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taxpayer pays for just 1 of the 45 members of our mission to the United Nations in New York City is \$10,961.

You heard me right. We pay almost \$11,000 a month rent for a luxury apartment in New York—over \$130,000 a year.

I know that rents are high in New York City. And I fully understand that our officials at the United Nations need to entertain other diplomats. But this is too much.

Even in the same luxury high-rise building, a less opulent three-bedroom apartment rents for a fraction of this astronomical figure.

The American people appreciate their diplomats, they want to pay them adequately, and—in this age of terrorism—we want to give them all the security common sense and technology can provide. But \$131,500 in annual rent for a midlevel bureaucrat is outrageous and unacceptable.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES PAYMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the termination of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, more commonly known as revenue sharing, presents the possibility of a crisis situation for many local governments. Over 39,000 local governments depend upon these quarterly payments to provide services to their citizens.

The original intent of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act was to equalize the fiscal disparity among local governments, and by so equalizing, to enable these governments to offer essential services to their citizenry.

The need for this equalization and the need for essential services will not cease on October 1, 1986, when revenue sharing expires. For this reason I introduced a bill yesterday entitled the Essential Services Payments to Local Governments Act. In addition to offering financial assistance to needy local governments, this proposal stresses two primary points: the effective targeting and accountability of these Federal funds.

The bill number is 4703. I urge your support.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF DISPUTED INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

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

Mr. STRANG. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 1-year anniversary of the shame of the 99th Congress. I refer, of course, to the systematic looting of the procedures of this House and of the sovereign rights of the States by wresting a legal election result from

the hands of the winner in the State of Indiana and handing it to the loser, who never contested his loss.

Let us pray that never again, Mr. Speaker, shall we permit ourselves to play the cuckold to partisan political avarice.

THE SAUDI ARMS DEAL

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

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan proposes to sell 350 million dollar's worth of sophisticated missiles to Saudi Arabia—a plan I strongly oppose.

We are told by administration officials that the Saudi arms deal is justified because Saudi Arabia supports the Middle East peace process.

In fact, not only have the Saudis consistently worked to thwart peace initiatives in the region, they have also funded the Syrians—and their terrorist kingpin Hafez el-Assad—to the tune of \$1 billion a year.

Assad's web of terrorism extends beyond his avowed enemies—Americans and Israelis.

Assad has been behind more than 15 assassinations and attempted assassinations of Jordanian officials.

Assad has even attempted to murder Jordan's King Hussein.

Assad and Syrian intelligence have targeted Jordanian officials whenever it appeared that Jordan was getting too close to an American-sponsored peace process.

And last November, a security aide at the Jordanian Embassy in Athens was murdered, while in October 1984 the Jordanian Ambassador to India was murdered and Jordan's Ambassador in Rome was wounded.

It was Syrian intelligence agents who assassinated Bashir Gemayel, the elected President of Lebanon, in September 1982.

While a watchful eye and threats of reprisal must be focused on terrorists such as Yassir Arafat of the PLO, Qadhafi of Libya, and the Ayatollah Khomeini, we must remember that Assad ranks first in the brutal history of terrorism.

Our Government should think twice about giving dangerous weapons to Saudi Arabia when armaments such as the shoulder-fired Stinger missiles, the perfect terrorist weapon, could turn up in the hands of Assad's trained assassins.

DON'T HOLD YOUR BREATH FOR TAX REFUND CHECK

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement to make for those who waited until the last minute to file for a tax refund: Don't hold your breath for the check!

The \$340 million request for the IRS is lost among the agriculture boondoggles and foreign policy rhetoric consuming the so-called urgent supplemental. In the likely event these funds are further delayed or not approved, the Treasury Department—at my request—prepared a sobering contingency plan, and the consequences are devastating.

In May, 6,000 temporary employees will be released and a hiring freeze imposed on the direct revenue producing programs.

In July, 12,000 service center employees will be let go; and

In September, the IRS would have to furlough 77,000 permanent employees.

Delayed refunds won't be the only result of this irresponsibility. It's going to cost money—a lot of money.

The total revenue loss due to this funding shortfall is "estimated to be in excess of \$3.5 billion." That's \$3.5 billion added right to the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, if you thought the processing disaster of last year was bad, wait until this mess hits the fan.

DANGEROUS DRUG DIVERSION CONTROL GRANT PROGRAM

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

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, every Member knows how serious drug abuse is. Stories about cocaine, marijuana, and heroin are hearings every day. But for the victims of drug abuse, it's not a matter of headlines, drugs are the greatest tragedy of their lives.

