

Base south of Washington because of bad weather. They then took a helicopter back to the Pentagon. Dad was seated next to the pilot and his marine aide and Naval aide were seated behind them. There was a red light flashing on the dash. When they landed in rough weather at the helopad at the Pentagon, the Marine aide said "Boss, you sure were cool." Dad said, "Why do you say that, Ed?" and he said, "Earlier when the red light was flashing and you leaned to the pilot and said 'is something broke?' and he said 'get your vest' and you pulled out a cigarette and calmly smoked it." Showing his honesty, and not needing to enhance his reputation falsely, Dad said "I leaned over and asked him can I smoke?" and he said "Be my guest."

Dad was proud of all his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, but probably a special feeling for my younger son, James Frederick, who was commissioned as an officer in the Marine Corps last year. Last week at Dad's birthday James had purchased a gift for him from the ship's store on a ship which he had been on for maneuvers and enclosed his note with this comment: "I don't know if I have told you how proud I am of your accomplishments in your life. Well, I am proud. However, not nearly as proud as I am to call you my grandfather. I love you very much. Love always, your grandson, Lt. James Frederick Korth (USMC)."

I know that we are all proud to call Dad our husband, our father, our friend.

So long George. You have been "real George" for 89 years.

REMARKS AS DELIVERED BY THE HON. JOHN H. DALTON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FORMER NAVY SECRETARY FRED KORTH MEMORIAL SERVICE, ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 24, 1998

#### ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC TODAY

Good Morning. I am honored to be here today, and to have this opportunity to celebrate a life, together with Fred Korth's friends and family.

I feel a kinship for Fred, here in this place of worship, where his soul is revered by God. If he was in town on Sunday, and able, he was always here. I feel a kinship for him as a Secretary of the Navy. I serve as the 70th; he was the 57th. I was a Midshipman at Annapolis during his tenure. His portrait hangs in the same corridor I walk each morning in the Pentagon, where his memory as a courageous public servant is revered by those who serve in the Navy and Marine Corps.

And, I must admit that I feel a kinship for Fred Korth as a Texan, who braved more than I, by wearing his Western hat in downtown Washington.

I sometimes reflect on the awesome privilege I have to serve as Secretary of the Navy. When I do, I always return to the same humbling memory of those who served before me. There are those who have done so that stand out as men of vision, intellect and virtue. Those who stand above those, in my view, are those great public servants that demonstrated all of those qualities during momentous times of great action and events in our Nation's history.

Fred Korth was one of those great public servants, at one of those critical junctures in our history. He was called by President Kennedy at a time when his service would mean great sacrifice for his family . . . and he responded positively at a time when the Navy would be tested at the peak of the Cold War. His calm demeanor and his relentless drive to always do the right thing earned him controversy and tested his character. Fred passed the test, and those of us who were fortunate to know him are not surprised.

The impact of Fred Korth's character in high public office could not have come at a

better time . . . His was a Navy that shaped the positive outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis; a Navy that broke revolutionary ground for a nuclear-powered surface and submarine fleet that was building from the keel up; and a Navy whose Sailors, Marines and civilians gained immensely from his care for their well-being. It is, today, a Navy-Marine Corps Team that still benefits from his legacy of total devotion to his Service and its people.

Fred's memory, for me, will forever be an example of that total devotion, long after he left public office. He personified that rare devotion to Country, family and God which each of us felt, hope to emulate, and will retain long after this day.

I drove over the Potomac last night, as I do every night, and as I reflected on Fred's life and what all of us would miss, I recalled a poem by Ethel Lynn Beers:

"All quiet on the Potomac tonight,  
No sound save the rush of the river,  
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—  
The picket's off duty forever."

All is indeed quiet along the Potomac today, and Fred is off duty. But his legacy remains loud and clear for us, the living, where he remains on duty in our hearts, hereafter.

Thank you, Shipmate. Farewell, Fred. Fair winds and following seas, and God bless you.

#### AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SPEECH OF

#### HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 18, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as we consider whether to launch an impeachment inquiry, it is useful to contemplate the lessons we have learned about impeachment.

In 1775, Patrick Henry made this profound statement "I know of no way of judging the future, but by the past."

This Nation is a model for other nations, and we function best when we follow the guiding principle that has made us a model.

That principle is that government does what is good for the many, rather than what is good for the few.

Some, for political gain, want to impeach the President, at any cost, at all cost.

That may be good for them, but it is not good for America.

There are three main reasons why we should approach this matter with great care.

First, we have never impeached a President. Second, the Constitution is very specific as to what constitutes an "impeachable offense."

We must not attempt to substitute our personal views for what the Constitution prescribes.

And, Third, we are establishing precedent . . . dangerous patterns that will follow us for years and years, criteria that may govern how all citizens are treated.

Only two Presidents have faced impeachment, Andrew Johnson in 1868, and Richard Nixon in 1974.

Johnson was acquitted. Nixon resigned before trial.

Indeed, in the sixty impeachment proceedings since 1789, no President has ever been impeached.

What are the lessons we learn from that history?

One Vice-President faced impeachment, Spiro T. Agnew in 1973, however, the House refused to impeach him. What are the lessons learned?

Impeachment of a President is a grave and serious undertaking.

It is a Constitutional process, one carefully designed to allow the will of the majority to be frustrated and overturned. The President has been elected twice. We should approach this process with extreme caution, circumspection and care. It should not be taken lightly or done frivolously.

The Constitution sets out the reasons a President can be removed from office, for "Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Nothing I have seen or heard to date rises to the level of "Treason" or "Bribery."

Those are the specific reasons set out in the Constitution.

The term "Other High Crimes and Misdemeanors," sets out general reasons.

Basic to legislative drafting and statutory interpretation is the concept that the specific governs the general.

In American jurisprudence that when a listing of items include both specific and general items, the specific items will govern what the general items mean.

Surely none will suggest that what the President is alleged to have done is the same as Treason or Bribery.

For the "few" who disagree with the overwhelming majority of the American people, politics should not be confused with punishment.

Former President Ford has recommended a punishment that may be consistent with the offenses in this case.

He is being thoughtful and not political.

What is best for the many is for us to be thoughtful and not political.

All crimes are not "impeachable offenses."

If so, we could impeach the President for walking his dog without a leash. That is unlawful in the District of Columbia, that is bad conduct, thus absurdly underscoring the danger of substituting what we believe for what the Constitution states.

The Constitution says nothing, however, about "bad conduct," as an impeachable offense.

I believe the Constitution sets out a process that Congress should follow when serious allegations of wrongdoing, allegations of impeachable offenses, have been made against a President.

Under Constitutional mandates, a process is underway to determine if the President should be impeached.

When we fail to follow Constitutional process, we fail to consider the lessons we have learned.

Just ask Richard Jewel, first accused of the Atlanta bombings, without process, and the hundreds, perhaps thousands of innocent people, wrongly accused.

We should allow that process to take its course, and throughout this process, we must be careful to insist upon fairness and impartial judgment.

The President is not entitled to any more rights than any other citizen, but he is entitled to no less rights.

The allegations that have been made against President Clinton involve his personal behavior.

Past impeachments have involved acts against the public, not acts involving personal behavior.

What are the lessons we have learned?

This is very serious business, raising allegations that are criminal in nature.

It would be a sad and dangerous day in the history of this Nation when the principles upon

which this Nation was founded bow to the pressures of what is politic and what is fashionable.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by quoting Goethe, who on one occasion stated, "One man's word is no man's word. We should quietly hear both sides."