Flagstaff, Ariz., High School. As one who has advocated this type of high school and college instruction to better inform our young people about the evils of communism, I am proud that my State has taken a lead in this field. Especially noteworthy is the comment of one of the students who completed this course:

Before I took this course I was against communism just because it was communism. Now I can say I am against communism because of this, that or the other. Now I have reason backing me up.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article, written by William Hoyt of the Arizona Daily Sun, be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

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

News Story From the Arizona Daily Sun
(By William Hoyt)

Flagstaff.—Quietly, without fanfare or dispute, Flagstaff High School has completed an experiment in the teaching of the principles of communism.

So successful was the experiment, that the course will be a regular part of the curriculum.

Authorized last year by the school board, the course lasts 18 weeks (one semester) and bears the noncontroversial title: "Comparative Governments." It is the only full semester course in Arizona dealing exclusively with communism; perhaps one of the few in the Nation. Its content is one that has ripped other school boards, and even communities, in half.

Once the board decided such a course should be provided, the job of putting it together was handed to school teachers, Jack Wallace and Richard Kuhn.

Their first job was to write to other points within and without the State. The replies gave them little help.

"We got answers back from everywhere," Wallace said, "but none of them had an 18-week course. They just had unit studies on the subject that were strictly incidental to the main topic of the whole course."

The two men developed their own course.

The guinea pigs were 60 juniors and seniors. Without exception, they completed the course with nothing but praise and constructive criticism.

Wallace, 31, a homespun boy who received his bachelor's degree from Arizona State College at Flagstaff in 1956 and a master's from the same school, was assigned to teach the course.

As the instructor, Wallace was the man on the spot. He has survived without ulcers, nervousness, or loss of friends.

Wallace: "We have found so far that the community seems to have accepted it completely. We've had no criticisms as such. Starting this year, the board and Superintendence has been given this year, he passed out questionnaire seeking ways to improve the presentation.

"Unanimously, the high-schoolers approved it, although some felt it should be expanded beyond one semester.

Among the student comments: "I think it is too short; I feel that it is so essential to each of us U.S. citizens that it should be required."

"Before I took this course I was against communism just because it was communism. Now I can say I am against communism because of this, that, or the other. Now I have reason backing me up."

Hawaii Reaction to Civil Rights March

Mr. PONG—Mr. President, anyone present at the civil rights march on August 28 could not fail to be deeply moved by that spectacular demonstration of our fellow Americans.

Two hundred thousand of these citizens—at least a third of them of white and oriental ancestry—demonstrated their determination to "redress old grievances and help solve an American crisis."

Public response to this demonstration in Hawaii has been overwhelmingly favorable. The Honolulu Advertiser and newspapers echo these sentiments in their ringing editorial praises of the event.

Tremendously impressive in its quiet dignity and orderliness, it is living testimony that our city of Honolulu Advertiser pointed out, "our democracy, though imperfect, still endures."

It affirms the slow but sure progress we are making to extend equality under law to all our citizens regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin, and indeed reaffirms that the petitioners shall one day overcome—"that old grievances shall be redressed and that this American crisis will be resolved."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorials "They Shall Overcome," from the Honolulu Advertiser on August 29, 1963, and "Aftermath of the March," printed in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on August 30, 1963, be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Honolulu (Hawaii) Advertiser, Aug. 29, 1963]

They Shall Overcome

In the United States many citizens, because of their color, are denied the right to vote, to attend schools of their choice. They are denied equality in public places and in job opportunities.

We present them all the facts we can, even within and without the State. The replies Wallace and Richard Kuhn.

We got answers back from everywhere," Wallace said, "but none of them had an 18-week course. They just had unit studies on the subject that were strictly incidental to the main topic of the whole course."

The rest is up to Wallace. The students think he has done the job well. After grades had been given this year, he passed out questionnaire seeking ways to improve the presentation.

"Unanimously, the high-schoolers approved it, although some felt it should be expanded beyond one semester.

Among the student comments: "I think it is too short; I feel that it is so essential to each of us U.S. citizens that it should be required."

"Before I took this course I was against communism just because it was communism. Now I can say I am against communism because of this, that, or the other. Now I have reason backing me up."

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Aug. 30, 1963]
from anything more than supposition and guesswork. The reality of the matter is that no one really knows just how much the march will accomplish. Of one thing we may be sure. It did not hurt the cause of the Negro. Most likely it helped, but only in an indirect way, for there is no evidence that any of the Congressmen who are opposed to the bill have changed their minds as a result of the march.

The plus benefits, if any, are to be found in the more intangible areas of "image" and "public relations." If there was anything that impressed the American people it was the discipline, the dignity, and the correctness of the demonstration. It was highly charged emotionally, to be sure, and some of the speakers were carried away. But the conduct of the demonstrators was above reproach. They knew how much was at stake, and they responded to the appeals of their leaders to set an example of dignity and decorum that would impress all who saw it.

We may have gained also in our international relations. It is a result of this demonstration. It is of course in obvious contrast to what has been happening in South Vietnam. And few will fail to take note of the implicit fact that this demonstration could not have taken place in Red Square at Moscow or outside Mao's headquarters in Peking.

We have, in effect, exposed our weaknesses as well as our strengths to world view, and in doing so, have established beyond question our reputation as a sincere and honest reporter of the truth—for the truth America did not hesitate to proclaim to the world what was happening at the foot of the Lincoln Monument on August 28.