The evidence of this national epidemic is found in morgues and emergency rooms every day. Mr. Speaker, most of the drugs that send people to the hospital and to their grave are legitimate, powerful medicines that are diverted from medical purposes to the black market. These prescription drugs are responsible for three-quarters—three-quarters of the deaths and injuries due to drug abuse. Each year these drugs kill more of our children than heroin, cocaine, LSD, and marijuana combined. Diverted drugs are the highest priority drug problem we face.

Recognizing this fact, the last Congress strengthened DEA's ability to fight diversion. But State and local governments license the doctors, the pharmacists, the health care practitioners who are the major source of diverted drugs in interstate traffic. We must tackle this problem at the State and local level or face guaranteed failure. Congress appropriated \$2.7 million in grants to State and local enforcement agencies for the complex and expensive investigations necessary to stop diversion. A very modest sum, to say the least.

However the administration is refusing to spend the \$2.7 million we appro-

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would associate myself with the gentleman's comments.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I support the gentleman's statements by way of answers to the questions propounded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. What the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expressed is the desire of all of us. We would much rather process and proceed on a regular basis, but hard cases make for hard decisions.

As the gentleman knows, the administration itself was not too friendly a week ago, but it is demanding that we take this quick action today. So that ought to be symptomatic of the need for action.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I support the gentleman's legislation. However, I would concur with what the gentleman has said, and that is that we need to provide for a long-term extension and additional authority for FHA. I am glad that the gentleman is offering this legislation today and that we will pass it today, but this on-again, off-again of FHA we all believe should not continue to happen. I appreciate the gentleman's leadership in this matter.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I think the record ought to show that the main impelling reason for this has been the rather quick drop in interest rates and the tremendous exponential increase in all the refinancing and purchasing and, therefore, it is essential we act so that we can keep the credit allocation markets open for home purchasers.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE RESERVES—A MUCH IMPROVED MILITARY FORCE

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I have learned that Air Reserve and

Air National Guard units were used in the military operation against Libya. Air Reservists and Air Guardsmen flew the KC-135 and KC-10 tankers used to refuel the F-111's on their trip from bases in England to Libya and back. They performed their mission without any operational or mechanical problems.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives 10 years ago took the leadership in providing equipment and incentives to the Reserves. Admiral Crowe in the Chamber this morning told me he had never seen such improvement in a military force.

The Reserves, Mr. Speaker, are part of the total force and should be used alongside the Regular forces. The success of their mission proves the Reserves can handle the tough assignments and handle them well.

THE LESSON OF CHERNOBYL—INTERNATIONAL INSPECTIONS NEEDED

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant in the Soviet Union has raised our concern over the safety of many nuclear reactors throughout the world.

This most recent incident clearly shows the international nature of nuclear accidents. Within 24 hours of the first probable core meltdown—and I understand there are now two—a radioactive cloud had crossed the borders of many nations and could reach the United States within a week.

As these nuclear fires continue to burn, we should use this opportunity to forge an agreement to open up all of the world's civilian nuclear power reactors to safety inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Last year, even the Soviet Union allowed IAEA officials to visit two of their nuclear powerplants. These inspections must become standard and routine for all powerplants.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring House Resolution 438 calling on the President to open multilateral negotiations toward achieving this end.

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ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is a pervasive attitude among people serving in this administration that they should be able to trade on their public positions for their personal benefits for either high-paying jobs or book contracts, or whatever. The tone has been set in the Reagan adminis-

tration: people can trade on their positions.

Case after case exists of individuals leaving the administration, looking for jobs while still in Government positions, and then going out and trading on the very fact of their positions, rather than their expertise. It is not what you know, but who you know.

It is time for an in-depth serious review of our ethics laws, with particular attention to the revolving door syndrome in Government. The Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations of the Judiciary Committee, which I chair, will begin that review next month with a hearing on the revolving door issue and focusing on the adequacy and enforcement of current ethic laws.

Mr. Spaker, it is easy to see why the American public loses confidence in its public officials. We need to restore that confidence by ensuring that public servants in fact serve the public and not their own private greed.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF CONRAIL

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for his statement yesterday concerning the proposed sale of Conrail.

I agree that the current sale process is badly flawed and we should not be forced to choose among the proposals now on the table. In short, this is no way to sell a railroad.

