

UNITED STATES

*U.S. Congress.*



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 119—PART 8

MARCH 26, 1973 TO APRIL 2, 1973

(PAGES 9377 TO 10642)

sculpture was designed, modeled and carved by Constantine Seferlis of the cathedral staff.

High on the east wall is the Maryland coat of arms, originally the family crest of Lord Baltimore. The shield was modeled and polychromed by cathedral sculptor Carl L. Bush and executed by cathedral master carver Roger Morigi.

#### THE STAINED GLASS

Many people came to the North American continent seeking refuge from religious persecution. In 1649 the Act of Toleration was adopted by the Maryland General Assembly. It was the first instance where trinitarian Christians made legal their efforts to live together in harmony. The large triangle at the top of the center lancet signifies the Act of Toleration. It is held by characteristic Maryland settlers, a gentleman cavalier and a tradesman or farmer. The two men stand on the Maryland coat of arms.

#### LEFT LANCET

Francis Asbury (1745-1816) was the first Methodist bishop consecrated in the United States, appointed by John Wesley in 1784. From 1784 until his death in 1816, he traveled on foot and horseback as a circuit rider, covering five to six thousands miles every year. Throughout his life he suffered from a disease of the throat which added greatly to the discomfort of his mission. However, he never relaxed his spartan self-control; the story of his life is one of triumph over hardship. Thus the artist has portrayed Asbury struggling up a mountain, leading his horse.

In the lower portion of the lancet is George Fox (1624-1691), principal founder of the Society of Friends. During his American trip in 1671-1672, he visited Maryland, where he preached to gatherings of settlers, winning many to the Quaker position.

#### RIGHT LANCET

The first American Roman Catholic bishop, John Carroll (1735-1815), was consecrated in 1790. He was founder of Georgetown University, which is sketched as it is seen today from Key Bridge. Below Bishop Carroll are the Dove and the Ark, the ships on which Lord Calvert's expedition came to Maryland in 1634. Father Andrew White, S.J. celebrated the first Roman Catholic mass in Maryland on March 25, 1634, under a great cross which had been hewn from a tree. His congregation included Governor Leonard Calvert. The single tepee indicates the wigwags the settlers bought from the Indians to use until houses could be built.

#### CENTER LANCET

Thomas John Claggett (1734-1816) was the first Episcopal bishop consecrated in America. He became Bishop of Maryland in 1792. Bishop Claggett is shown holding a model of St. James Church, Lothian, Ann Arundel County, of which he was once rector. Captain John Smith, with fourteen companies, explored the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in the summer of 1608. He is said to have traveled three thousand miles in the open barge pictured, and he made a remarkable map of the area. Captain Smith is shown leading daily prayer.

The frieze across the base of the three lancets features the Maryland state flower (black-eyed susan), a Chesapeake Bay rock-bass, a blue crab, a yellow perch, a sea nettle, a Baltimore oriole and an oyster. In the left lancet is the loblolly pine, while the center lancet features beech and white oak trees and on the right is mountain laurel.

Cathedral friends will have no trouble recognizing the luminous stained glass window as the creation of Rowan LeCompte, designer of some of the most beautiful glass in Washington Cathedral. It was fabricated and installed by his associate, Dieter Goldkuhle.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, it was appropriate that the service in the Maryland bay concluded with the prayer for

Maryland composed several years ago by the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the cathedral, and which I would like to repeat.

Blow, Lord, Thy clean winds upon the shores and shoals of Maryland. Blow gentle breeze of blessing across the earth, atop her stalwart hills, and over the greening fields. Blow, Holy Spirit, the freshness of liberty through the hearts of Thy people whose domain named for a queen, yet worships the King who is the Father of us all.

So may Thy children catch upon their hopes the breath of glory which Thou doth send to fill the spangled sky, the lofty sails of ships, and the faithful lives of men.

Fulfill then, O God, the promise once borne upon the wings of a dove of a land of peace and companionship, and courage enough ever to follow after Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### CHILD ABUSE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, last week I and 13 other Members of the Senate introduced S. 1191, the Child Abuse Prevention Act, which is aimed at improving the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse.

