with the welfare of others. Otherwise, the pages of our Holy Book are meaningless—our House of God becomes an empty shell—for He will not live in it.

Religion may begin in the church or temple, but it does not end there. It flourishes in the hearts of men of good will. It crosses the borders that separate us in small things. It brings us together to grapple with the larger goals of humanity—to rise nearer—to reach closer—to the Mind of God.

The faith reflected in the synagogue gives us the strength, the unity and courage to survive anguish and oppression—to endure all things, to resist all things, to overcome all things.

It spurs us to split again the sea of slavery and cross the seven oceans, settling on alien soil, making the barren desert bloom, mingling in many lands to enrich the culture, advance the science and increase the learning of all mankind for all time.

This is the eternal secret of the Jew's eternity—and it is the message that Rabbi Lehrman preaches so wisely—so movingly and so magnificently—from this pulpit.

Such wisdom—and such eloquence—are not gotten easily or in a single day. They must be harvested through a lifetime, fed by a mind passionately devoted to the quest for truth—by a heart ripe in the understanding of his fellow man.

Such a man respects himself as being made in the image of God. He carries a spark of that Divine Spirit deep within. He tackles his appointed task with skill and understanding, with loyalty and devotion to duty.

Such a man is Rabbi Irving Lehrman. He has held high the sanctity of his calling with a dignity and dedicated responsibility that brings new greatness to the name of Rabbi.

Fearless and foremost in the fight for human rights, he is firm in his conviction that men who were created equal by God deserve equal treatment from other men.

He has done as much as any man to stir the conscience of the world on behalf of the homeless, the hopeless and the oppressed.

There is a magic about his very presence. It rises from the depths of his being . . . a hidden place where you know that truth and honor dwell.

Combining warmth and humanity with sincerity and strength, his words burn into the hearts of his hearers. They echo in many corners of the world, far beyond the walls of Temple Emanu-El.

There is no branch of community service, no broadening of opportunities for youth, no contribution to the social progress of our times and our people that have not known the benefit . . . yes, the blessing . . . of his energies, his wisdom and his spirit.

My dear friend and Rabbi, as I join your uncoupled thousands of friends and admirers in this outpouring of friendship and appreciation, I fondly hope and firmly believe that you stand on the threshold of an even more brilliant career as a Jewish leader and Statesman.

RAVES ARE UNANIMOUS FOR SOUTHEASTERN'S "OF MICE AND MEN"

(Mr. ALBERT (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) was granted permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material in the body of the Record.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 28, Southeastern State College of Durant, Okla., presented John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" at the Ken-

edy Center, as part of the American College Theater Festival, which brought together 10 of the Nation's best college theater productions. Southeastern's performance was superb and fully deserved the rave reviews it received from all three Washington daily newspapers.

Richard L. Coe, drama critic of the Washington Post, called the play an almost definitive production and "one of the series' major achievements." He wrote:

If rankings were given, Southeastern would be pretty much at the top.

Louise Lague, writing in the Washington Daily News, pronounced it "a perfect production in several ways." David Richards of the Evening Star termed it "a heartfelt revival," and called Frank Wade's Lennie "so astonishingly right that I cannot envision it better played by a professional actor anywhere." "Charles Warthen also registered firmly as George," he continued, "and with few exceptions the supporting cast handled the understated idiom of the field hands nicely."

Mr. Speaker, at no time in history has Southeastern been better represented nor deserved more national recognition. I am extremely proud of the entire group and am grateful for a memorable evening. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the remarkable notices they earned:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 29, 1972]

IN PERSPECTIVE: A DEFINITION "OF MICE AND MEN"

(By Richard L. Coe)

If rankings were given in the American College Theater Festival (they aren't) Southeastern Oklahoma State College would be pretty much at the top. Its production yesterday of Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" could almost be called definitive.

For this there were several reasons. The play itself remains an exceptionally substantial work, near the end of the naturalism period and an early voice in the compassionate school. One doubts that it seemed to have this firm definition in the Forties, but thirty years later it has the best qualities of both.

