

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



INTER-COMMUNICATION

From: Katherine Brokaw

To: Governor Thomas Kean

Date: March 15, 1983

(Institution or Department)

Re: Yad Vashem Memorial Service

As we discussed, I have not written a text for you. I think you will have plenty to say after going through the museum; I've been told that it is quite an experience.

What I have done is to attach the material about your father, in case you want to mention some of it, as well as your speech announcing the Holocaust Commission -- just to refresh your memory. I don't think you'll be asked to say much beyond your own reaction to the museum and the service.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS H. KEAN
HOLOCAUST COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT
KEAN COLLEGE - UNION, NEW JERSEY

OCTOBER 6, 1982

THANK YOU, PRESIDENT WEISS.

THIS IS A DAY WHICH I WELCOME. TODAY WE FULFILL A PROMISE WHICH I MADE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, AT THE TEMPLE SHOLOM IN PLAINFIELD, WHEN THE FIRST CURRICULUM FOR HOLOCAUST EDUCATION WAS PRESENTED TO ME.

ON THAT OCCASION, I PLEDGED TO APPOINT A COMMISSION TO FURTHER HOLOCAUST EDUCATION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. TODAY I AM PROUD TO SAY THAT I HAVE SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE NEW JERSEY ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION. ITS MEMBERS WILL WORK TOGETHER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, THE NEW JERSEY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND THE NEW JERSEY COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, WHO WILL COORDINATE LEARNING ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST.

CENTRAL TO THE COUNCIL'S EFFORTS IS A CURRICULUM WHICH HAS ALREADY HAD MARKED SUCCESS IN SEVERAL NEW JERSEY SCHOOLS, CALLED "THE HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE: A SEARCH FOR CONSCIENCE."

I BELIEVE THAT THE HOLOCAUST HAS TERRIBLE YET NECESSARY LESSONS FOR ALL OF US TODAY. WE MUST UNDERSTAND, WE MUST KNOW, THAT THE POTENTIAL FOR GREAT EVIL AND HATRED LIES WITHIN MANKIND. YET THERE IS ALSO A GREAT CAPACITY FOR GOOD IN EVERY HUMAN BEING.

LAST NIGHT, I ATTENDED A DINNER TO COMMEMORATE RAOUL WALLENBERG, A HERO WHO TOOK UPON HIMSELF THE DUTY OF SAVING MANY JEWS AND OTHERS FROM THE DEATH CAMPS. HE WAS A MAN WHO SUCCEEDED IN HIS SEARCH FOR CONSCIENCE.

MR. WALLEMBERG WAS THERE WHEN THE HOLOCAUST WAS IN MOTION. HE WAS ABLE TO PREVENT MUCH SUFFERING THROUGH HIS OWN EFFORTS, AS DID MANY OTHER HEROES, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN. FORTY YEARS LATER, WE CANNOT PREVENT THE SUFFERING OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST. WE CAN REMEMBER. WE CAN LEARN. WE CAN TRY TO UNDERSTAND, AND THROUGH THAT UNDERSTANDING PREVENT FURTHER SUFFERING. IT IS OUR DUTY.

FRANCOIS MAURIAC, A FRENCHMAN, GAVE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF A YOUNG ISRAELI JOURNALIST, SOME YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR:

"IT IS NOT ALWAYS THE EVENTS WE HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THAT AFFECT US THE MOST. I CONFIDED TO MY YOUNG VISITOR THAT NOTHING I HAD SEEN DURING THESE SOMBER YEARS HAD LEFT SO DEEP A MARK UPON ME AS THOSE TRAINLOADS OF JEWISH CHILDREN STANDING AT AUSTERLITZ STATION. YET I DID NOT EVEN SEE THEM MYSELF! MY WIFE DESCRIBED THEM TO ME, HER VOICE STILL FILLED WITH HORROR."

THE YOUNG JOURNALIST WAS ELIE WEISEL, WHO HAD BEEN ONE OF THOSE CHILDREN. THE STORY IS TOLD IN THE INTRODUCTION TO NIGHT, MR. WEISEL'S OWN TESTAMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST, IN WHICH HE DECLARED, "NEVER SHALL I FORGET THAT NIGHT...NEVER SHALL I FORGET THAT SMOKE...NEVER SHALL I FORGET THE LITTLE FACES OF THE CHILDREN...NEVER SHALL I FORGET THESE THINGS."

I TELL YOU THE STORY IN THE BELIEF THAT WE CAN SEE, ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT RE-ENTER THE PAST. WE CANNOT UNDO THE PAST. WE CANNOT RESCUE THE VICTIMS OF PAST HORROR. IN OUR SEARCH FOR CONSCIENCE, WE OWE THOSE VICTIMS AND ALL OTHER INNOCENT SUFFERERS OUR PLEDGE TO REMEMBER...NOT ONLY TO REMEMBER, BUT TO ACT UPON THE LESSONS GATHERED FROM OUR MEMORIES.

MAURIAC FOUND THAT THE MOST HORRIFYING OUTRAGE IN THE BOOK
NIGHT WAS "THE DEATH OF GOD IN THE SOUL OF A CHILD." I HOPE THAT
HOLOCAUST EDUCATION WILL HELP OUR CHILDREN TO FIND THEIR OWN
CONSCIENCES, HOWEVER THEY CHOOSE TO REACH THEM. I HOPE THAT IT WILL
HELP PREVENT FUTURE OUTRAGES AGAINST THE INNOCENT. I HOPE THAT OUR
NEW COUNCIL AND OUR NEW CURRICULUM WILL HELP US REACH THOSE ENDS,
AND PUT AN END TO BIGOTRY, CRUELTY AND INDIFFERENCE. I BELIEVE THEY
WILL.

REMEMBER THE FACES OF THE CHILDREN.

THANK YOU.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



INTER-COMMUNICATION

From: Katherine Brokaw

To: Governor Thomas Kean

Date: March 14, 1983

(Institution or Department)

Re: Congressman Robert Kean's statements on the Jewish people and on Israel

I have gone through one of the scrapbooks of clippings about your father, and there are several pieces which you might want to look at; some of them are in Yiddish. They are greetings for the Jewish New Year, but they also contain expressions of sympathy for the Jews of Europe during World War II, and one of them is a statement in favor of the state of Israel, from 1948.

I have attached copies of the articles, as well as your father's remarks in the Congressional Record when he introduced the resolution drafted by the State Legislature.

has been in helping the nation prepare for war.

