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again in this session, I have joined with Representative JOHN MOSS in submitting a resolution to suspend the discontinuance of trains for 1 year while an overall study is made of the transportation requirements of this country in future years. This would include all kinds of transportation—surface as well as air and water. With our population continuing to grow and our demands for alternate means of transportation increasing, it appears to me to be foolhardy to discontinue the California Zephyr and other trains of this sort while we pursue the inevitable course of discontinuance without any knowledge or plan of the ultimate outcome is a strange phenomenon.

DEATH OF JOHN M. BAER, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I was saddened last week by the passing of John M. Baer, a very talented and highly respected former Member of Congress, journalist, cartoonist, and political figure.

John Baer was a lovable and kindly person, one who was a prominent figure during the political upheaval that resulted mainly from low farm prices and the exploitation of farmers during the years just prior to and after 1920. The movement resulting from this upheaval became known as the Nonpartisan League. The NPL became a power that remained a major factor in North Dakota politics for more than 40 years. John Baer was the first of several Members of Congress to be elected in North Dakota as a result of this movement.

Mr. President, John Baer distinguished himself as one of the great cartoonists of the Nation. He devoted most of his cartoons to subject matter affecting labor, farmers, and all those he felt were needy and deserving people.

I became a very close friend of his years ago, and during all the years since I came to the Senate in 1945, I always enjoyed having visits with him. One especially fond remembrance of him is what he did to help a granddaughter of mine, the former Charmayne Young, who was also very much interested in cartoon work. In fact, it was he who gave her much help and advice, and sent her material which led to her becoming quite an accomplished cartoonist.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that articles about John Baer published in the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1970]
CARTOONIST JOHN BAER, 83, DIES, COINED FDR'S "NEW DEAL" SLOGAN

(By David Vienna)

John M. Baer, 83, whose 1931 "New Deal" cartoon is credited by many as the source of Franklin D. Roosevelt's slogan in the 1932 presidential campaign, died Wednesday at Sibley Memorial Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Baer's cartoons for a Fargo, N.D., liberal farm publication resulted in his election to two terms in the House of Representatives. "I was drafted. No one had ever seen

me," Mr. Baer once said, "but they had seen my cartoons."

While a member of Congress, he kept turning out cartoons that appeared in the Hearst newspapers.

"I caricatured my way into Congress and then I cartooned my way out," Mr. Baer once said.

He was defeated for reelection in 1920. He then joined Labor, a newspaper for transportation industry workers. He worked for the publication until his death.

Mr. Baer's "New Deal" phrase first appeared in cartoons he did in the 1920's urging social reforms. He pulled out the phrase again in a cartoon published in January, 1931, in Labor.

The slogan next turned up on July 2, 1932, when Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York said, in accepting the Democratic nomination for President, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people."

Mr. Baer was a lifelong liberal. He was a former leader of the old Nonpartisan League, a militant farmer-labor alliance in the Midwest.

In a recent interview in which he was asked about politics, he said "I don't give a whoop for either party." He said, "There are only about 10 liberals in Congress today," and he said he wouldn't give 10 cents for the rest.

When in Congress, Mr. Baer introduced a bill for World War I veterans that resulted in the distribution of \$100 million in bonus benefits.

In addition to being a cartoonist and congressman, he also was a journalist and designer.

Mr. Baer wrote a column syndicated by the International Labor News Service.

He also designed the first emblem of the United Nations, the seal of the AFL-CIO and the seal of Pan American Airways.

Mr. Baer, a native of Black Creek, Wis., lived in the Washington area for more than 50 years.

He is survived by his wife, Estelle, of the home, 3809 East-West Hwy., Chevy Chase, and three sons, John Jr., of Baltimore, Bryan, of Kensington, and Albert, of Chevy Chase.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 20, 1970]
JOHN BAER, CARTOONIST, EX-CONGRESSMAN, DIES

John M. Baer, 83, the dean of labor cartoonists and a former congressman from North Dakota, died Wednesday in Sibley Memorial Hospital after a stroke. He lived at 3809 East-West Highway, Chevy Chase.

Born in Black Creek, Wis., he graduated in 1909 from Lawrence University, where he was editor of both the campus newspaper and yearbook and was student president for three years.

He was engaged in civil engineering and agriculture until 1915 and during that time drew cartoons and wrote articles for two newspapers, while also serving as postmaster of Beach, N.D.

ELECTED IN 1917

A lifelong liberal, Mr. Baer was the first Nonpartisan Leaguer elected to Congress, winning a special election in 1917. He was re-elected as a Republican the next year, but was defeated for a second full-term. He then resumed his activities as a cartoonist and journalist and since then had lived in the Washington area.

He was a cartoonist with the "Labor" magazine publication of the Railroad Brotherhoods, since its founding more than 50 years ago. He also wrote a column syndicated by the International Labor News Service in the 1920s.

As a congressman, Mr. Baer introduced and won passage of the first World War I soldiers bonus bill, which resulted in distribution of more than \$100 million to discharged servicemen.