According to the National Center for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment in Denver, 60,000 cases of child abuse—including beating and other physical abuse by adults—are reported in this country annually.

The Subcommittee on Children and Youth, of which I am chairman, has a longstanding interest in trying to find solutions to the complicated problems of preventing and treating child abuse. Last fall we printed a document containing selected readings on the subject. This year we continued our investigations into the causes and possible means of eliminating child abuse and subsequently introduced S. 1191, the Child Abuse Prevention Act.

This week the subcommittee is holding three hearings on this legislation. The first two hearings will take place in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 27, in room 4232 of the Dirksen Office Building.

The third hearing will be held on Saturday, March 31, in Denver, Colo. at the University of Colorado Medical School. The subcommittee scheduled this field hearing in Denver because the child abuse team operating out of the medical center has developed some very promising methods of working with the families of abused children.

I was therefore extremely pleased to read in last week's edition of the National Observer a thorough and informative article describing the activities of the Denver Center. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE CHILD-BEATERS: SICK, BUT CURABLE (By Richard S. Johnson)

They find a healing process in sharing their experiences—including the nightmarish aspects. So one night a week they gather, some with husbands or wives, some alone. Sharon, pretty, trim, and modishly dressed, is the wife of a successful young salesman; she shook her baby by the ankles until its leg snapped. Mary, fat, wearing a sack dress, is

the wife of a man who earned less than \$4,000 last year; she choked her little girl. Cindy is the personable young widow of an Air Force flier who died in a plane explosion; in recurring fantasies she saw herself throwing her children to their deaths from atop an office building.

These parents are members of Families Anonymous, an organization for parents who have knowingly injured their children or are afraid they might. They are parents determined to gain control over their occasional violent impulses toward their children, whom they love—but whom they also sometimes hate.

Tonight there is a new couple. Both sit like frightened children, politely refusing coffee or Sanka.

"Well," someone asks in a theatrical voice, "who beat their kids this week?"

The question was dropped to break the ice. A few smile or laugh. Not the new couple: stiff, suspicious, proper. But they look at Mary with intense interest as she tells them: "I'll always be a battering parent."

At once there is a hush, an expectation. Then Mary adds: "But as long as I have this group, my child is safe with me. I'll never hurt her again."

They nod or quietly agree, relieved at what for them is obviously a truth. And in fact none has—since joining the group—hurt his child. And those whose children the courts had placed in foster homes have their children back home again. Except for the new couple, whose struggle for understanding of themselves, control of themselves, is now beginning.

To Dr. C. Henry Kempe, Families Anonymous is one of the innovative therapeutic approaches that demonstrate new hope for the "cure" of battering parents. If widely applied, these innovations can, he believes, save many thousands of children each year from injury or death.

Kempe is perhaps this country's best-known authority on the physical abuse of children by parents. Though his specialty is infectious diseases of childhood, he began his serious research into child abuse when he joined the pediatrics department of the University of Colorado School of Medicine 17 years ago.

Now head of that department, Kempe also directs the newly created National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect.

The center began operating last Jan. 1, established on the previous work of the medical school's child-protection team and funded by gifts from private institutions, notably a three-year grant of \$588,000 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, N.J.

It was Kempe who in 1961, at a meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics, coined the term, "The Battered-Child Syndrome." Since then awareness has grown that the syndrome—the injury of a child through the nonaccidental hitting, kicking, throwing, or twisting by a parent or foster parent—is a significant cause of childhood disability and death in America and elsewhere.

Because there still isn't nationwide compliance with laws requiring the reporting of child abuse, experts agree that there is no accurate way to determine incidence. Kempe estimates there were about 60,000 reported cases in the United States last year.

"Child abuse is a sickening, largely overlooked problem in America," says Sen. Harrison J. Williams, the New Jersey Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Last week Minnesota Democrat Walter F. Mondale, chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on Children and Youth, introduced the Child Abuse Prevention Act in the Senate. Williams and 13 other senators are cosponsors.