Mr. Kean was first elected to

Congress in November 1938. In June 1939, before Hitler invaded Poland and started the war, a bill was introduced in Congress to repeal the arms embargo so that the unprepared nations of Europe could buy arms in the United States to protect themselves against Hitler. The Democrats were in control of both houses, and the bill was defeated; but Congressman Kean voted for it. The Washington Star, on July 5, 1939 said: "Seven House Republicans—Barton, Cole and Wadsworth of New York, Maas of Minnesota, Stearne of New Hampshire, Ball of Connecticut and Kean of New Jersey—joined the 165 Democrats who stood for outright repeal of the arms embargo. This column predicts that Bruce Barton, Jim Wadsworth, Mel Maas and their four fellow Republicans will be honorably remembered for their patriotic, non-partisan "Stop-Hitler" votes." From that date on Congressman Kean was an outstanding supporter of measures for preparedness. It is not fair to judge Congressman Kean by two bills he voted against. However, we feel sure he had very good reasons for doing so. He has been in Congress six years and he has been a full time Congressman as all his neighbors know. He should be judged by the hundreds of bills he supported, not by two he opposed. His record shows he was always for preparedness, always against the isolationists and that his foresight and judgement were always good. On his whole record we, his neighbors are mighty proud of him and we should give him the biggest vote ever.

Respectfully yours,
Erna M. Callahan



ROBERT W. KEAN

MR. KEAN

A World War veteran who was awarded the Silver Star Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism," Robert Winthrop Kean, a resident of Livingston, was born in Elberon, in 1893. He graduated from St. Mark's School in 1911 and from Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1915.

For the last twenty-four years, Mr. Kean has been a member of the firm of Kean, Taylor & Co. of New York and since 1927 has been president of the Livingston National Bank.

Active in home affairs, he has been chairman of the Livingston Republican County Committee, a member of the Boy Scout Committee of Livingston, a warden of St. Peter's Chapel, vice chairman of the West Essex Red Cross and vice president of the Community Fund.

Three years after graduating from Harvard, Mr. Kean served in the World War with the Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, as a first lieutenant, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

The son of former Congressman Hamilton W. Kean, Mr. Kean is married to Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, of Hyde Park, N. Y. The couple has six children. Mrs. Kean was first elected to the seventy-sixth Congress in 1938 was one of the Republican Congressmen to attack the Neutrality Law, advocating lifting of the arms embargo as a means to defeat Hitler.



JOHN W. SULING

MR. SULING

A long-time resident of Upper Montclair, Mr. Suling is making his second entrance into the Congressional race. He sought the office in 1934 but was defeated by the late Congressman Frederick R. Lehlbach.

Mr. Suling is a lawyer, banker and insurance man in New York City. A director of the State Savings & Loan Association, he is also treasurer and a director of the Folsom Corp. real estate and insurance firm, and a director of the Upper Montclair Savings & Loan Association.

In the 1932 and 1936 Commission campaigns in Montclair Mr. Suling was campaign manager of Major W. I. Lincoln Adams who was elected in 1932 but finished sixth in 1936.

Born in New York City sixty-four years ago, Mr. Suling came to live in Montclair in 1916. He did his undergraduate work at the College of the City of New York, and studied law at Columbia University, working his way through. Mr. Suling, married and the father of two daughters, is an Elk, a Mason, and a former president of the Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair. He lives at 37 Oakwood Avenue.

Sunday Call Sup.



REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT W. K
Republican candidate for re-election

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salary from Congress in January.

As a matter of fact, since the annuity is not payable until Congressman Hartley reaches the age of 62, it will be seventeen years after he leaves Congress before he begins to draw any annuity, Representative Kean states.

If Congressman Hartley had taken full benefit of the 1946 Congressional Retirement Act he will have paid in over \$12,000 and the government will have had use of the money for an average of twenty-seven years. As the value of money at 3 per cent compound interest doubles in twenty-four years, the government would have had a benefit equal to more than \$25,000 from Hartley's contribution, before it would start paying any annuity, according to Representative Kean, who is a member of the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means.

A few weeks ago when we reported Hartley would retire on full salary, the information was secured from a close associate of the co-author of the Taft-Hartley bill which goes to prove the desires of a columnist to maintain strict accuracy sometimes are sidetracked by the enthusiasm of a sincere friend.

Kean, Dudkin and Mrs. Van Orden Heard at Jewish Forum

While Representative Robert Kean, Republican incumbent from the 12th Congressional District, sat quietly back at the Jewish Community Center last night, his Democratic and Independent Progressive opponents took one another apart.

With Kean, Mrs. Katherine Van Orden of the IPP, and Harry Dudkin, a Democrat, participated in a forum sponsored by the Jewish Young Adult Council of Essex County. By the time the invective had subsided Kean was not unscathed, either.

Mrs. Van Orden began the discussion with an evocation of the IPP's "plague on both your houses" position. No difference is apparent between the Republicans and Democrats, she said, accusing the Truman administration of selling out to the vested interests the President now attacks.

"Two Faces of Same Party"

Republicans and Democrats are merely two faces of the same party, she said, and the country is being subjected to a "bi-partisan maladministration." Using a variation of the now famous red herring theme, Mrs. Van Orden said:

"A red smoke screen now hides the miserable records of the major parties' Presidential candidates."

Dudkin, a Newark attorney, summarized the accomplishments of the New Deal and urged a full turnout of voters to insure a "liberal Democratic Congress" in January. He attacked Kean's voting record, charging that 29 times in 10 years the incumbent voted "against the best interests of the American people."

Republican liberalism consists of a few words about free enterprise, Dudkin said, by which they mean "freedom to do nothing and solve nothing."

"Diabolical Scheme"

Dudkin warned his hearers that "compared to the 81st Congress, the 80th will look liberal," and charged that the IPP's split of the Democratic party is a "diabolical scheme by the nation's enemies to destroy liberalism by neutralizing the Democrats and allowing 'reactionary Republicans to assume control.'"

He cited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as authority for remarks on Communist backing of the IPP, claiming the Reds hope to weaken the country by helping Republicans gain political power. Unity of all liberal forces within the Democratic party was called for by Dudkin.

Kean's talk was brief. He attacked "Jim Crowism" and charged the Truman administration with "confusion," citing the Wallace speech which led to his resignation as Secretary of Commerce, the Vinson incident and the "shifting policy" on Israel.

"Votes in the Ocean"

After Dudkin, during a question period, expressed approval of IPP position on the Bernadotte proposals, loans to Israel and the recognition of Spain, he was asked why he didn't bolt the Democrats and join the IPP.

