

Republican students and giving the party the stimulus of vigorous, youthful, intellectual leadership which it has been needing for a long time.

When three young men from Cambridge, Mass., came to Washington a few days ago, they did not go to the White House to see Professor Schlesinger or Mr. Galbraith. They did not seek out President Kennedy's very own Massachusetts Senator, BENJAMIN A. SMITH II. They went directly to the office of an authentic New England Republican, Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, whom Massachusetts voters seem to prefer, 4 to 1, over any other brand.

These three Harvard students, who were in search of nothing except a chance to be heard, conferred with Republican Hill leaders, including Senator THURSTON MORTON, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and held a press conference without tripping over a missile gap.

The purpose of the new Harvard student magazine, *Advance*, is to espouse the politics of "Progressive Republicanism." The three most active in its creation are Publisher Bruce Chapman, of Illinois; Editor George Gilder and Business Manager Robert Beal, both of Massachusetts.

They made it clear that they are just as Republican as they are progressive. The practical initiative they are taking to provide a new forum for their ideas suggests no state of shock over the election and no preoccupation with "might have beens."

The editors of "*Advance*" are not connected with any formal Republican organization. The initial money came from some 200 Republican leaders in different parts of the country. The editors retain total control of the magazine's policy and their hope is to stimulate the Republican Party in the 1960's to find positive answers to political and social problems.

"It is imperative," they contend, "that the Republican Party help direct the future of America with programs that are both progressive and consistent with the best Republican traditions, that the party be a leader in its own right, instead of reluctantly being dragged down the path of history in the trail of some New Deal or New Frontier.

"While we eschew the doctrines of the New Frontier, we emphatically deny the tired 19th century formulas of arch conservatism. We are, if anything, 'flaming moderates' avoiding both the welfare state and primitive state."

When the editors of "*Advance*," as shown by the first issue, apply their broad principles to practical affairs, they support the progressive wing of the Republican Party in Congress—CASE, SALTONSTALL, COOPER, etc. They look with favor upon the nomination of either Richard Nixon or Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in 1964. They are critical of what they consider the overly dogmatic views of Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, but argue that one of the virtues of the Republican Party is that it is not "committed to rigid ideologies," while the Democratic Party "is closely wed to the narrow point of view of unadulterated liberalism."

These young Republicans think—and hope—that the Nixon and Rockefeller forces will not split. They figure it would be a great mistake for either to do anything which would enable the extreme right to acquire control of the party.

The editors show every promise of getting out a zestful, provocative, and broadly interesting publication. On the political side there is a penetrating analysis of the election in New York State, a good profile of Representative JOHN LINDSAY, and an outline of the course which Senator CLIFFORD CASE charts for the Republican Party—a course of progress and preservation." But the magazine is not limited to politics. There are articles on the stakes in Germany and on arms control.

It has recently become fashionable to argue that there is a great rise of rightist

opinion among students. Maybe there is a move from the extreme left. But the new Harvard Republican magazine hews strongly to center. It bespeaks the cause of the positive moderate.

### Eulogy to Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, on January 2, Rhode Island lost one of its most beloved citizens with the death of Dr. Arthur Hiler Ruggles in his 80th year. His passing was a profound loss to the profession of psychiatry, and a personal bereavement to his many colleagues, students, friends, and patients. To us in Rhode Island his death brought a sharper sting of sadness for he had become almost a legendary figure after 40 years as superintendent of Butler Hospital. Although he was a native of New Hampshire, Rhode Island had been his home for the past 55 years.

In the sunset of life, Dr. Ruggles could look back over a career of more than half a century in the healing sciences of medicine and psychiatry. Wherever there is knowledge of mental health research, training, and high-level treatment, the achievements of this beloved physician are known and will be remembered. He was equally as well known for his pioneer participation in the synthesis of the first citizens' mental hygiene movement—so closely was he identified that his long and productive career parallels the history of the national mental health program from its first halting steps.

As a trailblazer in child guidance and college mental health, as the venerated superintendent of Butler Hospital, as forerunner in the citizens' mental health movement in this country, as consultant to the Secretary of War in time of crisis, as president of the American Psychiatric Association, as scientist, author, scholar, gentleman, and kindly mentor to all who sought his help and guidance—all of these suggest but do not adequately convey the full scope of his contributions to the psychiatric profession and to his country. In the words of Dr. Robert H. Felix, president of the American Psychiatric Association, "The profession of psychiatry has suffered the loss of one of the greatest among its leaders for more than a century since the founding of the American Psychiatric Association."