As the author of one alternative approach to selling Conrail, I will do whatever I can to help develop a new process of disposing of the property expeditiously. In any such process, we should strive to get politics out and economics in. I propose to do this by hiring an investment banker to conduct a sale and relying on existing regulatory review processes to protect the public interest. Conceivably, we could also do it through a direct public sale in which the taxpayers would get full market value for their property.

I am sure there are many alternatives, but it is time for all to recognize that the current process has reached a dead end. Let us get on with the job of developing a new and better one.

LIVING IN THE HIGH-RENT DISTRICT

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, if you think that \$700 toilet seats or \$7,400 coffee pots are outrageous, listen to this. The monthly rent the American

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and the West he came from so very long ago.

This loved and loving man died in the late midnight of a life that was—as for each of us—but a “narrow valley between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities.” But while here:

Humanity was his congregation.

Rectitude was his religion.

Charity was his church.

And justice was his creed.

Those who believe in these things can have no finer faith. Those who live by these precepts can have no finer life. For such a spirit can never die.

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SAUDI ARMS SALE: UNITED STATES ALLY?

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, in the wake of the attack on Libya an alleged friend and recipient of over \$50 billion in United States arms sales issued the following statement:

Saudi Arabia today expressed its deep regret and condemnation over the U.S. attack on Libya this morning. The Saudi Government, which followed up the news of the air raid, condemns such behavior, [they] reiterated the Kingdom's backing to the Libyan people and all other Arab nations facing such attacks.

The administration has formally proposed a sale of \$354 million worth of advanced missiles to Saudi Arabia, including the dangerous Stinger ground-to-air missiles, Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, and Harpoon antiship missiles. The State Department asserts that we must make this sale to guarantee our credibility with the Gulf Arab States and Saudi Arabia. I want to ask my colleagues, in all sincerity, if the above statement condemning and deploring the U.S. action of self-defense sounds like that of a friend with which we must assure our credibility? Saudi support for Colonel Qadhafi is merely one instance of undermining United States foreign policy interests. Let me cite a few more. When President Reagan was encouraging our European allies to join together in December to implement economic sanctions against Libya terrorists cut loose with bullets and grenades in air terminals in Rome and Vienna, killing 16 people, including Natasha Simpson, an 11-year-old American girl. Colonel Qadhafi applauded. Saudi Arabia firmly supported an Islamic Foreign Minister's statement expressing support for Libya and promising to compensate for Libyan economic losses caused by the United States boycott.

When the United States Navy and Air Force fighters crossed Qadhafi's “line of death” in the Gulf of Sidra, Saudi Arabia again signed on to an Arab Council statement articulating solidarity with Libya. This statement was not only counterproductive for United States policy but called on Arab countries to supply Libya with assistance to confront the United States.

The United States has attempted negotiations, diplomacy, and economic sanctions with Libya in order to

combat terrorism. The President eventually exercised military action to eliminate terrorist bases in Libya. The Saudi's, on the other hand, have rolled out the red carpet for terrorist efforts. The Saudi's have supplied the PLO with over \$85 million each year since 1979 and bankroll the Syrians, another bastion of terrorism, with over \$500 million annually.

Mr. President, if the Saudi undermining of United States foreign policy and support of worldwide terrorism are not compelling enough reasons to vote for Senate Joint Resolution 316, a resolution of disapproval, I would like to list three more. The administration has cited Saudi Arabia's moderating influence in the Middle East. I disagree. The administration states the need for more military weapons in light of growing threats from the Iran-Iraq conflict. I disagree. The administration believes that still more Stinger missiles should go to an army that trains with the PLO. I disagree. The further stockpiling of this lethal weapon poses a legitimate threat to Middle East peace and air travelers everywhere.

The State Department adamantly argues that “the Saudi's within the context of the Arab consensus, have made constructive contributions to the search for peace.” I must remind my colleagues, that given the above litany of Saudi statements and actions in direct opposition to United States foreign policy, I cannot endorse the State Department claim. Saudi Arabia has opposed the Camp David process, the Reagan plan, and most recently, has refused to support King Hussein in diplomatic efforts with Israel. In addition, the Saudi United Nations delegation continually votes for resolutions criticizing Israel and condemning American support for Israel.

The administration and State Department argue that we must display our friendship for Saudi Arabia with this \$354 million arms sale. I have a difficult time, however, explaining why America's friends and allies in the Arab world—the so-called Arab moderates—have not made more of an effort to put distance between themselves and the Libyan dictator or contribute more ostensibly to Middle East peace.

