Article by Senator Neuberger in Tribute to Ex-Senator Herbert H. Lehman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 29, 1953

MR. JACKSON. Mr. President, one of the most effective figures in the Senate during recent years has been our beloved former colleague, Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

In the issue of the Progressive magazine, a moving piece was paid to ex-Senator Lehman by one of his close friends, Senator Richard L. Neuberger, of Oregon.

The title of Senator Neuberger's article is "Herbert H. Lehman: A Profile in Courage."

I am extremely pleased to have the honor, Mr. President, to request that this commendation of so illustrous and dedicated a man as Herbert Lehman be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

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

HERBERT H. LEHMAN: A PROFILE IN COURAGE

(By Senator Richard L. Neuberger)

In the Denver Post Rocky Fleming recently described George W. Norris of Nebraska as the programmatic leader of modern times. Undoubtedly the mold was broken with "Uncle George," who came from the cranking poverty of a stump farm to pioneer for the TVA and to defy lymph node because of his hatred of war. Yet to his illustrious name I should like to add that of another great senator—a man whose leaves-taking of Congress early in 1957 received far too perfunctory recognition. In contrast to Norris, this man came from New York. But Herbert Lehman is combined in himself the qualities which I am certain must have helped to make Norris the great—subtle political courage, personal and unselfishness, a gentle and kindly nature, and an understanding of people and their problems.

Herbert H. Lehman has just marked his 80th birthday anniversary. He left the Senate while he was ahead. He did not stay the constant and unyielding enemy of the rich but, as he faced, they threw about, as they have done and they are again doing in the Middle East. But these intimations of withdrawals only disguise the basic policy.

One reason for this is obvious. The great measures that are now needed cannot even be contemplated unless the country is fully and firmly deceived. Yet any true accounting to the country, in the manner of "Operation Cardio," would now make James Hagerty and a great many other, much more important people look both silly and fraudulent. But Lehman's very same dynamic new policy that really might recapture the initiative cannot even begin to be put through if the dynamic leadership, endowed with the most inexhaustible vigor, the most impeccable intellect, and the most shrewdly laid-out, exploded bomb would work. Until these charges are present at the top, the new climate cannot be set. So the American position will continue to deteriorate.
Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to call attention to an article in the May 1958 issue of the Reader's Digest entitled "Their Mission Is Help in a Hurry." My pride stems from the fact that it is about Galion, Ohio, which is in the congressional district I represent. It is in a human interest story of a small town which has vigorously assumed its own responsibilities concerning the welfare of its citizens, rather than relying entirely on the paternalism of the State and Federal Governments which oftentimes operate through complex and cumbersome bureaucracies.

The article cites many cases where the people of the town meet to plan meals, mobilize help, and meet to plan community needs. The following excerpts give a general idea of this enthusiastic project:

"Their Mission Is Help in a Hurry" (By Albert G. Maisel)

To outsiders passing through Galion, Ohio, the town may seem like any other small-sized midwestern community. That's only because they cannot hear the beating of its heart. It is a place where no one in difficulty ever has to struggle alone. Quietly, confidentially, and effectively, Galion mobilizes help in a hurry for all who need it.

It does so through a unique service club called the Trouble Clinic. This organization has thrown away all social-work rulebooks, and instead has undertaken casual investigations by case workers. Anyone in town can get quick action for any case by just rising at a Friday noon meeting of the clinic and stating the facts. If need is obvious, volunteers provide help at once. If there is doubt about what should be done, this club has a committee of attorneys designed to investigate and to take action as soon as possible. If a sudden emergency can't wait beyond the clinic, members grab the bull by the horns and act in the name of the clinic.

The organization of this club is as unorthodox as its operation. Businessmen, housewives, and other citizens simply assume membership by turning up and pitching in. They pay no dues, but individuals and organizations contribute to the clinic's treasury. Together with small monthly gifts from five local industrial plants, the Trouble Clinic operates on about $1,500 a year. But because members put some 1,200 hours per month into helping their neighbors, the clinic gets more done, and much faster, than any formal agency with a $50,000 budget.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we are overwhelmed by the philosophy of looking to the Federal Government as the answer to assistance for every type of local difficulty, it is refreshing to find this fine example of self-help. It also lends proof to the proposition that the people at the local level know best what is needed—whether it be religious, social, and economic life of the community. It also revives a somewhat neglected tradition.