

Capitol Guide Service under such a Board to be composed of the and two Sergeants at Arms. The id furnish free guided tours for in Capitol.

same as S. 355 with added provide newly created Board "shall unning with a view to the estab- a vastly improved, thorough, and ing program for visitors to the is study to have been completed ouths following enactment of the ion Act and to have been coordi- P.L. 87-790, the National Capitol ter Study Commission.

vides that the Board shall consist man and ranking minority mem- Senate and House administration (instead of Architect and Ser- arms. Otherwise same as S. 355.

3. Section completely rewritten, free tours, composition of the or S. 355, etc., but setting salaries in S. 355, providing for inclusion within annuity benefit program, em congressional employees with pertaining thereto, and otherwise h operation and transitional prob- completely attended to in S. 355.

Sec Final Report page 51: "5. The ide Service shall be supervised by Committee on Congressional Op- that joint committee shall study ility of making the guides legisla- ees on a salary basis and elimi- ges to visitors for Capitol tours." Amendment of Williams (Del.) gs, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 113, 5660-5662, adopted on a roll call 8).

MENT OF MAJ. GEN. ERNEST MASSAD, COMMANDING GENERAL, 95TH DIVISION, TRAINING

BERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unan- nent to extend my remarks at in the Record and include ex- matter.

PEAKER pro tempore. Is there to the request of the gentleman ahoma?

was no objection.

BERT. Mr. Speaker, retirement es at Fort Sill, Okla., today bring se the distinguished military one of Oklahoma's most out- soldiers. Maj. Gen. Ernest L. commanding general, 95th Di- raining, retires today. Not only al Massad one of my constitu- he is a close personal friend as

l Massad and I were students to- t the University of Oklahoma. an outstanding football player iversity team, winning the nick- Iron Mike" which has lasted the years. He is one of the most men in Oklahoma, where he has en a leading part in civic affairs on to his brilliant military career. al Massad's military career 1933 when he was commissioned d lieutenant of artillery upon on of ROTC at the University oma. His first military duty in- a tour with the Civilian Conser- Corps, Arizona district. He en- ended active duty in 1940 with Cavalry Division and joined the orne Division upon its activation. While with the 11th Airborne, ed for a time as Division G-1 and

later as commander of the 675th Para- Glider Field Artillery Battalion and participated in the battles of New Guinea, Leyte, and Luzon. His unit received the Presidential Unit Citation for its participation in warfare in the Pacific theater. Among his decorations are the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

He was promoted to colonel in 1945 and released from active duty in 1946. He returned to Ardmore and resumed participation in the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned assistant division commander of the 95th in January 1958, and the following May was promoted to brigadier general. He was promoted to major general on December 11, 1962. He was appointed to the Armed Forces Reserve Policy Board on March 3, 1964.

General Massad received the Silver Anniversary All-American Football Award from Sports Illustrated magazine in 1958.

In 1963, General Massad was named the American Lebanese Man of the Year by the Western Foundation of American Syrian and Lebanese Clubs. He is married to the former Mozelle Sockwell, of Pecan Gap, Tex. They have two children, Michael Louis and Mozelle Elaine.

In 1966, General Massad was elected national president of the Senior Reserve Commanders Association.

On this occasion I salute my dear friend and thank him personally and on behalf of all Oklahomans for his years of outstanding service. I know that his retirement does not mean the end of his contributions to the people of Oklahoma. Under the unanimous consent agreement, I include an editorial from the Oklahoma Journal of February 17, 1968, which comments on General Massad's illustrious career:

GENERAL MASSAD, ABLE COMMANDER

Retirement ceremonies on Feb. 29 at Ft. Sill Military Reservation will mark the end of a distinguished military career for Gen. Ernest L. Massad, commander of the 95th Division.

The former Oklahoma University grid luminary has compiled a most enviable record during his long term of service that began in 1933, spanned World War II and has continued up to the present.

Among his proudest citations is the one that lauds his efforts to continue the reserve forces.

The state of readiness to which he has brought the 95th Division is ample testimony to his executive ability and the hours of dedicated work he put into the task.

Presently he is pushing hard for the construction of another USAR Center of the 400-man or 600-man type in the Oklahoma City area. In a recent communication with the Chief of the Army Reserve in Washington, he pointed out the definite need for such a facility and suggested that Midwest City may be the most desirable site since its officials had at one time offered to furnish at no cost to the U.S. Government sufficient land for the construction of another reserve center.