After the laughter subsided, the

Dudkin and a member of the audience both quoted Henry Wal-

lace, IPP standard bearer, that a Democratic split would be fatal, and warning of allegiance to splinter parties. Wallace made these remarks, it was said, while head of the U. S. Commerce Department. Mrs. Van Orden said she had not heard of the Wallace statements, but added that they were made be-

fore the need for a third party had become apparent. "I remained in the Democratic party," she said, "until it was obvious that the Truman administration had sold out to the special interests."

*New Year's greetings
mentions historical
land of Israel*

Jewish Morning Journal

לשנה טובה תכתבו!



רובערט וו. קיען

מיינע בעסטע וואונשען צום נייעם יאהר צו אגע אידישע בידער פון ניו רושיווד, און לאמיר האפען אז דער נייער יאהר וועט ווירקען אז דער לייכטער ניכט פון דער פרייער דע-מאקראטישער אמעריקא וועט זיין דער ליכטיגער שטראהל וואס וועט ברענגען באפוואונג און טרויכט צו די נעפלאנטע אידען איבער פיעלע טיילען פון יענער זייט ים און ענדליך ווען די אנטיקענונג פון דער וועלט צו די מדינת ישראל, די היסטארישע לאנד פון און פאר דעם היסטארישע פאלק - ישראל.

CONGRESSMAN

Robert W. Kean

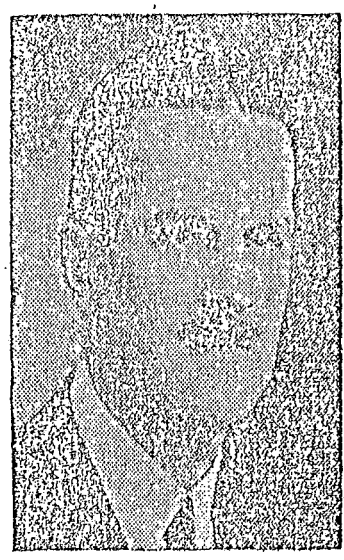
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START OF THE 25 KILOMETER A.A.U. ROAD RACE last Sunday. The race, which was held at the American Legion, was won by Louis White of the Pic...

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לשנה טובה תכתבו.



רובערט וו. קיען

מיינע בעסטע וואונשען צום נייעם יאהר צו אלע אידישע בירגער פון ניו דזשיורזי, און לאמיר האפען, אז דער נויער יאהר וועט ווירקען, אז דער לויבערער נייסט פון דער פרייער דע-מאקראטישער אסעמבלי וועט זיין דער ליבטיגער שמראהל וואס וועט ברענגען באפרייאונג און טרייסט צו די געפלאגטע אידען איבער פיעלע טהיילען פון יענער ווייט ים.

CONGRESSMAN

Robert W. Kean

Twelfth Congressional District

relates to creation and recognition of Israel

Progress 9/9

Record.
Robert W. Kean, who represents New Jersey in Washington, had an excellent record in the first session of the House.

His vote was 92, which topped the record for a New Jersey congressman.

Kean cast 67 votes out of 100 possible calls. Kean voted 71 times.

His critics might wish that he had more votes, because of the nature of the fact remains that he

Star Ledger 9/25

Kean scores states' pleas

Special to The Star-Ledger.
WASHINGTON—If states want a larger share of the gasoline, admission and other excise taxes collected within their borders, they must "stop running to the federal government for grants," Rep. Robert W. Kean (R.-N. J.) warned yesterday. Kean stopped off in Washington en route to Chicago, where he will attend sessions of the governors' conference devoted to problems of federal-state tax overlapping. He

a member of a special congressional committee appointed for that purpose.

Sen. A. W. Hawkes (R.-N. J.) is committee chairman, and Gov. Driscoll of New Jersey is one of the prime movers in the call for the tax conference, giving it a distinct New Jersey flavor.

Wilmington News 10/2

Rep. Robert Kean Guest at Morrow

Representative Robert W. Kean of the 12th Congressional District, has accepted an invitation of the Men's Fellowship Class of Morrow Memorial Church to speak at a special meeting next Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. Wives and friends of fellowship members will also be present.

Essex

Cent
d
ters, the average Congressman cast his vote 67 times. Kean voted 71 times.

C. — Rep. Jersey 12th n outstand- 92 percent
The New Jersey 12th District's vote was faithfully utilized during the session.

four major points in discussing what the United States Foreign Policy should be. The speech, which was sponsored by the Livingston United Nations Action Committee, stressed that wars must be prevented in the future; that future peace in the world depends upon co-operation between the United States and Russia; that the United States must lead the way in trying to secure economic co-operation in the world; and that we must help devastated nations to help themselves.

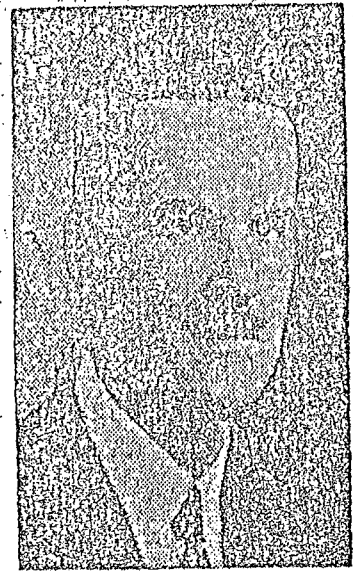
The Congressman stated that prevention of future wars, anywhere in the world was absolutely essential. In former times, only the armed forces were involved in war. Now war involves every living person. As late as 1939, many thought that the United States would be able to keep out of war because of its geographical position. Bombers could not make the flight to our shores with a load, there were no rockets, no atomic bombs, and no amphibious warfare.

All this, he stated, is now changed. Not only has it been demonstrated that there are means of attacking this nation, but there is a great probability that we would be hit first. Twice in 25 years, American production has turned the tide. Next time, American production would be the first target. A combination of the V-2 rocket and the atomic bomb could wreck havoc from long distance. Experience has shown that the United States is inevitably drawn into a major war, and the only way to prevent this from happening is to prevent such wars. This can be achieved through co-operation with the British Commonwealth of Nations and Russia.

He felt that it was practically inconceivable that differences serious enough to cause war would arise between this nation and Great Britain. This means that the key to the whole situation is our relation with Russia. He saw no reason why such co-operation could not be achieved. Russia needs peace to develop. We have no inherent arguments with the Russians—in fact, of all the major nations in the world, Russia is the only one with which we have not fought. The major danger is mostly in "the yapping of American Communists." Peace can be maintained between the two nations.