I must add a caveat here, as I believe that moderates, such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, can contribute toward long-term solutions in this volatile region. To suggest that the Arab world cannot make any such contribution is demeaning. Arab nations, particularly moderates, must begin to make a clear commitment to international sanity and civilized behavior in a world increasingly threatened by terrorists. Saudi Arabia must exhibit some of Egypt's stabilizing moderation, courage, and fortitude.

This administration argues that the Saudi's are threatened by the Iran-Iraq war. They fear a spillover into Saudi Arabia and heightened conflict. They say this is immediate and emi-

nent. This is simply untrue. The sale would not even begin until 1989 and therefore cannot be justified by an impending military threat from Iran. In addition to this the United States has already sold the Saudi's over \$50 billion in military sales and construction. Mr. President, this astronomical sum would pay for education for the handicapped in the United States for the next 50 years or guaranteed student loans for the next 15 years. We have displayed our friendship. It is time for the Saudi's to reciprocate.

The Saudi's already have stockpiles of Stinger missiles. Although we stipulate that stringent security controls were conditions for the previous sale of Stingers, we must be cautious about this ideal terrorist weapon. Senator HELMS, in the Foreign Relations hearing on the Saudi Arabia arms sale, cited 1982 photos of equipment sold to the Saudi's which ended up in the hands of the PLO in Lebanon. I have already articulated my concerns about the Saudi's allowing the PLO to train with their army and their annual war chest for the PLO. I do not want to read about civilian or military aircraft shot down by Stinger missiles fired by PLO members.

It is not in the best interests of the United States, Middle East peace, worldwide safeguards against terrorism, or increased security controls for Stinger missiles to allow this sale to go through. I firmly oppose this sale until the Saudi's actually practice some of the “moderate Arab action” that this administration purports. I am uncompromising on opposing more arms until the Saudi's desist funding terrorists and Colonel Qadhafi. I am unyielding until the Saudi's begin to make visible and tangible contributions to Middle East peace. I enthusiastically embrace my good friend, Senator CRANSTON, and his resolution of disapproval.

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR WILSON

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from California, Mr. WILSON, is recognized for not to exceed 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. President.

THE U.S. NUCLEAR TEST PROGRAM

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution on behalf of myself and Senators QUAYLE, WALLOP, and GARN that expresses the sense of the Congress with respect to the verification requirements of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty [TTBT] and peaceful nuclear explosions treaties, as well as the long-term goal of a comprehensive agreement banning nuclear testing.

Mr. President, Members of this body have consistently expressed their con-

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Reagan administration is on record as supporting the democratic opposition's drive for increased political rights. The State department issued the following statement at the kickoff of the petition drive: "We believe it is inconsistent with basic democratic principles to deny citizens the right to petition their government. We have urged, and are urging, the Korean Government against such a course." In addition, the President recently stated that we will oppose tyranny of the right or of the left. While I strongly agree with the President, so far, the United States has taken the path of silent diplomacy with the Chun government.

The key U.S. diplomat in South Korea is our Ambassador, Richard Walker. A Congressman recently stated that "our diplomatic presence in Seoul is excessively supportive of the Chun regime. If the administration understands the results of the Philippines experience, they will probably appoint a new Ambassador for Korea." Walker has failed to meet with opposition leaders and others have labeled him "a member of the Chun Cabinet."

Mr. President, this resolution shifts U.S. policy from silent diplomacy to supportive diplomacy. The South Korean people should know about Americans taking a positive and public stand on applauding Koreans in their efforts to achieve the political rights of freedom of speech and assembly. We need to ensure that the Korean people are aware of this message. Since our Ambassador will not relay our support to the leaders of this anti-Communist, prodemocratic force, of which one is likely to become President over the next few years, we must convey this democratic spirit through this resolution.

Mr. President, we simply cannot afford to miss this important opportunity to ride alongside this "horse of history" with the South Korean people. The opposition is not asking to overthrow the incumbent government. It is merely asking for U.S. support for an ordinary, everyone-can-vote Presidential election in 1988. Americans should tell President Chun that democracy is right. The country's economic miracle, its immunity against North Korea, and its institutional support of democracy can only flourish as voters realize their next President reflects their choice.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. RES. 392

Whereas the security of South Korea has been of long-standing concern to the people of the United States since the 1950 invasion by North Korea;

Whereas the people of the United States recognize that the domination of the Korean Peninsula by North Korean forces

would endanger the security and well-being of Japan as well as the stability of the entire region;