I have a special pride in eulogizing this grand old man of psychiatry for we shared a mutual tie as friends, as fellow Rhode Islanders, and a lively interest in the progress of mental health affairs. But only Dr. Ruggles, from his vantage of fourscore years, could clearly view the cavalcade of mental health in its progress over the years since 1909 when, as a young psychiatrist, he pledged himself to Butler State Hospital. The concern that we Rhode Islanders have today for the mental health of our fellow citizens is a heritage nurtured by Dr. Ruggles in

a half century of tireless toil at the hospital that he made famous. Here it was that this humane healer learned to sense intimately the plight of the mentally ill. To him, his patients were people first and always, and he used every forum to propagate the doctrine of humaneness in the care and treatment of the mentally ill. This was a novel philosophy two generations ago, and it is a measure of the herculean task that lay ahead of this pioneering humanitarian—for he had to unchain prejudiced minds before he could help to unshackle the mentally burdened.

The first citizens' mental hygiene movement materialized from the efforts of Dr. Ruggles and his colleagues to enlist volunteer truth squads to refute the canards and misconceptions that largely prevailed about insanity. His perseverance quickened the early trickle of public interest into a stream and justified the formation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of which Dr. Ruggles was president for some years. When the public's quest for enlightenment and hope swelled into a torrent, Dr. Ruggles and other volunteer groups fused their efforts into a mighty clearinghouse of mental health education and information that we know today as the National Association for Mental Health. This voluntary army of devoted lay citizens serves as the most substantial auxiliary to the profession of psychiatry in acquainting the American public with its No. 1 public health problem. This was one fond dream that Dr. Ruggles was privileged to see come true.

In World War I, Dr. Ruggles served as psychiatric adviser to the Secretary of War and as chief psychiatrist of the 2d Infantry Division of the AEF. Perhaps it was at this period that Dr. Ruggles and other caretakers of the Nation's mental health realized that nothing less than a federally mounted program of research, training, and prevention, could ever hope to turn back the mounting flood of emotional and mental illnesses.

Tragically, the lessons taught by that war were forgotten in the complacency of peace. Not until World War II revealed an even more disheartening picture was the public alerted to the need for a national mental health program. When the Congress of the United States approved the National Mental Health Act in 1946, Dr. Ruggles was in his 65th year. Another of his visionary ideas of long ago was now the law of the land. But this sage of psychiatry had no time to rest on his laurels. The enormous job that lay ahead was a challenge that he accepted—there was even more to do. He labored on—to share his judgment and wisdom as a consultant to the National Institute of Mental Health that had been established by the Federal Government to implement the National Mental Health Act—to occupy the most honored position in psychiatry as president of the American Psychiatric Association. Yet he still found time in his crowded hours to minister to the needs of his charges at Butler Hospital and at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home which has such a distinguished record in the treatment of children.

What a great man he was and yet,

withal, a modest kindly man who sought no accolades but only the enduring satisfaction of a lifetime dedicated to illuminating the dark night of mental illness. And it can truly be said that Dr. Ruggles trod the footsteps of St. Luke the Great Physician. How else can one account for the reverence in which he was held by his brother psychiatrists, the veneration that we in Rhode Island had for the "grand old man" at Butler, and the warmth and humanity that pervaded every gathering when he was present. He won distinction for himself yet all that he accomplished for his fellow men flowed from a philosophy that was based on an inner conviction that he was his brother's keeper.

### Background on Project HOPE

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. WILLIAM K. VAN PELT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1961

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, include therein an article from the Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter, under date of February 23, 1961, and another article from the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, of February 23, 1961, covering the activities of Miss Elizabeth Ahern, of Fond du Lac, Wis., who is presently serving aboard the SS *Hope*.

Project HOPE is a privately sponsored program to share this country's modern medical knowledge and skills with the newly developing countries. The SS *Hope I* is a floating medical training center for Southeast Asia in its first year of operation. The SS *Hope I* was formerly a Navy hospital ship, and is being loaned by the U.S. Government. It has the most modern medical equipment and supplies, and training aids. The ship, formerly the U.S.S. *Consolation*, is a 15,000-ton vessel, with 230 beds. It was constructed during World War II.

