

school, or during a session of the Congress which begins after his 22nd birthday. Amends certain pay provisions and requires pages to serve at least 3 months.

Provisions do not apply to current pages. When these pages have completed their high school, however, the page school will be abolished as no longer necessary.

Bolling. Same, with additional provisions that advance written notice must be given parents or guardians as to the nature of working, schooling, and housing arrangements before page can be appointed.

Reid. Same as Bolling.

Print No. 3. Strikes all language of this section, retaining only in its new Sec. 423 the pay provisions and requirement that pages must serve for a period of not less than 3 months.

(NOTE.—Section was not amended by the Senate. See Final Report page 51: "4. Pages shall be limited to persons who have completed their high school education, but who are not over the age of 21. Pages shall be expected to serve for at least one full school semester or during the three summer months.")

SECTION 424

S. 355. This is a new section, added by Senate amendment. Provides for establishment of a Capitol Guide Service under supervision of a Board to be composed of the Architect and two Sergeants at Arms. The Service would furnish free guided tours for visitors to the Capitol.

Bolling. Same as S. 355 with added provision that the newly created Board "shall undertake planning with a view to the establishment of a vastly improved, thorough, and logical touring program for visitors to the Capitol," this study to have been completed within 18 months following enactment of the Reorganization Act and to have been coordinated with P.L. 87-790, the National Capitol Visitors Center Study Commission.

Reid. Provides that the Board shall consist of the chairman and ranking minority members of the Senate and House administration committees (instead of Architect and Sergeants at Arms. Otherwise same as S. 355.

Print No. 3. Section completely rewritten, retaining free tours, composition of the Board as per S. 355, etc., but setting salaries higher than in S. 355, providing for inclusion of guides within annuity benefit program, making them congressional employees with all rights pertaining thereto, and otherwise dealing with operation and transitional problems not completely attended to in S. 355.

(NOTE.—See Final Report page 51: "5. The Capitol Guide Service shall be supervised by the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. That joint committee shall study the desirability of making the guides legislative employees on a salary basis and eliminating charges to visitors for Capitol tours." See Senate Amendment of Williams (Del.) and Tydings, Congressional Record of March 7, pages S3282-3285, adopted on a roll call vote, 74 to 8.)

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

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, retirement ceremonies at Fort Sill, Okla., today bring to a close the distinguished military career of one of Oklahoma's most outstanding soldiers. Maj. Gen. Ernest L. Massad, commanding general, 95th Division, Training, retires today. Not only is General Massad one of my constituents but he is a close personal friend as well.

General Massad and I were students together at the University of Oklahoma. He was an outstanding football player on the university team, winning the nickname "Iron Mike" which has lasted through the years. He is one of the most popular men in Oklahoma, where he has long taken a leading part in civic affairs in addition to his brilliant military career.

General Massad's military career began in 1933 when he was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery upon completion of ROTC at the University of Oklahoma. His first military duty included a tour with the Civilian Conservation Corps, Arizona district. He entered extended active duty in 1940 with the 1st Cavalry Division and joined the 82d Airborne Division upon its activation in 1942. While with the 11th Airborne, he served for a time as Division G-1 and later as commander of the 675th Paraglider 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 Oklahoman and the nation at large have benefited immensely from his years of service.

THE WARREN COMMISSION CRITICS

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

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 coat-tails 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.

Principally, four men have written profusely their various denunciations 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 build CRC. Petitioner's witness, Markward, the 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?”