

2013. Had I registered my vote, I would have voted: (1) "yea" on rollcall 9, on approving the journal; and (2) "nay" on rollcall 10, on motion to adjourn.

**MCGOVERN WAS A POLITICIAN
WHO NEVER LOST HIS SOUL**

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, after Senator George McGovern's passing last October, Colman McCarthy wrote a wonderful tribute about this man of peace.

I would like to submit his article. I urge all my colleagues to continue to work for the causes so dear to Senator McGovern's heart.

[From the National Catholic Reporter, Dec. 21, 2012—Jan. 3, 2013]

**MCGOVERN WAS A POLITICIAN WHO NEVER
LOST HIS SOUL**

(By Colman McCarthy)

On the Wednesday afternoon in early November 1972 after his defeat the day before by Richard Nixon for the presidency, George McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, arrived at Washington's National Airport. The loss had been nearly total, with McGovern, a liberal populist Democrat from South Dakota, winning only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

By chance, his running mate, Sargent Shriver, was arriving at the same time from another plane. They came upon each other in the main concourse. Seeing a dejected McGovern, with his wife in tears about losing even their home state, Shriver offered a powerful consoling line: "George, we may have lost the election but we certainly didn't lose our soul."

Within three years, Nixon, a scheming and deceitful politician who spared nothing in his depiction of McGovern as an unpatriotic ultraliberal, would resign in disgrace over the Watergate scandal.

At his death in late October 2012, McGovern remained in full possession of the soul-force that marked a political career that began in the House of Representatives in 1956 and ended in the Senate in 1980. I recall a conversation once when he laughed about Republicans' portrait of him as a wild leftist, wondering how he managed to win House and Senate races in South Dakota, one of the country's most conservative states. His liberalism knew a boundary or two. He had little regard for the showmen of the 1960s antiwar movement—from Abbie Hoffman to Jerry Rubin—and saw them as ineffectual clowns.

McGovern's passions ranged from opposition to the Vietnam War to advocating for nutrition programs for the hungry in this country and abroad. He advocated for small farmers as they saw their lands swallowed by corporate agribusiness. He stood with the tribal nations, a stance so firm that the Oglala Sioux of South Dakota called him "the Great White Eagle."

McGovern first visited South Vietnam in late 1965, a visit that confirmed his hunch that the war was doomed. The year before, he voted in favor of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which gave a pass to President Lyndon Johnson to escalate the war after an attack by North Vietnam on an American patrol boat—an attack that never happened. It was a vote McGovern would eventually be ashamed of missing the chance to join Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening as the only two members of the Senate to say no.

Perhaps to compensate for the lapse, McGovern became the strongest antiwar voice in the Senate. His military record of personal bravery—he flew more than 30 high-risk bombing missions in the Second World War—gave him credibility. In a Sept. 1, 1970, floor debate on his amendment, co-sponsored with Mark Hatfield, to end the war, McGovern said:

Every senator in this chamber is partly responsible for sending 50,000 young Americans to an early grave. This chamber reeks of blood. Every senator here is partly responsible for that human wreckage at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval [hospitals] and all across our land—young men without legs, or arms, or genitals, or faces, or hopes. There are not very many of these blasted and broken boys who think this war is a glorious adventure. Do not talk to them about bugging out, or national honor, or courage. It does not take any courage at all for a congressman, or a senator, or a president to wrap himself in the flag and say we are staying in—Vietnam, because it is not our blood that is being shed. But we are responsible for those young men and their lives and their hopes.

The grandson of Irish immigrants and the son of a Methodist pastor, McGovern suffered tragedy in his personal life. The story is told in Terry: My Daughter's Life-and-Death Struggle With Alcoholism, Published in 1996, two years after Teresa McGovern, 45, froze to death in a snowbank in Madison, Wis., after a night of drinking, it is the most soulful of his half-dozen books: a lovingly written work blended with self-therapy and spirituality.

My last visit with McGovern came a few years ago when he spoke on a Sunday afternoon to a small gathering at a civic center in the Friendship Heights neighborhood of Chevy Chase, Md. I brought Shriver to the talk. It was a touching reunion of the two former running mates. Shriver, sinking slowly into Alzheimer's disease, had no memory of McGovern, much less of their campaigning decades ago. But the two, both giants of service and goodness, embraced each other with deep affection, leaving me and other on-lookers to wonder what kind of country we might have become if the election of 1972 had gone the other way. A more humane country? A country at peace with the world? A country loved globally for its generosity, not hated or feared for its belligerence?

Little time was needed for wondering about the obvious answers to those questions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to be present for the following rollcall vote on January 14, 2013 and would like the record to reflect that I would have voted as follows: rollcall No. 8: "yes"; rollcall No. 9: "yes"; and rollcall No. 10: "no".

**CONGRATULATING THE GROVE
CITY HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING
BAND**

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Grove City High School

Marching Band on receiving the top honors in the Fiesta Bowl Band Championship. The band earned six awards total, including the grandmaster's trophy for the field competition and grand champion for the parade contest.

The marching band was among nine in the country participating in the national competition at the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, Arizona. Grove City has won more than 80 grand champion awards in regional and national competitions in the past 25 years.

Again, I congratulate the Grove City High School Marching Band on all of its success. I am proud of all the hard work and dedication that has led to the band's great accomplishments.

WARM GREETINGS AND RECOGNITION OF EDWARD I. KOCH, 3-TERM MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY ON HIS 88TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Ed Koch is a great American lawyer, politician, and political commentator. He served 8 years in the House of Representatives and 12 as mayor of New York City.

Koch was born in The Bronx and raised in Newark. In World War II, he served in the European theater of war, earned two Battle Stars as a Combat Infantryman and was honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant in 1946. Returning to New York, he attended City College and NYU School of Law, receiving his law degree in 1948. He was a sole practitioner before serving as a partner with Koch, Lankenau, Schwartz & Kovner.

Koch became active in city and Democratic party politics as a reformer and opponent of Tammany Hall and Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio, whom he twice defeated for Democratic Party leader for the district which included Greenwich Village. He served on the New York City Council from 1967 to 1969 and the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1977, before running for Mayor of the City of New York.

During the 1960s, Koch opposed the Vietnam war and marched in the South for civil rights. As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, he advocated for a greater U.S. role in advancing human rights and became a target of attempted assassination by DINA, the Chilean secret police after proposing the cut-off of U.S. foreign aid to the right-wing government of Uruguay. He first rose to city-wide prominence as a result of his opposition to a controversial attempt by then Mayor John Lindsay to place a 3,000-person housing project in a middle-class community, a move which, at the time, shocked many of his political associates.

In 1977, Koch defeated incumbent Abe Beame, renowned feminist Bella Abzug and now former governor Mario Cuomo, in the NYC Mayoral Democratic primary, and went on to win the mayoralty. In 1981 he won reelection with 75% of the vote, running on both the Democratic and Republican Party lines. In 1982, Koch ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York, losing the primary to then Lieutenant Governor Mario Cuomo.