(Continued on page 2)

לשנה טובה תכתבו



רמברט ו קיין

כיינו בעטע וואונטען צום נייט
 יאחד צו אגע ארויטע בידער פון ניו
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CONGRESSMAN

Robert W. Kean

Twelfth Congressional District

J. E. R. M. W News Sept/45

OCCASIONAL BOLTS

Occasionally we find a Republican Congressman who will refuse to follow the bankrupt policy of this party of obstructing all measures proposed by the Administration and who has the courage to take an independent stand. Congressman LaFollette, Republican of Indiana, for instance, voted for the Reciprocal Trade Bill, against the Dies Committee and against the Dirksen amendment which would have subjected all price controls to a court review. He also voted against the vicious Lea Rider which has eliminated thousands of agricultural processing workers from the jurisdiction

of the War Labor Board. Republican Congressman from New Jersey, Case, Kean and Wolverton voted for the Reciprocal Trade Bill, for Bretton Woods, for Federal Workers Pay Raise, against the Dies Committee, for the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and against the Lea Rider. Republican Congressmen from Ohio, George Bender and Frances Bolton, voted for the people's program on several occasions although their over-all record is spotty. James G. Fulton, Republican of Pa., even had the courage to vote for Henry Wallace and against the Jenkins Price Control Amendment although his party lined up solidly for this attempt to aid the meat profiteers.

Kean also decried the fact that "with many important problems facing Congress, we have to spend our time investigating Elliott Roosevelt's loan." He said while there have been Cabinet changes, bureau chiefs have been retained and "the same old spending gang is still operating in Washington."

Ralph B. Smith Jr., new municipal chairman, was host at the outing with Jules Brisick, chairman. Among guests were the five members of the Irvington Town Commission, including two Democrats, Public Safety Director Balentine and Parks and Public Works and Public Property Director McKenna. Other speakers included Freeholder Gray, Surrogate Becker, county chairman; Mrs. Ruth Pilger, vice chairman; Essex Penitentiary Warden Read, former municipal chairman; Assemblyman Stoddard, Mayor Kruttschnitt, Public Affairs Director Miller, Public Works Director Hausmann, Smith, Balentine and McKenna.

Representative R of the 12th Congress announced yesterday support the Full Employment Act if he felt that it achieving the full employment "in the k made this statement letter written by Irw Fabyan pl.

The Federal Unemployment Compensation Bill, he ad ed already in New Je law and adoption o bill would mean addi the employers and e State for the benefit

Kean replied to M latter had asked wha tended to take on the

Newark Re

Rep. Kean (R., "Stimulation of hou tion by federal aid There is no way of moment how the Wa bill will accomplish t legislation is undou able."

bring relief (comfort?) to oppressed

Montclair

goodwill from other side of ocean (?)

Kean Appoints 1 Boys to We

R. M. Strohm and E. Named by Congr

Topping competitive e given by Congressman I ard Maynard Strohm i Reynolds Knott. Moni were officially notified y their appointment to tw vacancies in West Point.

Strohm, who finished mark of 89.25, is the son Mrs. Harold C. Strohm i land Avenue. He attent Exeter Academy, where his letter in swimming. A ber of the rifle team and of the Exeter senate.

Knott, who finished se mark of 86.88, lives at Street and is the son of L. Knott. He is in the at Montclair High Sch Knott, the late Major Knott, served with. Kean in the Second Div World War I.

Bennett Shaver Fifth Highest, Kean Announces.

John Butler Snook of 132 Bellevue, Upper Montclair, finished first in a competitive examination held July 29 to select candidates for two vacancies at the United States Naval Academy occurring by reason of graduation in the Summer of 1945. The examinations were given by Congressman Robert W. Kean.

Another Montclair student, Bennett Shaver, finished fifth. Snook's average was 82.75 per cent and Shaver's 69.75 per cent. Snook was graduated last Summer from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was managing editor of the school paper, editor-in-chief of the 1945 year book and a student proctor. He is now doing post-graduate work at the academy.

Shaver lives at 143 Cooper Avenue. He is a senior at Montclair High School, a member of the track team and of the chess and chemistry clubs.

re-election, today announced appointment of Edward Gaulkin, Newark lawyer and Livingston Township attorney, as his campaign manager for the fourth successive time.

Gaulkin in a statement asserted Kean has been a full time, progressive representative who joined the stop Hitler forces long before Pearl Harbor. He recalled that Kean was decorated for heroism in World War I. In Congress, Gaulkin said, Kean has taken a leading part in keeping down the cost of living and preserving price control and in protecting civil liberties and fighting intolerance in every form.

Gaulkin said: "Congressman Robert W. Kean has built up an exceptionally fine record in his six years in Congress, and it will be a pleasure as well as plain common sense to work for his re-election. He has been far-sighted, independent, diligent and progressive."

"Since Pearl Harbor, of course, everybody has been for beating Hitler, but as early as June, 1939, before the war broke out in Europe, Congressman Kean was one of the few who sensed what was coming and voted to repeal the Arms Embargo, for which he was praised by Frederic William Wile at that time as having 'joined the Stop Hitler Movement'."

"The nation needs that kind of foresight to finish the war, to establish a lasting peace, to return the soldier from the battlefield and the worker from the war plant to prosperous peacetime life. As a World War I veteran, who was awarded both the Distinguished Service Cross for 'extraordinary heroism in action' at Vierzy, and the Silver Star Medal for 'exceptional gallantry' at Chateau-Thierry, and with two sons in the Army and a son-in-law in the Navy, all overseas, he has a knowledge and a sympathetic understanding of the problems of servicemen. He has consistently upheld the position that the first guarantee of a lasting peace is to smash Hitlerism and the Japanese War Lords completely and forever. On the domestic front, he took a leading part in legislation to prevent further rise in the cost of living, and he fought every effort to emasculate price control. He voted for all bills to protect and extend civil liberties and against all intolerance and bigotry."

"He has been a full time Congressman from the day he was elected six years ago, and the House of Representatives recognized his ability by putting him on the powerful and important Ways and Means Committee. He is an experienced and valuable Congressman and deserves re-election on his record, and I know that his District will return him to Congress with a large majority."

