

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 11

MAY 25, 1967, TO JUNE 8, 1967

(PAGES 13967 TO 15308)

partment of the Interior who are receiving the Department's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, and to seven others who are being presented with Valor Awards for acts of bravery at the risk of their own lives.

As chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I am personally proud of these fine men and women, and of the outstanding service they have rendered our country. I extend the Interior Committee's congratulations to each and every one of them.

Of particular interest to me personally is the Distinguished Service Award being accorded three members of Secretary Udall's immediate staff. They are Robert McConnell, congressional liaison officer; Orren Beaty, Jr., assistant to the Secretary; and Mrs. Anna K. Life, executive assistant to the Secretary.

Both Bob McConnell and Orren Beaty are veterans of Capitol Hill. Orren was administrative assistant to Secretary Udall when he was a Representative from Arizona. Bob is well and favorably known to many Members of the Senate and of the House. He served as top aid with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONROYA] when he was a Member of the House of Representatives, and was administrative assistant to the late Representative A. M. Fernandez, of New Mexico.

Secretary Udall did well to choose these public servants as his aids in the Department. To them, I extend special congratulations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Secretary Udall's release announcing these awards be printed in the RECORD.

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

**AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AND VALOR
GIVEN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES**

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today presented the Department's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, to 29 outstanding employees and Valor Awards to 7 others for acts of bravery at the risk of their own lives.

Following are the winners of Valor Awards: Officer Carl R. Holmberg of the U.S. Park Police, National Park Service, for rescuing a woman who had jumped into the icy waters of the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C., February 7, 1967. Officer Holmberg lives at 3303 M St., S.E., Washington, D.C.

Roger Huntington of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, and Richard R. Faltonson, Cheylon Ranger Station, P.O. Box 790, Winslow, Arizona, for saving Mrs. Linda Ferguson and Miss May Conwell from asphyxiation August 1, 1966, at Candle, Alaska. The men, who were employed by the Bureau of Land Management, descended a deep shaft used as a meat cache to reach the women, who had gone below to inspect the food following a fire at a surface structure over the shaft. Huntington and Faltonson brought the women to the surface by rope sling and restored their breathing by applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation they had learned in their BLM training.

Rangers Gary N. Brown, David W. Huson, and Frederick T. Anderson, all employed by the National Park Service at Yosemite National Park, Calif., for exceptionally hazardous rescue operations on three different occasions in saving the lives of injured or stranded mountain climbers at the park. Those rescued were Barry Miller, Santa Rosa, Calif., and Ralph Kahn, Ashbury, Calif., May 15, 1965; Robert Plapp and Donald Cross,

Stone Island, Enterprise, Fla., June 10, 1965; and Joe Paint, Johnstown, Pa., and Peter D. Spoecker, Berkeley, Calif., June 24, 1965.

John R. Norlin, 5007 Mountain View Drive, Tillamook, Ore., for rescuing two children from the Pacific Ocean at Cape Meares, Ore., July 16, 1966. Mr. Norlin, employed at the Tillamook office of the Bureau of Land Management, also is credited with helping Don Morse of Vancouver, Wash., reach shore after Mr. Morse became exhausted while attempting to rescue the children, Scott Culp and Patricia Huff of Tillamook.

Among the recipients of Distinguished Service Awards were three members of Secretary Udall's immediate staff: Orren Beaty, Jr., Assistant to the Secretary, 1784 Proffit Rd., Vienna, Va.; Robert C. McConnell, Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional Liaison, 9210 Manchester Rd., Silver Spring, Md.; and Mrs. Anna K. Life, Executive Assistant to the Secretary, 2223 N. Military Rd., Arlington, Va.

Other Distinguished Service Award recipients today were:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA

Washington, D.C.

Virgil P. Wallace, Division of Investigations, 2500 Wisconsin Ave., NW.

Bethesda, Md.

C. Gordon Fredine, National Park Service, 5921 Anniston Rd.

Silver Spring, Md.

George W. Toman, Bonneville Power Administration, 9921 Georgia Ave.

Hyattsville, Md.

Sumner M. Anderson, Bureau of Mines, 2417 Sheridan St.

Annandale, Va.

Clark L. Gumm, Bureau of Land Management, 6706 Capstan Dr.

Arlington, Va.

Clarence P. Montgomery, National Park Service, 3130 N. Inglewood St.

Reston, Va.

William C. Everhart, National Park Service, 11443 Waterview Cluster.

T. Reed Scollon, Bureau of Mines, 11427 Hook Rd.

Springfield, Va.

Edward A. Hummel, National Park Service, 6605 Spring Rd.

OTHER AREAS

San Mateo, Calif.

Leo J. Diederich, National Park Service, 1536 Brandywine Rd.

Yucaipa, Calif.

John B. Piccolo, Bureau of Land Management, 32693 Yucaipa Blvd. (posthumously to Mrs. John B. Piccolo).

Atlanta, Ga.