Gen. Massad has also sent sketches and plans for the construction of an additional building at the Krowse USAR Center, at Northeast 36th and Eastern Avenue.

He has been a most vigorous and able division commander and Oklahoma and the nation at large have benefited immensely from his years of service.

THE WARREN COMMISSION CRITICS

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, before getting into the body of my remarks concerning certain critics of the Warren Commission Report, let me make it perfectly clear that my comments should not be construed as having any bearing whatever on the criminal investigation now being conducted by the New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison.

That investigation involves matters of law and findings of fact that will be properly left to a judge and jury to evaluate.

My purpose at the moment is solely to comment on the leftist and even Communist affiliations of four of the most ardent critics of the Warren Commission Report.

Although two of these men have interjected themselves into the Garrison investigation in one form or another, I do not wish, at this time, to be critical of Mr. Garrison on that account. I believe instead that these men are riding the coattails of a situation which they hope to exploit, not for the sake of the truth, but rather for their own ulterior motives.

Additionally, these remarks are not intended to be critical of responsible and sincere critics and scholars of the Warren Commission Report. These sincere critics and scholars are certainly entitled to their own viewpoints in this very complex case; a case which will perhaps remain unresolved in the minds of many of our citizens for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who has followed the aftermath of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy will know that there has been much scrambling within leftist circles to discredit the report of the Warren Commission. There has been much activity in months past, and there promises to be much more activity in months to come.

While I do not profess to have personal convictions, either pro or con, regarding the accuracy of the Warren Report, I have continued to note with growing interest the many books and newspaper articles that claim to "punch holes" in the findings of the Commission.

Of particular interest to me is the fact that the Communist press both here at home and abroad have worked so diligently to make it appear that Lee Harvey Oswald—a man whose background was replete with Communist association, a man who went to Russia and renounced his U.S. citizenship—was a patsy or "fall guy" in the Presidential assassination.

Additionally, the Communist propaganda mills have extended this invective against the Warren Commission to include the Chief Executive, the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service, and in fact the entire Federal Government in an indictment of collusion to pin the assassination on Lee Harvey Oswald.

February 29, 1968

Principally, four men have written profusely their various denouncements of the Warren Commission findings: Messrs. Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Thomas G. Buchanan, and Joachim Joesten.

A quick bit of research into the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities turned up some interesting correlative facts. Whether by coincidence or design, the "front four" in the defense of Lee Harvey Oswald, himself a leftist, are ideologically of a similar background. And while there is not a shred of evidence to link one of them to the other three, the four of them are, by their driving commitment to clear Lee Harvey Oswald, irreversibly wedded by the similarity of their special interest.

MARK LANE

Mark Lane, lawyer and author, is a 41-year-old former New York State assemblyman. He has a long and curious involvement with a host of extreme left-wing causes and is a well-established spokesman for leftist ideology.

Long before the Warren Commission had completed testimony of witnesses and sifted through the tons of exhibit materials, Mark Lane was busy. In a series of speaking engagements he earnestly sought to nullify the damning evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald and lessen the nationwide impact of Oswald's obvious Communist associations. Still later, Lane was technically retained as Oswald's defense lawyer by Mrs. Oswald.

Lane is former executive secretary and national board member of the National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist front. His affiliation with the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is likewise well known. This past year he was a member of the committee of sponsors for a Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade dinner. The VALB is also a cited Communist front.

Mr. Lane, according to public record, is against nuclear testing by this country, hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, building of nuclear fallout shelters in New York State, the Internal Security Act of 1950, banning Communists from speaking on college campuses, using mounted police to control Communist-manipulated demonstrators in New York City, and the Commerce Department ban on shipment of food and drugs to Cuba.

When General Suharto was successful in ridding his country of Communists, the youth arm of the Trotskyist-Communist Workers World Party responded with a mock "inquest" in New York City. Mark Lane was there to address them and was applauded for his views.

In an address at a rally in New York City in 1962, Lane stated:

I believe that the anti-democratic attacks on the Communist Party are just as much a part of the psychological mobilization for war as is the shelter program. Laws like the McCarran Act must be fought because they are inherently and basically un-American in the only meaning in which that word makes sense; and they must be fought because they are part of the tendency toward a garrison state.