Mondae's subcommittee will hold hearings on the bill in Washington, D.C., beginning March 26. The bill would provide Federal funds for personnel and programs to prevent and treat child abuse. It would establish a National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect to be a clearinghouse for information and training materials. It also would set up a National Commission on Child Abuse and Neglect to examine, among other things, the effectiveness of existing laws affecting child abuse and neglect.

#### A WESTERN CULTURAL PATTERN

Studies suggest that the battered-child syndrome is only an extreme of a violent child-rearing pattern firmly established in Western culture. Two of Kempe's colleagues who have thoroughly studied the syndrome write:

There seems to be an unbroken spectrum of parental action toward children, ranging from the breaking of bones and fracturing of skulls through severe bruising to severe spanking and on to mild "reminder pats" on the bottom. To be aware of this, one has only to look at the families of one's friends and neighbors, to look and listen to the parent-child interactions at the playground and the supermarket, or even to recall how one raised one's own children or how one was raised oneself.

The amount of yelling, scolding, slapping, punching, hitting, and yanking acted out by parents on very small children is almost shocking. Hence we have felt that in dealing with the abused child we are not observing an isolated, unique phenomenon, but only the extreme form of what we would call a pattern or style of child rearing quite prevalent in our culture.

Those are the words of Drs. Brandt F. Steele and Carl B. Pollock, psychiatrists and professors at the Colorado medical school. For 5½ years they "studied intensively 60 families in which significant abuse of infants or small children had occurred." Battering parents, they found, are just like the rest of us in most respects. They come from farms, small towns, and cities. They are of Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant faiths—or of none, or are antichurch. They are intelligent and well educated and at the tops of their professions. They are unintelligent, poorly educated, and have poor job records. They are poor, middle-class, or wealthy.

#### TRAITS OF BATTERING PARENTS

And so Steele and Pollock and other researchers have disproved the belief "that child abuse occurs only among 'bad people' of low socioeconomic status."

Yet there are significant differences in the way battering parents and "normal" parents react to their children during crises. For example, say Pollock and Steele, a battering parent in a crisis is incapable of valuing a love object such as a child more than he values himself. Indeed, such parents characteristically turn to small children—even to infants—for nurturing and support and protection. When the children can't or won't co-operate, the parents—unable to cope by themselves with the emotional pressure they feel—sometimes respond in paroxysms of frustration and rage. At those times they cannot control the physical energy they use in "disciplining" or "punishing" or "training" their unrewarding offspring.

Apparently such behavior stems from the way the parents themselves were treated as children, say Pollock and Steele. Without exception the parents in their study group had been exploited, subjected to "intense, pervasive, continuous demand from their parents," and made to feel they could never do anything right.

Such child-rearing methods, say these psychiatrists, are "transmitted from parent to child, generation after generation."

Obviously such parents need help, these psychiatrists believe. But historically—and

even today—the tendency has been to punish them.

Vincent De Francis, a lawyer who is director of the Children's Division of the American Humane Association, has said that "the general attitude toward the problem of child abuse, and a common reaction of people when confronted with the brutal facts, is shock and anger. A natural consequence is the desire to exact retribution—to punish unnatural parents for their acts of cruelty."

Such punishment, says De Francis, doesn't achieve anything except surface compliance with criminal statutes. Prosecution frequently places the child in even greater danger when the battering parent comes home—a parent whose motivational forces have remained untreated and whose emotional damage has become greater due to the punitive experience.

#### ABUSERS NEED MOTHERING

What, then, should society provide for such parents? "Mothering," says Kempe, Pollock, Steele, and evidently most other researchers. Their studies show that, without exception, battering parents suffered, in the words of Steele and Pollock, from "deprivation of basic mothering—a lack of the deep sense of being cared for and cared about from the beginning of one's life."

Mothering is tender loving care—a cliché suddenly freighted with meaning in the context of the battered child and his family. Either sex can mother, and Kempe and company believe a parent of either sex must have mothering before he can mother, before he can nurture and protect his children and refrain from violent physical abuse.

These experts' theory, simply stated, is that a person must feel loved before he can give love. That is why, says Kempe, the traditional modes of social agencies—welfare departments and the like—are not highly successful in helping battering parents. Those modes are centered, he says, in the supervisory, once-a-week or once-a-month home visits of overworked caseworkers who are concerned for the child but who lack the training and time to make the parent feel cared for.