Gaulkin is a resident of Livingston, and a lawyer with offices in Newark. He is Township Attorney of Livingston and Chairman of the Insurance Section of the New Jersey State Bar Association. He is a member of the Newark Athletic Club, Kiwanis and B'nai B'rith.

re-election, today announced appointment of Edward Gaulkin, Newark lawyer and Livingston Township attorney, as his campaign manager for the fourth successive time. Gaulkin in a statement asserted Kean has been a full time, progressive representative who joined the stop Hitler forces long before Pearl Harbor. He recalled that Kean was decorated for heroism in World War I. In Congress, Gaulkin said, Kean has taken a leading part in keeping down the cost of living and preserving price control and in protecting civil liberties and fighting intolerance in every form.

named Edward Gaulkin as campaign manager for re-election in the Twelfth Congressional District. Gaulkin lives in Livingston township attorney of the State Insurance section of the congressman. Rep. Kean, a World War I veteran, has served six years in Congress and is a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Millburn - A.H. Stein
Rep. Kean Names Campaign Mgr.

Congressman Robert W. Kean today announced the appointment of Edward Gaulkin as Campaign Manager for his campaign for re-election as Congressman from the Twelfth Congressional District of New Jersey. This District includes the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards in Newark, and Irvington, Maplewood, Millburn, Livingston, Roseland, Essex Fells, Cedar Grove, the Caldwells, Verona and Montclair.

This will be the fourth successive time that Gaulkin has served as Congressman Kean's Campaign Manager, Gaulkin said:

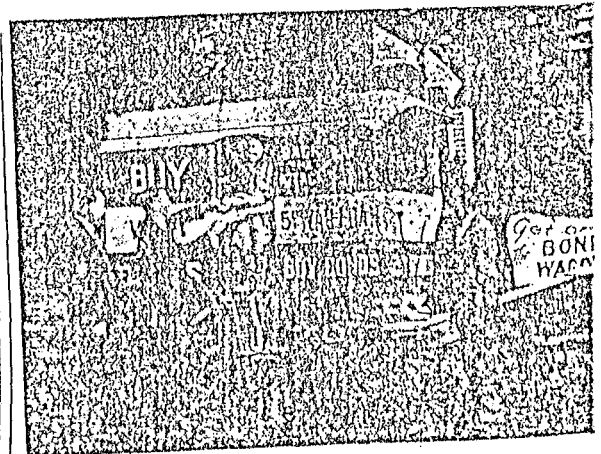
"Congressman Robert W. Kean has built up an exceptionally fine record in his six years in Congress."

gress, and it will be well as plain common sense to work for his re-election. He has been far-sighted, diligent and progressive. Since Pearl Harbor, everybody has been for beating Hitler, but as early as June, 1939, before the war broke out in Europe, Congressman Kean was one of the few who sensed what was coming and voted to repeal the Arms Embargo, for which he was praised by Frederic William Wile at that time as having 'joined the Stop-Hitler Movement'."

Labour Is

COMES word from Jersey effect that Hizzoner-the-cedes" New Jersey to Roosevelt less than 100,000". . . With as Cong. Thomas, Sundstrom Auchincloss, giving the credit by their anti-labor votes is refreshing to note that have a consistent champion Wolverton, Republican, of Congressional District. . . A County Republican who with labor is State Senator

West Essex Tribune
First on the Bond Way



Pictured Left to Right are Arthur Skeels, Co-Chairman of Finance Committee; Representative Robert I. Bond from Miss Marie Jankola; Township Chairman

1944-45

5705

לשנה טובה תכתבו!



רובינסון ווי קיין

מיוע בעמטע וואונשען צום נייעם יאָהר צו איר אידישע ביזנעס פון ניו יארק, און לאסער האפען אן דער נייער יאָהר וועט ווירקען, און דער נייער בעדאלער נייכט פון דער פרייער דער כאראקטישער אכערקא וועט זיין דער ליכטיגער שטראהל וואס וועט ברענגען באשטיאונג און פרויעס צו די נעפלאנטע אידען איבער פיעלע שטימען פון יענער וויט ים.

CONGRESSMAN

Robert W. Kean

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 89—PART 2

MARCH 2, 1943, TO APRIL 5, 1943
(PAGES 1459 TO 2940)

32-31-61

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1943

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a statement of recommendations adopted at a conference of New York State farmers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a let-

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make two extensions of my remarks in the Record. First, to extend my remarks on the subject of two teachers and their help with rationing, and to include therewith an editorial from the Wilmington Star. Second, I desire to add my remarks and include therein a statement made by me over the radio on the work of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PLIGHT OF JEWISH PEOPLE IN EUROPE

KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

KEAN. Mr. Speaker, we in the United States cannot but have the deepest sympathy for the plight of the Jewish population in Nazi-dominated Europe.

Our State Department has suggested to the British Government that a meeting be held in Ottawa to consider means of alleviating the situation of these helpless people, to which a favorable reply has been received.

I call upon our Government and the British Government for speed in their reply of this serious problem.

Those who are murdered in the immediate future cannot be brought back to life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in my remarks a joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature on this subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN)? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein an editorial from the Marshalltown Times and Republican.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE "LAME DUCKS"

BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the week in my address on the subject of "lame ducks," I referred to former Congressman Will Rogers, of Oklahoma, as one of the members of that particular group. I have been informed that he was not a candidate for reelection due to the fact that his State had been redistricted, which took away the Congressman-at-large from that delegation. Therefore that part of my address on "lame ducks," where I referred to Mr. Rogers, should be eliminated.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman tell us what a "lame duck" is?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. I defined a "lame duck" as a bird that had had its tail feathers kicked off as a result of the last election.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a speech delivered by Mr. Frank S. Columbus, before the Central Railway Club of Buffalo, March 11, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a statement which I made to the Commodore John Barry Division Auxillary, Ancient Order of Hibernians, on St. Patrick's Day, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on Monday last, the President signed Proclamation No. 2578 creating the Jackson Hole National Monument. The lands included are located in the famous Jackson Hole country of Wyoming. It was published in the Federal Register yesterday, and this was the first notice Wyoming people had of this proclamation. By this proclamation there is set over to the Jackson Hole National Monument 221,000 acres of land formerly in the Teton National Forest. Included therein are 32,000 acres purchased and owned by the Rockefeller interests and 17,000 acres of privately owned lands. This body of land joins the Grand Teton National Park on the east, and comprises an area nearly twice as large as the park itself. By virtue of this order, these lands are excluded from