The Negro, himself, may have gained much from the success of his demonstration. If it has taught him anything, it has taught him that his just cause is more effectively presented when it is done with the dignity it deserves and without resort to violence of language or action which can do nothing but degrade the petitioner.

CENTENNIAL OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this past week on September 1 the International Red Cross, of which the American National Red Cross is one of 99 member societies, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding in Geneva. It is with particular pride that I call attention to this occasion, for Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, was born and brought up in Oxford, Mass.

Miss Barton began her humanitarian Red Cross work by aiding men of Massachusetts regiments during the Civil War, and since that time the American National Red Cross, through its 61 chapters, has continued this heroic effort to assist our people in times of distress. Throughout the years it has contributed substantially to the health, safety, welfare, and well-being of countless American soldiers and civilians.

The International Red Cross, since its founding in 1863, has grown from a small group to a globe-spanning movement in which we all participate. In the past 100 years the Red Cross Societies of the world have made a tremendous contribution to humanity, and there is every indication that in the next 100 years the organization will become even stronger force for good in our world.

I am proud to salute the American National Red Cross and the International Red Cross on this occasion.

GROUP HOSPITALIZATION FOR THE ELDERLY

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate passed the bill to give assistance to the students attending medical and dental schools of our Nation. I voted for this bill because I feel there is a tremendous need for more physicians, dentists, and other professional people in the United States.

Equally as strongly through the years I have felt there is a tremendous need and a great demand for a program of group hospital insurance for our elderly people. This issue of hospital insurance for the aged as a part of our social security program is not a dead issue and I hope the Congress will give as much impetus and attention to passage of legislation that provides hospitalization insurance for our aged as it has done to provide financial assistance for the training of the doctors and other people who will be rendering this care.

Mr. President, in connection, I would like to praise the group of doctors who have organized themselves and who are known as the Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged. Through Social Security, the committee includes some of the prominent physicians and members of the American Medical Association. I realize the American Medical Association is an official organization that takes the position of opposing medical care for the aged under social security. However, it should be brought to the attention of the Senate that the position of A.M.A.'s officials does not represent the feeling of all physicians. In view of all this, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate an outstanding editorial entitled "More Physicians Buck Bill to Pay Aged Through Social Security," which appeared in the Anderson Independent of Anderson, S.C., September 3, dealing with this subject. I recommend it to the reading of all the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

MORE PHYSICIANS BUCK BILL TO PAY AGED THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY

It's about time to punch a hole through the propaganda that all physicians and members of the American Medical Association, like sheep, have joined to form a plan to protect old people against destitution due to prolonged illness and hospitalization. There is a Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security which includes some of the most prominent physicians and members of the American Medical Association. They are backing the bill.

With congressional hearings scheduled this month on the pending social security insurance bill, sponsored by Senator Clinton Anderson, of New Mexico, and Representative Robert Murdaugh, of California, this committee has put together facts of vital importance to Anderson area and all other Americans.

First fact is that the present Kerr-Mills Act offers no assistance at all to the aged sick unless they take equivalent of a pauper's oath.

Assistance is available until all old person's savings and resources are exhausted. Kerr-Mills authorizes Federal matching funds to States for health care of the aged who do not prove need. The committee: "In nearly 3 years of operation, the Kerr-Mills Act has clearly met the needs of few but a very few of the neediest aged." By spring of 1963, also, only half the States were operating programs under Kerr-Mills.

Bailalization is the costliest part of old age medical care.

A single long illness can wipe out slender savings and force someone to seek public assistance or help from already overburdened children.

"Physician's know," we are told, "that because of this fear, many older people who need hospital care do not get it at all or get it too late." To quote further: "Half of aged couples have total incomes of less than $2,000 annually. Half of aged persons living alone have incomes of less than $1,100 annually. About half of aged family units have liquid assets of less than $1,000; many have none. One in six of the aged is hospitalized each year. Nine out of ten older persons are hospitalized at least once. About half the aged have no hospital insurance. Available coverage is either woe-fully inadequate or costs more than the older person can afford to pay. Therefore, "the most economical and practical answer to the problem of financing the health needs of the aged under social security program which involves virtually the entire population. It enables people to pay (through slight increase in social security) for their protection during the time they can best afford to contribute—while they are working." This approach eliminates the pauper tests because benefits are made available as a matter of earned right. The patient would have free choice of his physician, and would not provide any direct services—only the means of paying for hospital care.

Pending legislation, as the physicians committee emphasizes, therefore 'is clearly not socialized medicine' and knocks props put under that charge by opponents. We agree with the physicians committee that the legislation is "unquestionably in the national interest and it is urgent that Congress enact it promptly."

TRIBUTE TO DR. WIL LOU GRAY

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, just recently one of America's outstanding pioneers in education, Dr. Wil Lou Gray, celebrated her 80th birthday. Dr. Gray has spent her entire adult life promoting the education of people. She specialized in working adult education, and she was a leading force in the Anderson Independent of Friday, September 6, 1963, said, "she declared war upon illiteracy among adults and youngers as well."

Mr. President, there are thousands of South Carolina citizens today who receive their inspiration to obtain an education from Dr. Gray, and there are thousands of South Carolinians who receive personal and educational assistance from Dr. Gray in the process of obtaining their education. She has been outspoken and outstanding in all her endeavors and the people of South Carolina love her and consider her a truly