Today hulking, childlike Lennie would be called "retarded," but "nuts" was what his fellows in the Oklahoma bunkhouse called him. His relationship with understanding George would be seen today by some as a plea for gay liberation. But to his realistic setting Steinbeck brought the eyes and ears of a poet and from today's perspective he was perscint.

This is a story of very simple men living in loneliness on the vast ranches. Steinbeck views them as men, not as case histories, and gives to each of his ten characters an individual dignity. In his direction, David B. Cook emphasizes this and at the matinee hushes and responses showed complete audience involvement. (There were some young patrons who laughed at images of violence and one felt oddly sorry for them.)

Working in the American milieu, the players were far more secure than festival visitors appearing in adopted styles. One relished their ease in the script and settings, fine lumber walls strategically hammered into the right feel by designer Bill Groom and his crew.

Finally there were two exceptional performances of George and Lennie by Charles Warthen and Frank Wade. I question whether the originals could have been better. Warthen exhibited a wonderfully understated style, in use of his hands, quiet speech, subtlest shadings of thought across

his face. A huge fellow, Wade made crystal-clear Lennie's sad, wrenching innocence. Janie Freeman and Mike Dawson were outstanding in this skilled, admirable production.

COLLEGE THEATER FESTIVAL—"MICE AND MEN"
COMES OUT COOL
(By Louise Lague)

"Of Mice and Men," the offering of Southeastern Oklahoma State College in the American College Theater Festival was a perfect production in several ways. Not only was it well done, but it was an ideal choice of play.

Because John Steinbeck's play is set in a California ranch, nobody had to learn any French or English accents and take the risk of botching it up. The Oklahomans looked right at home in earthy roles and the sentiments expressed were basic enough for college students to work with effectively.

The plot concerns George, an itinerant ranch hand, and his not-too-bright friend Lennie who travels with him. The two travel a lot because Lennie always gets in trouble for liking to touch soft things. He doesn't know his own strength and usually ends up killing them.

At the Salinas River valley ranch where the play takes place, the soft thing Lennie chooses to touch and kill is the boss' daughter-in-law.

Charles Warthen, did a fine job as George, to the point where it was almost impossible to believe he wasn't really George. The same was true of Frank Wade as Lennie, but his was the greater acting victory. Who could believe that that six-foot-nine giant of a man acting as a child, so afraid to even touch a beautiful collier for fear of a scolding from George, is in real life Dr. Frank Wade a professor of biology at Southeastern who had never been in a play before?

Other fine performances were put in by Don Hill, who played a marvelous stooped and aged Candy. Janie Freeman as the murder victim and John Waggoner as Carlson, who was just swaggering and tough enough to shoot a dog in the head.

Traditionally, the players in the American College Theater Festival are very good or they wouldn't be there in the first place. But the selection of the right play for the right cast is both very difficult and key in the success of the show. In this case, director David B. Cook hit the nail right on the head.

[From the Washington Post, May 1, 1972]

FESTIVAL: GOOD AVERAGES

(By Richard L. Coe)

With its audiences joining on stage for a final frenzied Charleston, "The Boy Friend" ended the American College Theater Festival Saturday night. Under Hank Diers' direction, with lively choreography by Paul Avery, the University of Miami's production was spirited in every way and audiences gave both performances rousing welcomes.

Miami's was the first production in four years to present an "artist in residence" and the idea was profitable. She was TV's Denise Lor, a favorite in the big summer theaters for star roles in "Annie Get Your Gun," "Gypsy" and "Funny Girl." Her strong professionalism proved catching, her nicely comic Mme. Dubonnet, headmistress of the French girls' school, becoming a mettlesome foil for Jack Metzger's fine Percival. Playing an older, stuffy type, the young actor benefited immensely from having Miss Lor to play opposite. Her assurance bolstered all the leads appreciably and in this case, certainly, the "artist in residence" notion was an excellent one.

A further virtue of the production was its staging and dancing, creating an ensemble feel for both principals and chorus. While it can't be said that Marsha Sayet and Peter Heuchling have the voices for musical comedy careers, their playing of Polly and Tony