

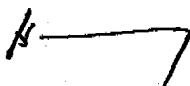
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1973

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your kind note last month enclosing your insertion in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your interest in my remarks.

Warm regards,



Henry A. Kissinger

Honorable Richard Bolling
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2526

ACTION

2 May 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENRY A. KISSINGER
FROM: J. F. LEHMAN *JL*
SUBJECT: Reply to Congressman Bolling

At Tab B is a letter from Congressman Bolling transmitting a page from the Congressional Record in which he inserted your remarks from the Federal City Club speech.

Bolling is a liberal Democrat who votes with us on most national security issues.

At Tab A is a brief acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the reply at Tab A.

RICHARD BOLLING
5TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
RULES

SELECT COMMITTEE
ON COMMITTEES, CHAIRMAN

MRS. GLADYS UHL
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 19, 1973

Henry
SECRETARY
KANSAS CITY SERVICE OFFICE
811 GRAND AVENUE
84108
VICTOR 2-4798

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear ~~Dr. Kissinger:~~ *Henry*

I thought you would be interested to know that I inserted your remarks which appeared on the editorial page of the Washington Post of April 15 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They appear on page E2443 of the enclosed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Bolling
Richard Bolling

John

A. H. H. H.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 16, 1973

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, now that the 16th annual observance of National Library Week has come to a close, I wish to share with my colleagues President Nixon's statement stressing the importance of efficient and readily available library systems throughout our Nation. Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the President's White House statement launching National Library Week be printed at this point in the Record:

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

RESIDENT NIXON'S STATEMENT LAUNCHING
NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK (APRIL 9-14, 1973)

The strength of our nation resides in the knowledge, wisdom and spirit of our people. As we approach the two hundredth anniversary of our national independence, it is imperative that we intensify our efforts to hasten the day when every American will have a truly equal opportunity to realize the full potential of his abilities. Nothing is more essential toward the achievement of this goal than an efficient and readily accessible library system.

National Library Week gives appropriate focus to the great array of resources offered by our libraries to people of every age. It calls on all Americans to broaden their vision, enhance their skills and achieve their rightful places as dignified, self-reliant citizens. It calls upon every community to improve its library and thereby to promote the well-being of its people.

I ask all Americans during this special observance to share generously in the support of our libraries and to make the fullest possible use of the rich treasures they possess.

RICHARD NIXON.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, this year the dual themes of National Library Week, "Get Ahead—Read" and "Widen Your World," call attention to the fundamental role that libraries play in helping Americans fulfill their cultural, educational and recreational needs. I am well aware of the many efforts to expand library services which have been accomplished throughout the country as a result of legislation passed by Congress.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania alone, Federal funds have made available, through the Library Services and Construction Act, a total of 70 new or renovated library buildings which today serve a population of 2,056,500 persons. Sixteen of the forty new buildings built with LSCA funds have provided library services to almost 400,000 people who previously were without libraries. In addition, a communications network among key libraries in Pennsylvania now speeds the exchange of materials and information between libraries to better meet individual reader needs, while mail order

library service has enriched the lives of rural readers and shut-ins who do not have direct access to libraries.

Finally, Federal funds have made it possible to reach out to help the handicapped, the disadvantaged, the illiterate and the institutionalized, as well as to provide books, audiovisual aids and other materials to students and teachers to create improved learning situations.

All of these services and the dedicated library staffs who provide them serve to light the way to the President's goal of achievement by all Americans of their rightful places as dignified, self-reliant citizens.

WHAT COURSE FOR AMERICA?

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 16, 1973

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger's timely warning that "If a society loses the capacity for great conception, it can be administered but not governed," is the essence of his recent remarks. Excerpts printed in the Washington Post of April 15, follow:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 15, 1973]

HENRY A. KISSINGER—WHAT COURSE
FOR AMERICA?

The following is an excerpt from remarks by Dr. Kissinger, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, on receiving the Federal City Club's Award for Very Distinguished Public Service at the club's annual dinner April 13.

For years, one of the shibboleths of our political debate has been that with the end of the war in Vietnam we could restore our priorities and recover our unity. It is true that during the war debate dissolved increasingly into a sterile chant of competing liturgies. But the end of the war has produced a strange lassitude and uncertainty. Combatants have been reluctant to leave the trenches. The habits of confrontation have proved hard to overcome. We had clung to our divisions so stubbornly that we seem anchorless without them. And we have grown more conscious of what we seek to prevent than of what we should strive to achieve.

Someday—I suspect sooner than we think—the tactical debates will be forgotten or seem irrelevant. But some of the deeper scars linger. We have been shaken by the realization of our fallibility. It has been painful to grasp that we are no longer pristine—if we ever were. Later than any nation, we have come to the recognition of our limits.

In coming to a recognition of our limits, we have achieved one of the definitions of maturity. But the danger is that we will learn that lesson too well—that instead of a mature recognition that we cannot do everything, we will fall into the dangerous and destructive illusion that we cannot do anything. Nothing is more urgent than a serious, dare I say compassionate, debate as to where we are going at home and abroad. Technicians cannot master revolutions; every great achievement was an idea before it became a reality. Cathedrals cannot be built by those who are paralyzed by doubt

or consumed by cynicism. If a society loses the capacity for great conception, it can be administered but not governed.

I first saw government at a high level in the early 1960s—at a time which is now occasionally debunked as overly brash, excessively optimistic, even somewhat arrogant. Some of these criticisms are justified. But a spirit prevailed then which was quintessentially American: that problems are a challenge, not an alibi; that men are measured not only by their success but also by their striving; that it is better to aim grandly than to wallow in mediocre comfort. Above all, government and opponents thought of themselves in a common enterprise—not in a permanent, irreconcilable contest.

The world needs our idealism, our faith and our purpose. In this respect the spirit of the early 1960s was more nearly right and some of the present attitudes are dangerous. In the 1920s we were isolationists because we thought we were too good for this world. We are now in danger of withdrawing from the world because we believe we are not good enough for it. The result is the same and the disastrous consequences would be similar.

So it is time to end our civil war.

To be sure, we should leave our optimism with a sense of tragedy and temper our idealism with humility and realism. But only as we regain a sense of direction can we heal our nation's spirit and recover our unity—the unity which is the prerequisite for mastering the future and overcoming the wounds and divisions of the recent past.

"DELTA QUEEN"

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 16, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I have joined the chairwoman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in cosponsoring legislation to continue the exemption for the *Delta Queen* under the safety at sea law.

Cincinnati is proud to be the home port of the *Queen* and we can now look forward to a new riverboat which will be constructed starting this summer.

I would like to insert into the Record an article that appeared in the Washington Post and tell some of the joys of cruising the inland rivers of America on the *Delta Queen*:

THE TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY DELIGHTS OF
PADDLING DOWN "BIG MUDDY"

(By Sabin Robbins, Jr.)

(NOTE.—Robbins is assistant director for public affairs, National Trust for Historic Preservation. He lives in Washington.)

"Daddy, do they really make you go through the paddlewheel if you're bad?" asked my 10-year-old son when he first boarded the *Delta Queen*. Robbie's questions continued at near flood tide—like the Mississippi River we traveled for five days recently from New Orleans to Memphis.

When it came time to slip the last "Huck Finn" (ginger ale liberally laced with grenadine), Robbie was a confirmed steamboater. He was an expert on shipboard nomenclature, a certified callopo player, and had even helped the pilot steer for a few Walter Mit-