HAROLD WEISBERG

According to press releases of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American and Subversive Activities, January 30, and 31, 1940, Harold Weisberg paid \$100 for forged letters which were used in an attempt to link then Chairman Martin Dies to the militant Silver Shirts, an extremist group. The Silver Shirt Legion of America was a Klan hate-type organization which adopted a policy of depriving certain ethnic groups and individuals of their constitutional rights. Weisberg, after obtaining this forged correspondence, used it in a January 27, 1940, issue of the Nation. Additionally, according to the press releases, Weisberg allegedly used the bogus letters to write a speech for a Congressman who opposed Dies and his committee and who placed the misinformation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Weisberg was earlier, in 1938, discharged from his investigator post on the LaFollette civil liberties committee "for giving confidential matter to the Daily Worker, the leading Communist newspaper in the country."

In the summer of 1947, Weisberg was fired from his post with the U.S. Department of State along with nine others for "known association with agents of the Soviet Union."

Weisberg has appeared several times before the New Orleans grand jury investigating the Kennedy assassination plot alleged to have occurred in that city. His latest book on the assassination carries a foreword by District Attorney James Garrison.

An interesting sidelight on Harold Weisberg is found in the summary of district court proceedings—193 F. Supp. 815 (1961). Weisberg, a Frederick, Md., chicken farmer, successfully sued the United States for \$750 in 1961. The judge—Thomsen—awarded Weisberg damages even though "Harold Weisberg was not, in my opinion, a trustworthy witness. He exaggerated repeatedly," the judge found.

Weisberg, it seems, was suing the Federal Government because of low-flying training helicopters which were scaring his chickens, causing them to eat their own eggs, and generally making them unfit for market. However, four of Weisberg's neighbors, who also raised chickens, "testified that neither they nor their chickens had been disturbed by any low flight."

Earlier, in 1959, he lost a similar suit which had to do with sonic booms.

On December 16, 1966, Harold Weisberg discussed his book on the "Militant Forum," a program conducted by The Militant, official organ of the Trotskyist-Communist Socialist Workers Party.

THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

Self-admitted Communist Thomas G. Buchanan has written articles published here in the United States and abroad discrediting the Warren Commission Report. He is author of the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?" published in London and distributed here in 1965. The book was favorably reviewed in the Communist press.

In 1949, Buchanan was fired from the staff of a Washington newspaper for being a Communist Party member and is now a frequent contributor to left-wing newspapers and periodicals. He currently makes his home in Paris.

While in this country he was executive secretary and legislative director of the Civil Rights Congress—CRC—a cited Communist front.

The report and order of the board, Subversive Activities Control Board Docket No. 106-53, July 26, 1957, page 7 contained the following information concerning Tom Buchanan:

Washington, D.C. Area.—Approximately one month after the CRC [Civil Rights Congress] founding convention, a party leadership meeting was called in this area to invite CRC Petitioner's witness, Markward, to then Party treasurer, was assigned to audit CRC books.

Thereafter, in 1948, the Party decided that its member Marie Richardson would be the full-time Party functionary in CRC. Shortly thereafter Richardson left town temporarily, and Party member Tom Buchanan was placed in her stead on a full-time basis and relieved of all other Party duties.

In consideration of materials available on Thomas Buchanan, it is evident that he is a dedicated and obedient party functionary employed by the party as a propagandist.

JOACHIM JOESTEN

The fourth author to write a book critical of the Warren Commission Report is German Communist Party member Joachim Joesten. His book, "Oswald—Assassin or Fall Guy," was highly publicized in various foreign and domestic Communist publications including: New Times, the Moscow-published "internationally circulated Communist publication," and the National Guardian, a radical Communist weekly.

Joesten's book was published in this country by the recently defunct publishing firm of Marzani and Munsell. Marzani and Munsell had been, throughout their existence, one of the foremost publishers of Communist and extreme left literature in America.

I have only briefly delved into the backgrounds of these four individuals, Mr. Speaker, and must confess that I have only briefly perused their respective books on the subject of the assassination. As I leafed through their pages, I asked myself various questions that many other responsible thinking Americans must also ask: "Why has a most vociferous attack at the multifarious findings of the Warren Report been mounted exclusively by individuals decidedly on the far left?" "Why has the center and right wing remained silent?" "What motive does the left wing have in attempting to discredit the Warren Commission findings?" Perhaps, someday, these answers will come forth. Until then, I, and others, can only puzzle these answers to ourselves.

PROTECT THE PUBLIC

Mr. MONAGAN, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

*Nixon kept
his law!*