The permanent medical staff of the SS *Hope I* includes 15 physicians, two dentists, 25 nurses and 30 auxiliary personnel. Volunteer teams of up to 35 physicians will be flown to the ship on a rotating basis for tours of 4 months. The medical staff includes top specialists in the key fields of medicine. More than 2,000 medical people have applied for assignments on the SS *Hope I*.

HOPE is essentially a teaching program, although necessarily there will be treatment involved. American members of the medical staff will be assigned to work in small teams with their local counterparts. This will enable the American staffers to pass along modern techniques and the latest medical knowledge under working conditions.

Part of the medical staff will work on shipboard, part will form mobile, inland teams. They will work with physicians, surgeons, dentists, health officers, sanitation officials, nurses, midwives, and technicians.

The SS *Hope I* will visit only those countries to which it has been invited by the local medical professions. Indonesia

is the first stop. The ship will remain there for about 6 months. Vietnam will be next, for a 4-month stay before its return to the United States. Invitations have also been received from Korea, Okinawa, and Pakistan. The ship left for Indonesia on September 22.

HOPE's program is geared to the specific needs of the countries visited. Activities are worked out in advance with local doctors. This will enable HOPE to concentrate on the most serious and pressing problems of each country.

This is the type of foreign aid that every American can take heart in. It is designed to help peoples to help themselves. HOPE is a gleaming symbol of the good will of Americans for the people of Asia.

The above-mentioned articles follow: [From the Fond du Lac, (Wis.) Commonwealth Reporter, Feb. 23, 1961]

ELIZABETH AHERN, "HOPE" SHIP NURSE LAUDS HERITAGE

A local girl has gone halfway around the world to find out the farther she travels, the prouder she is to be an American.

"I feel as if we've really accomplished something," says Elizabeth Ahern, a nurse aboard the good ship *Hope*, currently waging the peace in southeast Asia. Miss Ahern wrote her experiences in a special report to Dr. William B. Walsh, president of Project HOPE, Washington, D.C.

Miss Ahern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ahern, 229 East Division Street, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin School of Nursing.

She has just completed serving her first 4 months aboard the American teaching and training ship *Hope*, currently anchored off the Indonesian island of Ambon, giving intensive short courses to local medical personnel. On March 6, the ship moves on to Kupang, another Indonesian island.

Working in the *Hope's* wards, Miss Ahern has cared for hundreds of patients who have been treated aboard the ship in connection with teaching seminars held for local medical people.

#### PATIENTS GRATEFUL

"These patients are totally uncomplaining," reports Miss Ahern. "They are extremely grateful for anything that is done for them. One patient, who could speak only a few words of English, clasped my hand as she was discharged from the ship, and said slowly, 'I will not forget you.'"

The *Hope*, whose initials stand for "health opportunity for people everywhere," is supported by contributions from Americans in all walks of life.

One of the most gratifying moments of the entire journey, Miss Ahern wrote, was watching a 12-year-old Sudanese child feel the spot on his neck from which an ugly tumor had been removed.

"When the child was told the spot was gone forever, the expression on his face was enough to more than repay us for the long hours of work on that ward," the Wisconsin nurse wrote.

During the ship's stop at the island of Bali, Miss Ahern visited some of the Government-run leproseries and made recommendations for the distribution of bandages, vitamins, and medicines from the *Hope*.

At Sumbawa, in eastern Indonesia, she was a member of an inland medical team that set up an outpatient clinic in a warehouse.

#### FOUR HUNDRED ARE TREATED

"I had just finished writing a manual on the setting up of a shore clinic, and surprisingly enough, we were able to follow much of the manual right through to the finish," she said. American and Indonesian doctors treated more than 400 patients at the clinic during the 2 weeks the ship stopped at Sumbawa.

"Those we considered to be in need of further treatment we sent out to the ship," Miss Ahern reported. "By the time I finished work in the clinic, my Indonesian had improved considerably, having had to instruct the patients to take medicine three times a day, or to go out to the ship for further treatment, or to return to the clinic."

Miss Ahern has been aboard the *Hope* since it sailed from San Francisco late last September.

[From the Oshkosh, Wis., Daily Northwestern, Feb. 23, 1961]

NURSE WRITES OF WORK DONE BY PROJECT HOPE

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