all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws. The purpose of this order is to enlarge the Grand Teton National Park. The Department of the Interior for many years has proposed legislation to enlarge this park. Because of the fact that no provision was made to offset the consequent loss of taxes to the people of Wyoming, Congress has repeatedly failed to pass such legislation. The position of Congress was so clear and unmistakable that no one could be in doubt as to its conclusion. By its action over the years, Congress made known to the Secretary of the Interior its attitude on this matter. In the face of the fact that Congress refused to sanction this legislation, we now find that there has been accomplished by indirection, the very thing Congress refused to do directly. This proclamation has been issued in pursuance of the act of Congress passed June 8, 1906, authorizing the creation of national monuments. It does not seem reasonable to me that Congress ever intended that a national monument should extend over a body of land comprising 221,000 acres, an area nearly one-third the size of Rhode Island. It is my contention that a matter of such vital importance to the people of Wyoming, whom I have the high honor to represent in this House, should have been submitted to Congress, and, most certainly, the people of Wyoming should have had the opportunity to be heard before this precipitate action was taken. The people of Teton County where this land is located will lose a considerable portion of their revenue, and no provision, whatsoever, has been made to offset this loss. The loss in revenue will be a serious blow to the people of Teton County. I have today introduced a bill to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument created by this proclamation. The people of my State are entitled to be heard on this matter. No provision has been made to offset the loss of taxes to Wyoming. The intention of Congress to protect against this contingency is self-evident. No emergency exists justifying action of this character, contrary to the orderly process of government by law.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California (Mr. ANDERSON)?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ANDERSON of California addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague from Vermont (Mr. PLUMLEY) may be permitted to speak for 25 minutes next Tuesday after disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARTIN)?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

Appendix

VOLUME 89—PART 9

JANUARY 6, 1943, TO MARCH 27, 1943

(PAGES A1 TO A1456)

e loss of freedom of thought which is the side of our educational system of today.

OTHERS TURN AGAINST FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY
Men who attack these proposals will be branded as lacking in vision, believers in a static world, tools of the interests and "economic royalists." But it was similar suggestions of socialization of industry, Federal control of education, limitations of salaries \$25,000, bureaucracy in everything, harms of Federal snoopers, and Government steps which caused the voters last November to stage a peaceful revolution at the Hot box. They want nothing now that does not contribute to the winning of the war.

The wings of the National Resources Planning Board already have been partly clipped, as the House of Representatives recently refused to appropriate funds for it after July 1. Head of the Board is the President's 79-year-old uncle, Frederick A. Delano. The personnel of the 7-man board and the 10-member committee on long-range work and relief policies which did the research and drew the reports includes the following:

Two social workers, two businessmen, and one each of the following: Retired, university professor, planner, social worker, economist, sociologist, priest, and Government service. Insofar as disclosed not one of the long-range committee ever met a pay bill, was elected to public office, or made a living at manual labor.

Most distinguished members are Dr. William Haber, chairman of the department of economics of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS NATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

Another member, Corrington Hill, Grand Rapids-born, lists himself as an economist, is jobs on the Government pay roll for the last 12 years are illustrative of others. He is statistician of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board 1931-33; assistant administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, assistant administrator of the Federal Civil Works Administration, assistant director of the Works Progress Administration, 1935-39, assistant commissioner of Works Progress Administration, 1939-41, and deputy director in charge of the Operations Office of Civilian Defense since September, 1941.

Another member, Charles W. Eliot, is a grandson of the late president of Harvard University and graduated from that school as a "landscape architect." He has been a member of various Government bodies, including National Planning Board, Works Progress Administration, and National Capital Parks and Planning Board.

The two businessmen on the committee, Leadsley Ruml, author of the "Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan" now being kicked around in Congress and opposed by the administration, and Henry S. Dennison, a Massachusetts manufacturer.

Governors Should Follow Through

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. GWYNNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 19, 1943

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted to

extend my remarks, I wish to call attention to a very fine editorial in the Marshalltown Times-Republican, of Marshalltown, Iowa, in regard to the recent Des Moines food conference. This meeting, which was called by Gov. Bourke Hickenlooper, of Iowa, was attended by men whose knowledge of the subject of food production cannot be questioned.

The resolutions adopted by the conference state very clearly views that many of us have been trying for some time to impress on certain people in the executive branch of the Government. I agree with the editorial that all of us should follow through and insist that action be taken in accordance with the program set forth in the resolutions.

The editorial is as follows:

GOVERNORS SHOULD FOLLOW THROUGH

Governor Sharpe of South Dakota proposed at the Des Moines food conference that the Governors go at once to Roosevelt and announce the results of their conference and demand action.

Why not? Resolutions are fine, but it's the follow-through that counts. Governor Bricker of Ohio deplors the tendency of Washington's failure to utilize State governments to the extent of the authority and ability of such governments.

There is little difference of opinion among the Governors who met at Des Moines and their guest speaker, Herbert Hoover, as to what is needed to solve the food problem.

Surely the recommendation that farm machinery held in storage be released is a good one.

Who will question the demand that food production be recognized as essential war effort?

If food will win the war and, as Mr. Hoover says, save the world from anarchy, it is high time to recognize it and allot men enough to do the job.

The recommendation that deferred farm workers be given an insignia to show that their Government has assigned them to farm work is a good one.

Material for farm machinery must be made available if farmers are to get enough machinery, and this is a matter which the Governors should thresh out at once with Donald Nelson.

If as stated there is available fertilizer it should be released or a good reason given for failure to do so.

There appears to be nothing unreasonable in what the Governors ask; in fact, not very much that is new. The way to make the conference in Des Moines worth while is to follow through and see that Washington acts.

No Governor of a sovereign State ought to be afraid to take the needs of his State in these war times direct to Roosevelt, Nelson, Brown, Wickard, or McNutt.

The Governors have a comprehensive vision of the needs of their States in this battle for food and their resolutions are clear and their demands reasonable. If the Governors are in dead earnest they ought to do something more than mail a copy of their resolutions to Washington.

They ought to ring the doorbell at the White House and they ought to visit Wickard, Nelson, Brown, and McNutt in person and camp on Washington doorsteps until they get action.

Having taken a stand the Governors ought to pound on mahogany desks until they get attention. If the czars at Washington can't find time to visit the biggest food-producing area in the world the Governors from these 12 States should carry their demands to Washington.

