

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 the 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 this story, 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 this fall.

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 exhaustively 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.

In Flagstaff, it has been a different story. Once the board decided such a course should be provided, the job of putting it together was handed to social studies 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. Most of them had unit studies on the subject that were strictly incidental to the main topic of the whole course."

So 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 homegrown 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.

Said Wallace: "We have found so far that the community seems to have accepted it completely. We've had no criticisms at all."

Supported by the school board and Supt. Sturgeon Cromer, Wallace insisted that students be exposed to all material touching on the politically sensitive subject.

"We present them all the facts we can," Wallace explained, "and let them take it from there. We feel that if they make a thorough study of democratic forms of government along with totalitarian forms, such as fascism and communism, the students will be able to discern for themselves the virtues of the former and the faults of the latter."

Communism, of course, is not the only system explained. The course begins with "Great Britain, Mother of Parliamentary Government," swings into France, the democratic socialism of the Scandinavian coun-

tries and on through such others as fascism, political history from Sparta to Cuba and "the Foundation of Democracy."

Six weeks are devoted to communism, and 1 week to the philosophies of right and left extremists.

Wallace said the course's biggest problem is keeping up to date.

"The situation is never the same," he said, "even within communism itself which claims it never wavers from its basic tenets and principles."

Wallace uses three books in the course: "Two Ways of Life," by William Ebenstein, and "Facts on Communism," volume 1 of the Communist ideology, U.S. House Document 336, and the first three chapters of "Contemporary Governments in a C.E.-DNB World," by Samuel Steinberg.

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 questionnaires 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 as 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. FONG. Mr. President, anyone present at the civil rights march on August 28 could not fail to be deeply moved by that stirring 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. Two of Hawaii's 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, as the 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 in time be resolved."

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

This clear refusal to honor her own first principles has tarnished the image of America abroad and has in recent months boiled up into the Nation's most crucial, most pressing domestic problem.

Yesterday, a great mass of demonstrators, both black and white, estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000, marched in Washington, as they said, "to redress old grievances and to help resolve an American crisis."

If discrimination causes America to fall in the esteem of others and puts a blot on the national conscience, yesterday's civil rights march nevertheless testifies that our democracy, although imperfect, still endures.

The demonstration was well organized and well conducted, an almost incredible performance in view of the many thousands attending and the highly emotional content of their cause. There were a few arrests in isolated cases of disorderly conduct—which could have happened almost any day in any city.

The violence which some feared did not erupt, and the very orderliness underscored that this was an appeal to right and reason, not as some claimed, an effort to intimidate Congress.

The goal of the demonstration was quick passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill. Whether that goal is reached awaits events, but there is no question this was one of the most impressive public appeals in the Nation's history. It was, as the leaders said, a living petition.

There are not many cities, many nations, where such a demonstration would have been permitted, where it would have had the sanction of authorities all the way up to the Chief Executive.

Contrast it, for example, with the demonstrations in South Vietnam where Buddhists have protested their Government's repressive actions toward them—only to be met with gunfire, mass arrests and the sacking of their pagodas.

Unsurprisingly, the Communists sought to capitalize on the demonstration in advance, to embarrass the United States in its civil rights crisis. Red China sent a cable to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, offering support and denouncing the Kennedy administration's "ruthless persecution of Negroes."

No thanks, replied Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, of the NAACP. First, he reminded the Communist Chinese that the demonstration was in support of the President's civil rights program.

Then he dropped this blockbuster: "We await the opportunity to send our felicitations to Chinese citizens gathered in a huge demonstration in your nation's capital to protest living conditions under your Government and welcomed there by your heads of state."

This single demonstration will not solve America's civil rights problem, and, as we said, it's unclear what its immediate effect will be.

But the peaceful manner in which it was staged, its forceful testimony to the protesters' unshaken faith in American democracy—underscored by Mr. Wilkins' reply to the Red Chinese—reaffirm that they shall indeed eventually overcome, that old grievances will be redressed and that this American crisis will in time be resolved.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Aug. 30, 1963]

AFTERMATH OF THE MARCH

Will the Negro march on Washington have any tangible effect, for or against the cause of civil rights?

You can get a wide variety of answers to that question, and none of them benefits

from anything more than supposition and guesswork.

The fact 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 announced as in opposition to the pending civil rights bill, or portions of it, 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 orderliness 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 "image" as 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 such a demonstration could not have taken place in Red Square at Moscow or outside Mao's headquarters in Peiping.

We have, as a nation, 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 Voice of 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 81 chapters, has faithfully and effectively served the people of Massachusetts and the Nation. 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 99 nations 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 an ever 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 medical field.

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 providing this 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 this 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. This committee includes some of the prominent physicians and members of the American Medical Association. I realize the American Medical Association as an official organization 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 AMA'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 Back Bill To Pay Aged Through Social Security," which appeared in the Anderson Independent of Anderson, S.C., September 3, dealing with this subject. I commend 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 BACK 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 block the 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 social security hospital insurance bill, sponsored by Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico, and Representative CECIL KING, 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.

No assistance is available until all an old person's savings and resources are exhausted.

Kerr-Mills authorizes Federal matching funds to States for health care of the aged who must prove need.

Says the committee: "In nearly 3 years of operation, the Kerr-Mills Act has clearly failed to meet the needs of any but a very few of the very neediest aged." By spring of 1963, also, only half the States were operating programs under Kerr-Mills.

Hospitalization is the costliest part of old age medical care.

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

"Physicians 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 \$2,600 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 after age 65.

"About half the aged have no hospital insurance. Available coverage is either woefully 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 is a hospitalization 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.

The pending legislation, as the physicians committee emphasizes, therefore "is clearly not socialized medicine" and knocks props out from 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 educating adults. As an editorial in the Anderson Independent of Friday, September 6, 1963, said, "she declared war upon illiteracy among adults and youngsters 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 received personal as well as monetary assistance from Dr. Gray in the process of obtaining their education. She has been outspoken and outstanding in all of her endeavors and the people of South Carolina love her and consider her a truly