William T. Davis, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 3126 Peachtree Dr., N.E.

Thornton, Idaho

George D. Marler, National Park Service.

Omaha, Nebr.

Fred C. Fagergren, National Park Service, 5027 Evans St.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

John C. Gatlin, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 2220 Gold Ave., S.E.

Anadarko, Okla.

Robert L. Meshew, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1009 London Dr. (posthumously to Mrs. Robert L. Meshew).

Holdenville, Okla.

Howard C. Walkingstick, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 122 Moore Country Club Dr.

Tulsa, Okla.

Floyd E. Conway, Southwestern Power Administration, 3423 E. 13th St.

Portland, Oreg.

James F. Doyle, Bureau of Land Management, 211 S.E. 85th Ave.

Robert P. Walters, Bonneville Power Administration, 2425 N.E. Everett St.

Broomall, Pa.

Allen T. Edmunds, National Park Service, 364 Marple Rd.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

John C. Holtz, Bureau of Mines, 505 Clemson Dr.

Scranton, Pa.

Lawrence H. Harrison, Bureau of Mines, 1704 Sanderson Ave. (posthumously to Mrs. Lawrence H. Harrison).

Salt Lake City, Utah

Ballard H. Clemmons, Jr., Bureau of Mines, 1925 Yalecrest Ave.

Robert D. Nielson, Bureau of Land Management, 3648 Fortuna Circle.

Vancouver, Wash.

Henry R. Richmond, Bonneville Power Administration, 7007 E. Corregidor Rd.

THE NEED FOR A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, during the past few days, the years of tension between Israel and the Arab nations and the days of tension since Egypt's closing of the Gulf of Aqaba have erupted into military conflict.

Throughout this conflict, our first concern has been, as it should be, an attempt to bring the fighting to an end.

As we think now about a cease-fire agreement and a resolution of this difficulty, it occurs to me that there is a rare opportunity before us. I do not know how soon we will actually be able to help bring negotiation between Israel and the Arab nations, but in that process we must seek diligently for a permanent political settlement.

For nearly 20 years the status quo in the Middle East has been temporary and not permanent. It is obvious that this has not been a satisfactory solution, as it could not be. We have had an important part to play in the establishment of the Israel democracy, and although we have rightly avoided the military conflict which has taken place there, we cannot avoid our responsibility for its political complications.

I am certain that the President of the United States and his advisers are giving the future of the Middle East very deep and serious consideration at this time. Let me just offer several observations about the necessities of future negotiations as I see them:

First. In any cease-fire which is established, there must be no return to a quasi-permanent supervised military standoff between Israel and the Arab nations.

Second. We must reinforce our historic commitment to the existence and permanence of the State of Israel and attempt to bring about a recognition by all parties of the political realities.

Third. Our role should be to promote direct political negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations, recognizing that these nations must work out their own future boundaries and establish a realistic, written political agreement, and hopefully the settlement of the broader problems of the Middle East, such

as refugee settlement, water, navigation, and the rest.

Fourth. When an agreement has been reached, it must be our responsibility to recognize it promptly and support it internationally.

Mr. President, I have no illusions about the difficulties that confront us in the months and perhaps years that a permanent settlement in the Middle East will require. But we have had adequate evidence in the past few days of the insufficiency of temporary expediences in the Middle East. Too much is at stake to allow it to happen again.

ISRAEL HAS A RIGHT TO PEACEFUL EXISTENCE AS A NATION AND TO MAINTAIN INTEGRITY OF TERRITORY—UNITED NATIONS CEASE-FIRE IS PREREQUISITE TO NEGOTIATIONS ON LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, for the third time in 20 years there is armed conflict between Israel and the Arab States, creating another international crisis.

It is my opinion that there is no doubt about the right of Israel to exist as a nation, to maintain its own government, and certainly to secure its own territory—but not to expand territorial claims through aggressive actions.

And, under the May 1959 agreement participated in by the United States, Great Britain, and France to guarantee the integrity of the Arab and Israel borders, the Government of our country has responsible obligations to fulfill. There are some who differ with me in this belief, but it is my judgment that the United States has been acting responsibly on both the direct diplomatic relations front and in the United Nations. While negotiating for cease-fire agreements and the end of armed hostilities, we have not acted in the role of neutral as much as in the role of a nonbelligerent—and there is a distinct difference between neutrality and nonbelligerency. No citizen in high office in the United States has been heard to disown our obligations under the May 1959 tripartite declaration in which we were a participant. And neither has any high officer of Government spoken belligerently nor has any U.S. official urged or committed any act of belligerency.