He also designed the first emblem adopted by the United Nations, the official seal of the AFL-CIO and the Pan American Airways seal on which the firm's name first was shortened to Pan Am. He also designed the first cover for the Cream of Wheat cereal.

Another newspaper feature, "The Diary of a New Senator," was written by Mr. Baer. He also wrote "The Nashmul Situation" under the name of Hiram A. Rube.

GENERAL MITCHELL USED CARTOON

One of Mr. Baer's cartoons—showing the Army and Navy as two bulldogs pulling on two ribbons of "red tape" held by a flying eagle symbolizing aircraft—was distributed by the millions of copies by Gen. Billy Mitchell, which developed into a charge in the general's court-martial.

For about 60 years Mr. Baer designed his own Christmas cards, using bears on them.

Last year, in an interview with the Grand Forks Herald, Mr. Baer said that he had always been an independent. "I don't give a whoop for either party," he said, adding: "There are only about 10 liberals in Congress today. . . . The rest, I wouldn't give 10 cents for 'em."

Hubert Humphrey, he said, "wouldn't be anybody without the Farmer Labor Party, which was a direct descendant of the (Nonpartisan) League."

He leaves his wife, Estelle; three sons, John M., of Baltimore; Alfred, at home, and Byron, of Kensington, and five grandchildren.

Services are to be at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow at Joseph Gawler's Sons Funeral Home 5130 Wisconsin Ave. NW, with burial in Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

DEFENSE SPENDING AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, it is quite obvious that the monumental issue of defense spending and national priorities is still squarely before us. Although some cuts have been made in the Defense budget, it is becoming quite clear that the long awaited peace dividend is already beginning to get eaten up by wasteful, probably ineffective, and very likely dangerous weapons systems such as ABM, MIRV, and others.

The question of national priorities and Pentagon waste is not simply a question of choosing between domestic programs and Pentagon programs; there is also a serious question of how our country may be best defended by allocating whatever funds do go to the Pentagon among various alternative uses. The question, then, is equally as much as one of the "quality" of our Defense spending as it is of the "quantity" of our Defense spending.

The Minneapolis Tribune recently published an editorial on the matter which, I think, is a concise and perceptive statement of this crucial issue. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Feb. 4, 1970]

THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF SECURITY

Rightly, President Nixon is calling attention to his success in holding the line on defense spending in the current fiscal year and his budget for fiscal 1971, which calls for a \$5.3-billion drop in military outlays. The pressure on the Pentagon is evident. Not only are defense costs intrinsically greater now than ever before, because of inflation and more elaborate weapons systems; but the

bulk of war costs in Vietnam is still present, and a limitation of strategic arms by mutual agreement with Soviets is only a hope for the future.

The administration's proposed defense budget for 1971 is therefore particularly impressive in quantitative terms: a significant decrease from the prior year, and the smallest percentage of total federal budget and gross national product in two decades. But quantity is only one dimension; the other is quality. More precisely, how should available defense dollars be used to further national security?

A first point is that there is not necessarily a correlation between quantity and quality of defense. Mr. Nixon has recognized that by shrinking the size of the armed forces. Reductions in military manpower do not, in our opinion, sacrifice national security, and the fact that most of the manpower cutback will come from Vietnam troop withdrawals strengthens that conclusion. We find it hard to argue that the long involvement in Vietnam has enhanced the security of the United States.

Second, and more widely debatable, is the question of where the emphasis on defense spending ought to be placed. The Nixon administration has chosen to expand the nation's nuclear weapons programs—multiple-warhead missiles for both land-based Minutemen sites and Polaris submarines, and more funds for an enlarged missile-defense system. "Until negotiations are successful," the President said, "we need a full range of new strategic programs to maintain our deterrent in the face of an evolving threat."

That sounds all too reminiscent of the massive retaliation policy put forward in the 1950s by the administration in which Mr. Nixon was Vice-President. The quality of national security is less likely to be improved by a "full range of new strategic programs" than by a clear action to improve the climate for strategic negotiations when they resume in April. Such an action, we suggest, would be to stop the ABM at Phase I rather than proceeding with Phase II as the President now proposes.

PROPOSED REFORM OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP SYSTEM

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, my colleague from Maryland in the other body, Representative GILBERT GUDE, has proposed legislation to reform the practice of awarding committee chairmanships to the committee member with the longest service. The bill has a number of Republican and Democratic cosponsors, which indicates the bipartisan nature of Representative Gude's attempt to resolve this dilemma.

My hometown newspaper, the Frederick Post, in a recent editorial which commended his actions, took note of Representative Gude's efforts to reform the seniority system. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Frederick, Md., Post]

GOOD GOING, GILBERT GUDE!

While it is unlikely to bring any immediate reforms, we heartily endorse the plain-speaking attack of Congressman Gilbert Gude of Montgomery County on the seniority system under which chairman of legislative committees obtain their offices.

He labeled the present method of selecting chairman as a "miserable decrepit procedure" and urged widespread reform in a recent address to the American Society for Public Administration.

"The best efforts of the people and the President will not succeed unless Congress enters the 20th century before the 21st rolls around," the Montgomery County Republican said.

He pointed out that under the present seniority system that the chairmanship automatically goes to the member with the longest service regardless of his capabilities for the position.