Whereas the opposition movement in South Korea under the combined leadership of Yi Min U, Kim Young Sam, and Kim Dae Jung have rapidly gained support in recent South Korean rallies;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church, the National Council of Churches, student federations, and professors from Korea University have expressed their support for constitutional reform and political freedom;

Whereas large segments of the middle class of South Korea are becoming disillusioned with the Chun regime and are turning to support the goals of the opposition movement;

Whereas in a democratic society, the right to petition is an undeniable right, yet is being suppressed by the Chun government;

Whereas the United States Government remains hopeful that the Chun regime will evolve to democracy through a peaceful and fair transition of power;

Whereas the two largest opposition parties won 49 percent of the votes cast in the elections last year for the National Assembly;

Whereas the Government of South Korea acknowledges that while the petition movement is legal, the actual amending process must be initiated only by the President of the Republic of Korea, or by a majority of the National Assembly, thereby denying the people of the Republic of Korea true and direct interaction with their government; and

Whereas the people of the Republic of Korea, encouraged by the United States' involvement in the peaceful transfer of power in the Philippines, appeal to the United States Government to "encourage and support" the opposition's push for democratic reform: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) stresses the importance for the democratic right of the people of the Republic of Korea to petition to amend their constitution to allow for the direct election of their president;

(2) reaffirms its support for a peaceful and fully democratic transfer of power with the cooperation of opposition parties during the next presidential election;

(3) expresses its support for the opening of high diplomatic talks between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, the Chun government, and the leaders of the opposition movement in South Korea to find a peaceful solution to the present crisis;

(4) encourages the President of the United States to support diplomatic exchange and dialogue between all the opposition parties and the United States Ambassador to South Korea; and

(5) urges the President of the United States to send a special envoy to South Korea in order to expedite a peaceful solution and reaffirm United States support and concern.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

**DEDICATION OF PORTRAIT
BUST OF THE HONORABLE
CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN**

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, I am proud to have taken part in the dedication of the portrait bust of Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona. Senator Hayden served this country for 56 years both in the House and the Senate. A record, I am sure, that will

not soon be broken. Senator Hayden was a legend. An institution. And nobody knows that better than the man who worked the closest with him, Roy Elson. Mr. Elson was Senator Hayden's administrative assistant and close friend for many years, and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks at the dedication ceremony be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**REMARKS OF ROY ELSON AT THE DEDICATION
OF THE PORTRAIT BUST OF THE HONORABLE
CARL TRUMBULL HAYDEN**

As the designated spokesman for the staff of a man who once came from the old west long ago, I feel that Carl Hayden would still oppose any memorial to himself—not out of any false modesty—but because of his oft-expressed belief that only those who have been dead for half a century or more should be so honored—that their stature in history be triangulated from the perspective of time.

You know, I can hear him saying now, "What on earth are you people doing? If you're going to put up some monument why not honor Tom Payne—the man who may have invented the United States, and who remains totally unhonored in the capitol city of the country he helped create?" This is what I hear.

But I am proud that what would have been his veto has been overridden, for Carl Hayden was more than a man. He was an epoch.

He came here when William Howard Taft was President—before anyone ever dreamed of Verdun or Vietnam, of self-starter, the crystal set or computers—before women's suffrage, social security or income tax, before prohibition, its repeal, penicillin, the pill or Pearl Harbor—before anyone ever heard of Lenin or Lindbergh; Anzio or Alamogordo.

It was even before Administrative assistants. When this great, gentleman entered the Congress millions were alive who had been slaves—Civil War veterans were the most powerful bloc in America—yet he would live to fight for civil rights in that Congress.

In 1912, the Titanic had not yet sunk, John F. Kennedy, who would now be 70 years old, had not yet been born, Nicholas II was Tsar of Russia, Great Britain rules almost three-quarters of the globe, and in America the mule and the horse were still king.

His long life spanned the time from seeing Geronimo's signal fires to watching men walk on the moon—almost half of the Nation's history.

We of the staff that loved and respected him knew that chronologically he was an Edwardian, in principle he was a Libertarian—and always he was an American.

He was a strange man from a world now gone, believing in actions before words—and in principles above politics. He was as old-fashioned as the frontier from which he came and as modern as the national system of highways he fathered.

He was—in every fiber—a servant of the people—never believing that it ought to be the other way around. He was for me—as for the rest of the staff—our teacher, our example and our friend.

If there is anything beyond this life, we may be sure that Carl Hayden is sitting somewhere under the trees with old friends—with Presidents and cowboys—swapping stories about the Nation he loved