Plight of Jewish People in Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KEAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 19, 1943

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey:

Senate Joint Resolution 3

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to find ways and means of mitigating the lot of the conquered peoples in Nazi-occupied lands, and protesting the barbarism of Nazi Germany in its announced plan of annihilating the Jews in occupied countries

Whereas the wanton barbarism of Nazi dominion has caused untold suffering and anguish to peoples of all nationalities and all faiths which have refused to yield, and has united the entire civilized world in armed and moral protest against it; and

Whereas the Jewish people in particular, scattered, defenseless, and unrepresented by any civil or political authority, has been singled out for especial attack ever since the accession of the Nazis to power; and

Whereas the corrosive doctrine of anti-semitism has been and is being utilized by the Nazi regime, as an avowed instrument for undermining the morale and confidence of the peoples of those nations which are their prospective victims, as a prelude to armed attack; and

Whereas it has been confirmed by our State Department that the announced purpose of the Nazi regime is to liquidate the Jewish population of Nazi-occupied Europe, an execrable deed of horror and barbarism of unparalleled magnitude in human history, which has profoundly shocked the conscience of the civilized world; and

Whereas the said program of mass murder, upon which the Nazi State has officially embarked, has already claimed 2,000,000 innocent victims and thousands more perish daily; and

Whereas the traditional American policy of humanity, justice, and fair play renders it imperative that the powerful voice of the American people ring out in defense of all the conquered peoples of Nazi-occupied Europe, and particularly, in defense of a people which has no government of its own to plead its cause: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Legislature of the State of New Jersey protests the brutalities practiced against all the conquered peoples of Nazi-occupied Europe and the barbaric, cruel, and premeditated plan of the German leaders to liquidate the Jewish population now enmeshed in Nazi toils, as being against the laws of God and man.

2. The legislature petition the President of the United States, Congress, and Secretary of State, to use the weight and prestige of their respective offices in making effectively felt to the Nazi overlords the protest of the conscience of the civilized world against their inhuman and barbaric practice against the peoples of the conquered countries, and particularly with respect to the Jewish population now situate in Nazi-occupied territory, and to hold the said Nazi warlords to strict accountability for their manifold crimes before the bar of justice.

3. The legislature petition the President of the United States, Congress, and the Secre-

tary of State, to use the weight and prestige of their respective offices to prevail upon the leaders of the United Nations to establish havens of refuge for those few unfortunates who manage to escape the Nazi oppressor and to facilitate the passage and travel of said refugees to the aforesaid havens of refuge.

4. The Secretary of State of New Jersey be, and he is hereby directed, to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senators and Representatives of the State of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

5. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1943.

Painting Others Black Never Makes One White

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JED JOHNSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 15, 1943

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert a very interesting and timely editorial by my good friend Hon. William M. Franklin, a former member of the State Senate of Oklahoma and now an official of the Oklahoma State Union of the Farmers' Education and Cooperative Union of America. The editorial, which appeared in the Oklahoma Union Farmer of March 1, 1943, is as follows:

Since we have no national election this year, and the winning of the war is now our first and major task, partisan politics should take a back seat. Patriotism should prevail over petty grievances and selfish desires.

Our President is our Commander in Chief. It is generally acknowledged that he has been right on our foreign policy and that more has been accomplished by this country during the past year to meet the threat to the liberties of our people than has ever been accomplished by any nation in the same time in the past.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are Republicans. Pat Hurley, Secretary of War under Hoover; Bill Donovan (once Republican nominee for Governor of the State New York); and other prominent Republicans have been given important assignments by the President.

We should encourage unity of efforts to meet the forces of evil and appreciate the fact that we have as our leader a man who will go down in history as a great humanitarian and statesman, ranking with Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Each of them reached the highest peak in the mountain ranges of human greatness, but they did not escape being made the objects of the most venomous attacks.

Human nature, to some extent, has been the same in all ages. The people protest any change which affects their mode of life. Every advance in civilization has been over stubborn opposition. Our most sacred rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, trial by a jury,

and the right of the ballot, are fruits of much sacrifice in blood and money. Every age has had its Tories. Every good cause has had the opposition of appeasers, reactionaries, and Benedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots.

WASHINGTON

In celebrating Washington's birthday, our President, referring to his trials, said:

"Large numbers of the people of the Colonies were either against independence or at least unwilling to make great sacrifice toward its attainment." He stated that some sneered at the Declaration of Independence and claimed it was impractical and idealistic. There were many skeptics, cynics, and traitors. Henry Cabot Lodge in his Life of Washington refers to bitter attacks made upon him after he became President. It was asserted that his conduct in making a treaty with Great Britain had been "improper and monarchial and that he ought to be impeached." Briefly some of the attacks and charges made against him were as follows:

That he had "violated the Constitution"; "had been overdrawing his salary in defiance of law and had actually stolen in this way \$4,700"; that "the mask of political hypocrisy" had been worn by him. In February 1796, 13 months before his retirement, the House of Representatives refused to adjourn on his birthday for half an hour, in order to go and pay him their respects, as had been the pleasant custom up to that time. The Aurora, a New York newspaper, 2 days after his retirement, printed a vicious editorial about him and, among other things, said that every heart ought to beat in unison "with exultation that the name of Washington ceases from this day to give currency to political insults and to legalized corruption." Lodge, in his history, says:

"This was not the outburst of a single malevolent spirit."

The article was copied and imitated in other cities. Washington was accused time and time again of "violating the Constitution," "debauching the country," "seeking a crown," and "trying to pass himself off as an honest man." One prominent writer charged that he was "treacherous in private friendship"; "a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any."

On the floor of Congress he was again and again assailed as a "tyrant," a "usurper," and "a despot as absolute as the Czar of Russia." It was charged that his government was a "perfect military despotism." (See chapter on Slanders of Washington in McMaster's History.)

LINCOLN

On September 23, 1864, the New York World printed an editorial under the heading "Is Mr. Lincoln honest?" It was a serious assault. It charged that a court martial against McKinstry was "dissolved immediately after the evidence had traced \$90,000 into the hands of a female relative of Mr. Lincoln's sister. Did our 'honest' President fear lest the public might push the inquiries nearer home?" Another editorial attack the 1st of October the same year was under the caption The Ambitious Buffoon. He was derided and frequently called a buffoon by some of his own party. The Tribune, Greeley's paper, which supported General McClellan for President, published a series of editorials headed Mr. Lincoln—Has He or Has He Not an Interest in the Profits of Public Contracts? The question was answered affirmatively. He was accused of being responsible for high prices then ruling in the following:

"If Mr. Lincoln's 3 years misrule has run up the price of coal to \$15, flour \$16, butter 60 cents, coffee 60 cents, clothing to five times its former price—everything that the people eat, drink, and wear in a similar proportion—

what will be their prices if Mr. Lincoln is reelected?"