Perhaps the reported effectiveness of the Israeli armed forces and the calm but firm and generally reasonable diplomatic response of the Israeli Government have made the actions and pronouncements by officials of our Government easier to fashion and to develop. And likewise the reported defaults and defeats of important segments of the Arab world have had some sobering influence on the Soviets. But in either event, and as a possible consequence of both of these conditions, I hope that direct and potentially serious big nation confrontations have been avoided. There has been a breathing space in which it was possible to develop unanimity within the Security Council of the United Nations for a condition of cease-fire. Obviously, nothing could be resolved of a lasting nature—

other than the deaths in battle and among innocent noncombatants—until there is a complete cease-fire in fact and there are sincere negotiations after the shooting has stopped on all fronts in the Middle East—and this now seems to be imminent.

In my judgment, there is no question but that Israel has earned the moral right to live at peace as a nation. Historically and legally there is no doubt that the Israelis have a duly constituted government and a territorial sovereignty which they have a right to protect. And they have an equal right to utilize international navigable waterways as do other nations in the course of and in pursuit of foreign commerce and in their national security interests.

It is not nearly as pertinent to point accusing fingers at the aggressors or the alleged aggressors as it is to continue to perfect a complete cease-fire in truth and in fact. Then, as I have said, must come the negotiations—in which the United States should demonstrate a leadership role, but certainly not unilaterally, for assurance of the territorial integrity and the national integrity of the State of Israel, as well as those of its Arabic neighbors.

THE 31ST INFANTRY (DIXIE) DIVISION

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on Saturday, at Camp Shelby, Miss., the 31st Infantry—Dixie—Division will pass in review at the midway point of their summer field training. Regrettably, this may be the last appearance of this famous National Guard division which is scheduled to be eliminated under the Defense Department plan to reorganize the National Guard and Reserve Forces.

The history of the 31st Division is one of supreme excellence in training and in combat. Although organized as a National Guard division only 50 years ago, some of its subordinate units go back to the early days of State militia and their history is filled with valor, dedication, and superior performance.

One such unit is the 155th Infantry Regiment, once the 1st Mississippi Rifles, which was conspicuous in the Mexican War. It was the Mississippi Rifles under the command of Col. Jefferson Davis that burned the tide at Buena Vista and routed the enemy forces with one simple command, "Stand fast Missisippians." That order of Jefferson Davis is now emblazoned upon the regimental insignia and for over a hundred years has been an inspiration to the men who have trained and fought in the tradition of their forefathers.

Excellence is a tradition in the 31st Division, and no National Guard or Reserve division has excelled its record. Year after year the regular Army evaluators have given it a grade of "superior," the highest that can be obtained.

In the seven-State 3d Army areas, the Dixie Division won the trophy for excellence and training 4 out of 5 years the trophy was presented.

The first Legion of Merit awarded by the Department of the Army to a National Guard division commander for attaining excellence in training and readi-

ness was awarded to Maj. Gen. Claude Clayton, commander of the division from November 1962 to March 1965.

On Saturday, the Legion of Merit will be awarded to General Clayton's successor, Brig. Gen. Victor L. McDearman, who maintained and continued to build the standards of excellence attained by General Clayton and his predecessors which have included a long line of competent, dedicated general officers, among them Lt. Gen. A. G. Paxton, retired, and Maj. Gen. John Persons.

In its recent history, the 31st Division as a unit has participated in every major war, except the war in Vietnam, and its men now stand ready for the call to duty if their services should be required.

In World War II, the 31st Division was a vital part of the American Expeditionary Forces and served as a training base in Europe, furnishing many of the men supplied to the frontlines of that war.

In World War II, the 31st Division fought through the jungle islands of the Pacific in the war against Japan.

In the Korean war, when the 31st Division went into Federal service in January 1951 it was the largest single civilian component ever inducted into Federal service by the U.S. Government on one order. At that time, 10,570 volunteer National Guardsmen were ordered to war duty. Although the division did not go overseas as a unit, many of the officers and men of the division saw combat in Korea, and their record was outstanding. Many of the noncommissioned officers were commissioned, and they provided leadership in the hardest battles and in some of the most critical times of that conflict.

If the Defense Department insists upon its plan to disestablish the 31st Division, a great military unit will have passed into retirement, but the spirit and tradition of this division will live forever. Wherever Mississippi National Guardsmen and other American fighting men are sent, the battlefield on which they fight will echo the spirit, dedication, ability, and devotion of those who have made such qualities a living tradition.

Whatever orders are given them, whatever mission is assigned to them, the members of the Mississippi National Guard will accept as true soldiers and as Americans, but they want a place to serve. The security of the Nation demands that they have a place to serve, for we need their training and ability, but most of all we need their spirit and dedication and determination. For the sake of our common defense, we must keep those men in the National Guard and Reserve program.

The plan of the Defense Department to reorganize the Reserves in such a way that the services of those men will be lost is untimely and unwise.

Under the Defense Department plan, the Mississippi National Guard would lose 40 percent of its lieutenants, more than 30 percent of its captains, nearly 50 percent of its majors, and 25 percent of its top ranking noncommissioned officers. These men must be kept in an active mission so that they can continue their training.

Mr. President, we must see to it, when the 31st Infantry—Dixie—Division passes in review for perhaps the last