#### THREE MAJOR CRITERIA

A battering parent, Kempe says, needs help at 2 a.m. when he is tried, his baby is crying, and his "abusive pattern" is taking shape.

"In order for a child to be physically injured by his parents or guardian," Kempe writes in his latest book, *Helping the Battered Child and His Family* (J. B. Lippincott, 1972), "several pieces of a complex puzzle must come together in a very special way. To date we can identify at least three major criteria."

First, the parent must have a potential to abuse. He lacks the "mothering imprint." He feels isolated, unable to trust others. He has no spouse, or a spouse too passive to be able to give. And he has very unrealistic expectations for his children.

Second, there must be a special child, one the parents see as different, who fails to respond as expected, or who really is different—"retarded, too smart, hyperactive, or has a birth defect."

Finally, there must be a crisis or crises to trigger the abusive act. "These can be minor or major crises—a washing machine breaking down, a lost job, a husband being drafted, no heat, no food, a mother-in-law's visit, and the like." The crisis precipitates the act of abuse; it isn't the cause.

#### INNOVATIONS SEEN SPREADING

Kempe thinks that within 10 years the nation's child-welfare departments will rather universally be using the innovations now employed or recommended by his center. When that happens, he says, the battered-child syndrome—"which can be a fatal disease"—will begin to disappear.

The center here will continue to use its child-protection team: four pediatricians, four part-time psychiatrists, two social work-

ers, a welfare-department representative, a co-ordinator, and one public-health nurse. The center also has a lawyer who represents it in court hearings and works toward reforms in the law. (The Colorado legislature last year amended the Colorado Children's Code to provide for a publicly paid law guardian with specific duties in protecting the rights of an abused child.)

Preventive and predictive services are also important in the center's work. Kempe says new and sophisticated means of prediction can reveal which persons ought not to become parents and which—if they become parents—need help. Prevention of child abuse includes a wide range of educational functions—reaching the public and officials—as well as practical things such as the 24-hour-a-day "hot line" over which any distraught parent can receive immediate support and counsel.

Finally, the center's treatment includes Families Anonymous, lay therapists called "parent aides," a day-care center where overwhelmed mothers can bring their children, a crisis nursery for infants, a mother-child unit where a mother and her child can live temporarily in a safe environment free from emotional pressures, and psychiatric care.

But Kempe isn't satisfied. He believes that nationally every county's protective-services department should be converted from the single-discipline approach of welfare departments to multidiscipline approaches applying expertise in social services, medicine, juvenile courts, and law enforcement. Such a change, Kempe says, would "cut across many of the traditions and unworkable rules and regulations that are built into most protective-services departments."

Thus Kempe conceives the nation's first defense of children as being a hospital-based child-protection team, such as that at the Denver center, in every county. The second line of defense would be the multidisciplinary protective-services units.

#### HEALTH ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN

Ultimately Kempe would like established a nationwide corps of "health visitors," health advocates for children. Scotland has such a system now. Every child born is seen monthly by a health visitor, who follows the child's physical, emotional, and mental growth. One result, says Kempe, is that non-nurturing parents are identified and can be helped or, if they can't be helped, separated from their children.

About 10 per cent of the battering parents in America are psychotic or are aggressive psychopaths, Kempe says. He contends they cannot be helped while the child remains in the home. These parents' children, he says, should be placed permanently in foster homes, or, preferably, adopted into other families.

The other 90 per cent can be helped to become adequate parents, Kempe believes.

#### "A PARTICULARLY BRIGHT LIGHT"

He takes pride in his center's successes. The use of lay therapists, begun here four years ago, was a breakthrough that proved it is unnecessary to require years of training for persons to "mother" battering parents. The lay therapists make only \$2 an hour. A battering parent may call his lay therapist at any hour. If he calls when he is in crisis, experience shows he's unlikely to hurt his child.

Kempe calls Families Anonymous a "particularly bright light." Begun in January 1972 by Joan and Walt Hopkins, it is patterned after a similar California organization formed earlier—and still directed—by a woman who calls herself "Jolly K" and who was herself a battering mother.