S. S. Cox, later named "Sunset," in an address said, "We will damn him to eternal infamy." John Fuller, a Michigan Congressman, referred to him as a "perjured wretch." Congressman Stambaugh, of Ohio, declared, "You may search hell over and find none worse than Abraham Lincoln."

Henry Clay Deam, of Iowa, charged that the people were "ruled by felons" and that "Lincoln has failed, failed, failed." He continued:

"And still the monster usurper wants more victims for his slaughter pens; I blush that such a felon should occupy the highest gift of the people. Perjury and larceny are written all over him."

He referred to him as a "usurper, traitor, and tyrant."

On August 5, 1864, Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, Republican leader of the Senate, and Henry Winter Davis, one of the Republican leaders of the House, issued the following manifesto to the people:

"The supporters of the administration are responsible to the country for its conduct and it is their right and duty to check the encroachment of the Executive on the authority of Congress and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere."

It was charged that he overrode the Constitution and usurped powers that belonged to Congress. The same charges were made against President Wilson and are now being made against our President and Commander in Chief today.

JEFFERSON

Vicious attacks were made upon Jefferson. He had many detractors. The Louisiana Purchase was questioned as being contrary to the Constitution.

Those who render the greatest service to mankind are the ones who are subject to the most venomous attacks. Jesus was classed as a "disturber." The Holy Bible has been fought more than any other book.

Time has a mellowing effect. Woodrow Wilson, a casualty of the first World War, is now being commended by some who want to discredit our present leadership. It is now generally conceded by students of government that if Wilson's policies could have been carried out we would not likely now be witnessing the Sampsons of militarism pulling down some of the pillars of civilization. Fifty years from now Roosevelt, as are Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln will be praised without regard to party affiliations.

ENEMY WANTS MORE COMPLAINERS

Much of the criticism of our Commander in Chief gives aid and comfort to the bloody beast of Berlin, his puppet Mussolini, and his savage ally of the Orient. They would like to see more appeasers and complainers in our country.

Most of our people, without regard to party affiliations are loyal, patriotic and are willingly contributing to the common good.

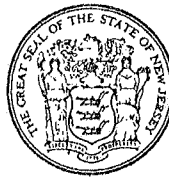
Recently Secretary of the Navy Knox, at Lincoln's tomb, emphasized he is a Republican, recalled that Lincoln had been subjected to criticism, said:

"We see history repeating itself. Our President, our leaders have been subjected to all the same familiar charges of 80 years ago. We have seen again in these hours of another supreme struggle the same temptations of partisan advantage obstruct our larger purposes."

Roosevelt when he became President began to have our Navy and Air Force strengthened. He wanted to fortify some islands between us and Japan. He was called a war monger in this country and Hitler parroted the charge.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette is a progressive Republican who puts

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



INTER-COMMUNICATION

From: Katherine Brokaw

To: Governor Thomas Kean

Date: March 15, 1983

(Institution or Department)

Re: Remarks before the Manufacturers Association of Israel

The Division of International Trade gave me some data on Israeli firms with ties to New Jersey, which I have incorporated into your speaking points. They also told me that there is lots of room for expansion in the commercial relationship between New Jersey and Israel, so you may make a point of mentioning that if you think it would be appropriate.

David Kotok suggests that you make a statement against boycotts, since Israel's goods are boycotted by the Arab countries. New Jersey has statutes against boycotting. This would be well received by your audience, but the event will be covered by the press, so you might want to avoid the issue.

Most of the group will consist of leaders in the technological, desalinization and pharmaceutical industries.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



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SPEAKING POINTS FOR BUSINESS LUNCHEON
WITH MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, MARCH 21, 1983

I. NEW JERSEY AND ISRAEL SHARE MANY CHARACTERISTICS:

- BOTH ARE SMALL STATES WITH COASTLINES.
- IN BOTH STATES, AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, AS WELL AS MANUFACTURING.
- ATLANTIC CITY'S NIGHTLIFE IS NOT YET AS LIVELY AS THE FAMOUS NIGHTLIFE IN TEL AVIV, ALTHOUGH WE'RE CATCHING UP RAPIDLY. ATLANTIC CITY HAS CASINOS, WHICH TEL AVIV LACKS --- ALTHOUGH IN TEL AVIV, YOU CAN GAMBLE ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE VOLATILE STOCK MARKET!
- THEY SHARE A CONCERN FOR WATER MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY, ALTHOUGH NEW JERSEY IS MORE CONCERNED WITH PREVENTING POLLUTION AND CLEANING IT UP, OR REPLACING OLD STRUCTURES --- CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION; IN ISRAEL, OF COURSE, THE PROBLEM IS SCARCITY OF WATER.

II. ISRAEL HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF CONSERVING AND ALLOCATING WATER SUPPLIES (CONGRESSMAN ROBERT KEAN COMMENTED IN 1948, THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, THAT "THE JEWS HAVE MADE THE DESERT BLOOM AND BLOOM AGAIN.")

- NEW JERSEY AND ISRAEL CAN SHARE THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WATER RESOURCES.

III. THEY CAN ALSO SHARE THEIR KNOWLEDGE IN THE AREAS OF TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY.

- THERE ARE THREE ISRAELI FIRMS WITH SUBSIDIARIES IN NEW JERSEY; THE SUBSIDIARIES ARE ISCAR METALS, AMERICAN-ISRAEL BLADES, AND ELSCINT, INC.
- TWO NEW JERSEY FIRMS HAVE SUBSIDIARIES IN ISRAEL; UNION CAMP (PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS) WHOSE SUBSIDIARY IS CARGAL, LTD; AND THERMO-ELECTRIC CO., WHOSE SUBSIDIARY IN ISRAEL IS INTRADCO.

IV. NEW JERSEY AND ISRAEL PRODUCE MANY OF THE SAME ITEMS, ESPECIALLY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, BUT INCLUDING OTHER COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND FOODSTUFFS.

V. THERE IS ROOM FOR EXPANDING THE BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW JERSEY AND ISRAEL, ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

- THIS WOULD INCLUDE JOINT VENTURES BETWEEN PRIVATE FIRMS, AND CROSS-LICENSING AGREEMENTS.
- THE STATE'S ROLE WOULD BE TO ACT AS A LIAISON; THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY HAS ALREADY HELPED ONE OF THE ISRAELI SUBSIDIARIES IN THE STATE THROUGH THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY; ISCAR METALS WAS AIDED IN ISSUING AN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOND.