There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN GI FORUM OF TEXAS, 222 SOUTH 17TH STREET, MCMALL, TEX.

WHEREAS, a number of our American GI veterans were involved in the unsuccessful attempt of a father and son to hijack a Continental Airlines jetplane in El Paso, Thursday.

Apparently the previously arranged code by which a crew could signal ground forces that a plane had been hijacked played a very important role. Then the shooting out of the tires on the jet was an attempt was being made to take off at International Airport, grounded that multimillion-dollar aircraft.

Highly exciting minutes and hours followed, culminated by the overpowering of the two bandits.

All that is history now.

What is of tremendous importance is this:

What is going to be done with those two pirates and other who may attempt to hijack American planes?

We have seen entirely too much of that type of attitude when it must be brought to an end.

We agree wholeheartedly with what U.S. Senator John J. McClellan, of Texas, said on the floor of the Senate Thursday after he learned of the hijacking plan in El Paso.

"The people of the United States have been very, very patient with Communist Castro, but patience cannot be a virtue when it is international piracy and banditry in the United States, on American planes, on American airports and in American skies, with the lives of our passengers and pilots the dice Castro's bandits roll.

"We as a people can no longer tolerate this driving of American passengers off American planes in the United States.

"I recommend the passage of a law to make hijacking of planes at gunpoint a crime punishable by death.

"I strongly urge the U.S. Government to demand the return of the hijacked Eastern airliner in Cuba within 48 hours, and if it is not returned, embargo and blockade be imposed on Communist Castro, and that no port entering Cuba be stopped and searched for war material and anti-American propaganda.

"The time is late, but it is never too late to start, and we should protect the lives and property of people here at home in the United States today.

"When civilized nations began to hang ship pirates, piracy disappeared from the high seas. When civilized nations began to hang air pirates, piracy will disappear from the skies.

"We hope the entire Senate will pay attention to what Senator Yarborough had to say.

The American people cannot tolerate hijacking of airplanes, regardless of whether they are destined to be flown to Cuba or anywhere else.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on August 3, 1961, I introduced in the Senate S. 2373, a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the forceful seizure of aircraft in air commerce.

Mr. President, the bill provides:

Whoever, while on board an aircraft operated by an air carrier in air commerce, seizes or otherwise takes control of, or attempts to seize or otherwise take control of, such aircraft, through the use of firearms or other deadly or dangerous weapon, shall be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or for a term of years not less than 10, as the jury may direct.

Mr. President, quite frankly, some people think that is a fairly stringent punishment. I point out that a mandatory death sentence is not provided. The jury would have the option of providing punishment as low as 10 years' imprisonment, depending upon the circumstances. The opportunity for a death sentence is available, and the deterrent of the death penalty is provided.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an editorial from the El Paso Times of Friday, August 4, 1961, which uses much stronger language than the sentiment expressed in my bill. The title of the editorial is "Hang Air Pirates." It calls for protection of planes and people.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the El Paso Times, Aug. 4, 1961]

HANG AIR PIRATES

A number of these men were involved in the unsuccessful attempt of a father and son to hijack a Continental Airlines jetplane in El Paso, Thursday.

Apparently the previously arranged code by which a crew could signal ground forces that a plane had been hijacked played a very important role. Then the shooting out of the tires on the jet was an attempt was being made to take off at International Airport, grounded that multimillion-dollar aircraft.

TRUTH IN LENDING

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I was a member of the American Bar Association, the professional organization of American lawyers, for many years. During those years I have seen the association grow and greater respect from the American people, who recognize it as a group dedicated to the maintenance of an independent and wise judiciary and to the enactment of equitable, sensible, and understandable law.

Thus it was with disappointment that I last week heard a representative of the bar association, Mr. Charles W. Steadman, testify before the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization in opposition to S. 1740, the truth-in-lending bill. In my opinion, this decision to oppose a bill whose sole purpose is to require lenders to tell the truth to borrowers about the cost of credit available to them in plain terms has somewhat tarnished the bar association's deserved reputation as a friend of justice and fair dealings.

Mr. Steadman proved an able and adroit advocate. But in my opinion the two basic arguments on which his case was totally fallacious.

Mr. Steadman first attempted to demonstrate that State credit regulation laws now being added to the statute books in many States eliminate the need for such a proposal as S. 1740. Yet the facts are that not one single State has a law which requires a lender to print the credit document his schedule of finance charges in terms which will permit the borrower to know at once what he is paying for credit in his purchase of a house, a car or any other personal item. Little truth-in-lending bills were proposed this past year in some 12 State legislatures. In each of these States the bill was killed after credit industry representatives testified that State action was unnecessary because a nationwide law was pending in Congress. The credit industry representatives further argued that such State laws would be unfair because they would not control credit activities outside the States in which they were enacted, thus endangering the competitive position of some lenders.

Mr. Steadman next endeavored to suggest in the most carefully qualified language that S. 1740 may be unconstitutional. He and I engaged in a lawyers' discussion, a portion of which I will add to the Record at the close of my remarks. This colloquy, in my opinion, demonstrates Mr. Steadman's suggestion of possible unconstitutionality has no substance in law.

At the conclusion of our colloquy I said to him:

Now, Mr. Steadman, you are a very able lawyer. You have demonstrated that in your testimony before this committee in the last 45 minutes, if I were a client, I would like...
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There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ADDRESS BY C. K. CHO

Fellow Representatives, College students, Korea has about 60,000 square miles of land. It is a little larger than Utah, and there are over 30 million people. Korea was founded about 4,000 years ago. She was a kingdom, and her culture and civilization were greatly influenced by China until 1900 B.C. In 1955, Japan and America fought for Korea and forced us to believe in a different way of life. We had to use the Japanese flag and national anthem instead of our own language, flag, anthem, and religion for 30 years.

I do not intend to create a bad feeling against the Japanese. I do frankly admit that the Japanese colonization came from the weakness, and ignorance of the Korean king and his government. It was simply because there was nothing we can do about it. I will forget and I shall forgive. I only hope that we, Korea and Japan, become friendly nations from now on.

In 1945, on August 15, Japan lost the Second World War by using the two atomic bombs. The end of the war made Korea an independent nation, but within a week Russia and America occupied Korea. They divided it into two parts — North and South Korea. By using the 38th parallel and having the Korean question on the Korean schools. They built a complete Iron Curtain. No communication was allowed between North and South Korea. In the Germans' case, East and West German people can communicate with each other, but not in Korea. At present, half of the South Koreans come from the north. They left their homes, families, relatives, and friends in North Korea, but they could not communicate for over 15 years. I, myself, came from North Korea where I grew up, and I got my first amount of land and business in North Korea. The Communists ran after my father, thus we had to go to South in 1946. Without our belongings, we fled at night by train. We still do not know who is living in our house or who is using our land, nor what happened to our friends in North Korea. My father had a tough time trying to start a new business in Seoul for 2 years. Then he finally started a small business by importing company, importing goods from Japan and Hong Kong.

In 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea with Russian help. I am sure you have heard about this war by radio, TV, and magazines, so I will not go into the details. What I want to ask you is this: Whose war was it? Wasn't it a war between communist and democracy?

It was a minor fight in the beginning, but it got bigger and bigger during 3 years. At