The Denver area now has four Families Anonymous groups. Kempe's center pays the salary of Mrs. Hopkins, a public-health nurse. Her husband, a private psychiatric social worker, helps without charge.

## FINALLY, WORDS OF LOVE

Entries from Mrs. Hopkins' diary indicate a kind of heroic struggle and growth:

Jan. 21, 1972. First meeting. . . . At the end of two hours all three girls found they had common problems: 1) No self-confidence 2) Felt terrible when criticized 3) Did not believe it when complimented 4) Afraid to discipline their children.

April 4. Mary stated she had never told [her little girl] she loved her. So she was assigned this for homework.

April 11. Mary stated she did tell [her daughter] she loved her—every night just as she shut the bedroom door. The night before this meeting she left the door open and told her. She said it was hard but that she felt good being able to do it.

That group now includes about 15 young mothers and fathers. Besides receiving from one another the support and mothering they missed as children, they have "self-help" projects:

How to involve a spouse in solving problems.

How to learn to relate to their children. (Example: providing for fussy eaters tiny hamburger patties, two or three peas, and a pinch of spinach so the meal becomes a game, fun for all.)

How to be unashamed and unafraid to ask for help over "little problems" in their relationships with their children.

How *not* to have unrealistic expectations of small children.

How to learn to trust others through sharing phone numbers with members of the group. (Mrs. Hopkins' diary quotes one young woman as saying that she had never before had a "safe" person to talk to.)

How to devise practical ways to get relief from the demands of children. (For example, each mother must bring to her second meeting a list of baby sitters upon whom she could rely.)

How to enjoy themselves. (Two women confessed that a party before Mother's Day last year was the first party they had ever attended.)

## MARY'S REMEMBRANCE

Perhaps one of the most significant demonstrations of growth was an essay Mary brought to the meeting at which the new couple appeared. Titled "First Night Tremor," it was her recollection of her first meeting. Mary writes:

What am I doing here? . . . Probably all they'll do is sit and stare at me. I'm fat, and have long hair and dress differently. I wish I hadn't come! . . . Say, that gal has a problem that I had with mine. Wonder what would happen if I mentioned to her what I tried. Wonder if she'd get mad. Well, here goes. Gee, she thought that was a good idea. No one has ever really said I had good ideas on raising my daughter before. . . . It's sure a good feeling to realize these people need me. Sure I need them, but they also need me! . . . I'm still fat . . . but no one really cares. I don't think they are seeing what I wear. I think they see me. . . . I like it.

## G. EVERETT MILLICAN

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, it is with pleasure and admiration that I call your attention to a man I personally regard highly and a man whose service to the causes of freedom and brotherhood have been exemplary.

G. Everett Millican has served in many capacities. He has been a vice president of Gulf Oil Co. He has served for 18 years as a State senator in Georgia. He was an Atlanta alderman for many years. His involvement in community affairs has been extensive despite numerous other

responsibilities, and a list of the organizations and service agencies with which he is affiliated would grace anyone's record. And Mr. Millican's devotion and service to his beloved Morningside Baptist Church in Atlanta have resulted in an accelerated building program as well as a building of the spirit of fellowship and devotion to God.

Mr. Millican is the son of a Baptist minister. Although he never entered the ministry himself, he is active enough in his church and community to frequently deliver messages of inspiration. One such message has proven of such value to others that he has delivered it over 50 times to some of the largest civic clubs in the country.

The topic of this talk is freedom, and it is of such outstanding merit that I am nominating him for a Freedoms Foundation award. I know it will be of great interest to Members of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

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

TALK BY EVERETT MILLICAN, MORNINGSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, OCTOBER 22, 1972

May I express my appreciation for the honor of designating today's service in my name and I thank each of you for being present. Several years ago I had the privilege of talking from this pulpit on the subject of "stewardship" and I know of nothing in our daily lives more important. I believe it is customary to read some scripture, and I would like to read one verse. It is First Corinthians 4:2. "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful. He may be intelligent, gifted, skillful, capable, but he must be faithful" . . . stewardship applies to property, personality, opportunity, amusements, tithing, to only mention a few. As much as I would like to talk on our stewardship, I have picked the subject, "Where are we going"? I possibly should say "What are we doing about it"? I honestly believe that we are in a great crisis in this country and it is going to be necessary that each one of us, who have a great love for this country, to stand up and be counted. Let's go back to the beginning.

The place is Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia.

The condition of the American colonies was intensely difficult on the summer day when Mr. Lee, one of the delegates from Virginia, rose in his place to submit, upon the instructions of the legislature of that state, a motion that was not unexpected.

For the American colonies there appeared some possibilities of respectable retreat in the face of the preponderant English military power. For although the American forces were insignificant, and their commanding officer, The Virginia Planter, with no experience except in guerrilla campaigns against the Indians that ended in the overwhelming defeat of General Braddock's men, had achieved no considerable success around New York. The political situation in Britain was such that considerable leniency could be made if the colonies submitted promptly enough and abjectly enough.

Mr. Lee, following the instructions known to have been given him by the Virginia legislature, arose in his place at the termination of the roll call and moved that "Those colonies are, and by right ought to be, free and independent states".

The great debate had begun.

The principals on the floor were Mr. Dickinson, from Pennsylvania, who opposed the propositions and Mr. John Adams of Mas-

sachusetts, who supported them. Eventually the Congress named a committee that was directed to draft a declaration presenting the viewpoint expressed in Mr. Lee's resolution. The members of the committee were Mr. Franklin, an elderly gentleman from Philadelphia with considerable reputation as an author and publisher; Mr. Adams of Quincy, a lawyer of wide repute and the principal champion of the resolution on the floor of the congress; and Mr. Jefferson, of Albemarle County, Virginia, a lawyer with some reputation as a writer of incendiary pamphlets.

Mr. Jefferson was a man of charm, known to be attached to the ideas of his fellow Virginian, Mr. Mason, and to those of Mr. Samuel Adams, a smart incendiary of Boston, who inflamed men's minds by talk of individual responsibility. There was some surprise among members of the congress when the two senior members of the committee entrusted the actual writing of the document to the young Virginian.

In the oppressive heat of Philadelphia, sitting at a plain table in simple lodgings, the young lawyer—not long past his thirtieth birthday—prepared a document designed to justify in the eyes of all mankind the revolutionary and unthinkable proposal that the aristocrat from the tidelands of his home state had submitted to the representatives of the thirteen colonies.

Certainly this band of patriots, a motley crowd if anyone had ever observed such, must find it necessary to comply with the properties and in the formal language that Mr. Jefferson prepared. They sought to meet this obligation:

"The decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare causes. . . ."

It was a bold statement. It asserted that ideas were more important than guns.

Let's listen to John Adams, as he speaks in favor of his younger friend's resolution, while Jefferson sat silent in his place:

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to this vote."

Quietly, in the corners, Mr. Samuel Adams and Mr. Benjamin Franklin performed their allotted task. It was not their job to defend the declaration on the floor with a steady flow of eloquence. Theirs was a practical task—a buttonholing of members and taking snuff with them and discretely cajoling them into acceptance of a way by less than a million souls, themselves badly divided against all the world.

196 years lies between that day and this. Across that gulf of time it is difficult to say whether it was the skill of Mr. Jefferson's writing or the eloquence of Mr. Adams, or the finagling of Mr. Franklin, that carried the day, but in the end the members voted "Aye," and walked solemnly to the table at which the presiding officer sat to affix their signatures to the document which was concluded with these words:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

They went and signed—Mr. Franklin, who though not a Quaker, in the somber brown that befitted a resident of the Quaker metropolis: Mr. Jefferson in the ill-cut clothes of the frontier lawyer—and then the old wit of Franklin must have bubbled over as he said:

"Well, gentlemen, now for sure we must all hang together or we will hang separately." A nation had been born. Our nation—yours and mine.

And may I say that on July 4, 1826 (146 years ago) both Mr. Jefferson "The Sage of Monticello" and Mr. Adams "The Colossus of Independence" died. Jefferson, too ill to take part in the 50th anniversary celebration in Washington wrote this—"Let the