He added that seniority generally accumulates in the safe districts where either a Republican or Democrat is so entrenched that under the single party system he cannot be dislodged.

That is why the majority of the committee chairmanships in Congress come from the Deep South.

"A chairman can bog down a good bill if he doesn't personally want it to reach the floor regardless of the opinions of his colleagues," Mr. Gude told the group.

He suggested as alternatives either appointment of the chairman of each committee by the Speaker or his election by his colleagues.

DEATH OF JOHN BAER, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to the passing of John Baer, a man who lived a life devoted to the idea that the pen is mightier than the sword.

A North Dakotan in his upbringing, this man once served as a Member of the House of Representatives. He will be remembered for his talent as a cartoonist in awakening the conscience of this Nation to its needs.

It is appropriate that the Senate take note of his accomplishments as recalled in an article published in the Grand Forks Herald and written 5 months ago by Mr. Jack Hagerty. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

WASHINGTON.—Fifty-two years ago he was the nation's youngest congressman, an unknown cartoonist from North Dakota.

Today, virtually unknown in the state that sent him to Congress, he still is a cartoonist working 30 hours a week and helping to elect men he considers liberals to Congress.

Most of those in North Dakota who recognize the name John Baer probably think he has long been dead. But readers by the thousands of "Labor," a publication for which he has worked nearly half a century, watch for his cartoons regularly. At 83 he's still producing them every week.

Baer was the first Nonpartisan Leaguer elected to Congress. He won election as an independent in a special election in 1917, following the death of Rep. Henry I. Helgesen. He was re-elected as a Republican in 1918, but was defeated in the Harding landslide of 1920 by the late O. B. Burtness of Grand Forks.

That race as a Republican is something he quickly now explains as a "necessity." The Nonpartisan League filed its candidates in the Republican primary and when he won the nomination he nominally became a Republican.

But he insists he always has really been an independent.

"I don't give a whoop for either party," he says.

And he doesn't think much of most of the politicians in either party today.

"There are only about 10 liberals in Congress today," he explains. "The rest, I wouldn't give 10 cents for 'em."

Baer still thinks the League and its offshoots were major contributions to the political arena.

Baer comes by his liberalism honestly. He was the son of the Civil War times major who, according to Baer, exposed the contaminated food sold to the Army in 1898.

Baer recalls that as a boy of 12, he accompanied his father to Washington and was left in a hotel cafe while his father went to the War Department to tell officials of the old and rotting food which was being furnished to soldiers. His father was denied entrance to the office of the Secretary of War to make his complaint and broke into the office. He was arrested and Baer recalls a policeman coming to the hotel to get him.

When the boy asked where his father was, he was told "in jail."

Despite the arrest, Baer says his father's exposure of the sale of spoiled food to the Army led to better conditions in the future. By World War I, he said, no such food was served to the soldiers.

Baer was born March 29, 1886, at Black Creek, Wis. He attended Lawrence University, where he served as editor of both the campus newspaper and the annual. He was student president three years and graduated in 1909.

Even then, he foresaw today's campus unrest, he says. The students were brainwashed by "big business" he claims and weren't smart enough to realize it.

"The trouble on the campuses now comes from the fact that young people finally are catching on," says the 83-year-old liberal.

A year after his graduation, Baer married a North Dakota girl and began working on the farm of his father-in-law, J. R. Smith of Beach, known then as the "flax king of North Dakota." Smith was his wife's stepfather. Baer likes to recall now. Her real father was John F. (for Francis) Kennedy—no relation to the later president as far as Baer can determine.

In 1913 Baer was appointed postmaster of Beach, a job he held for three years. All the while he was drawing and selling cartoons, an avocation he began when he was 12. By 1916 he was making more from sale of cartoons than as postmaster, and moved to Fargo to take a full-time job with a Nonpartisan League newspaper, the Courier-News.

It was from this editorial vantage that he was drafted to run for Congress after the death of Helgesen.

Baer already had coined the slogan of the fledgling Nonpartisan League—"We'll Stick—and We'll Win." That was his cartoon answer to those who contended that "farmers won't stick together."

It was only one of the political catchwords attributed to Baer. He drew a card-playing cartoon in 1931 which contributed the phrase "New Deal" to the political language. He sent a copy of it to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who used the phrase in a campaign speech and again in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President.

Baer actually had used the phrase 18 years earlier, in a pamphlet entitled "A New Day and a New Deal in 1914."

While Baer's cartoons were widely known in North Dakota before he ran for Congress, he himself was not. But he plunged into the campaign and illustrated his speeches with "chalk talks." He won the election and was sworn in as a congressman in August, 1917.

He was only 31, the youngest member of Congress at the time.

He also was its first cartoonist member—and, he now says, "probably its last."

He continued to draw cartoons while serving in Congress, selling them to the Hearst Newspapers, Newspaper Enterprise Association, King Features and others. The cartoons continued his campaign against "big biz," his life-long enemy, and often showed Congress to be its tool. The cartoons aroused the enmity of their congressmen and, after his 1920 defeat, one writer commented that "he