EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PUERTO RICAN CONSTITUTION DAY,
1968

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, 16 years ago today—July 25—Luís Muñoz Marín, one of the greatest statesmen ever developed under the American flag, proclaimed the coming of age of a people who had pulled themselves up to a dignity hitherto unattained anywhere in the Caribbean. They already had taken giant strides in transforming their island from a "stricken land" into a showcase for underdeveloped nations. Now, with Muñoz' proclamation of the birth of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or, as our Latin cousins proudly call it, the "Associated Free State," Puerto Rico assumed a status unique in the history of American territorial government.

Under the new constitution, which went into effect on July 25, 1952, Puerto Rico became as autonomous in local affairs as any State on the mainland. And although the island still was not incorporated into the Union, its people enjoyed privileges never accorded the incorporated Territories of Alaska and Hawaii: they continued to have the right, first granted them by the Congress of the United States in 1947, to elect their own Governor; and they were still exempt from paying Federal income taxes. At the same time, they continued, cheerfully, to bear the responsibilities of their U.S. citizenship, first acquired in 1917. Sixty thousand Puerto Ricans, of whom 54,000 were volunteers, served in the American armed Forces during the Korean conflict.

Patriotism, of course, has been exclusive with the island's soldier sons, the Puerto Ricans as a people consistently have demonstrated a deep and abiding pride in their Americanism. I have been impressed by reports of visitors to the island that Puerto Rican taxi drivers—who, like their counterparts in the States, are sensitive—would be willing, almost to a man, to sacrifice the economic advantages that accrue from Commonwealth status if only they could be accorded the simple, and final, glory that statehood would endow.

Most qualified observers, however, hesitate to advocate any immediate change in the present system of commonwealth. Puerto Rico enjoys a prosperity, in terms of per capita income, that is unprecedented in Latin America, and boasts a gross "national" product that is matched in growth by only half a dozen other areas in the entire world. In 1967 the gross product increased by 11.2 percent over the figure for the preceding year. The rising purchasing power of the Puerto Rican people is reflected in the fact that the island constitutes the fifth largest market of the United States.

The continuing economic boom, however, is based in no small measure upon tax exemptions granted by the Commonwealth to mainland industrial firms establishing plants in Puerto Rico, and upon the absence of all Federal income taxes upon both individuals and corporations. Statehood, of course, would eliminate such aids and incentives; and whether the island's economy could sustain such a loss, either now or in the near future, is questionable. But whatever the future holds for Puerto Rico, its people have evinced, continually, an enviable reverence for the flag of the United States, regardless of the island's something out of its blue field. Today we tender our fellow citizens of Puerto Rico a special salute as we join in the celebration of an event unique in our common heritage.

THE FAITH THAT HAS MADE AMERICA GREAT

Hon. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, Dr. M. S. Harvey, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., and now pastor of the First Methodist Church of Akron, Ohio, wrote an interesting and thoughtful message for his Parish Visitor on June 27 of this year. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

THE PARSON'S PEN

There's something that needs to be said about this country. I have had it up here with persons who are trying deliberately to tear my country apart and it is way past time to throw at me that tired old whine about being a flag waver. You are right, I'm a flag waver, and I have the right to be on the hard way, I have had it with a group of punks walking in self pity who make a display of deploring their birth into a world which they say they didn't make. I didn't make the world I was born in either. And neither did the men I know who are worthy of great respect. They just went about and made something.

I have had it with hippies, brainless intellectuals, writers who can't write, painters who can't paint, teachers who can't teach, administrators who can't administrate, entertainers who fancy themselves sociologists. I've had it with those cerebral giants who think this is a world to invite drug advocates to lecture in their classrooms. I've had it with people who are setting about in my America deliberately to rip up mankind's experiment in decency.

What I would like to say to all of this is to tell you that you can't tear down my country's flag and destroy the institution my friends and members of my family have fought and died for and then go off to elimi

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M. S. HARVEY.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON ITALIAN MIGRATION

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, President Lyndon B. Johnson was presented with three reproductions of 15th century caravels, hailed the American Committee on Italian Migration for working hard to bring about this landmark act which will work to enrich the heart of America. In recognizing the ACM as a dedicated group, and in accepting the 15th century sailing vessels, the President added:

It will remind me always that together we have helped to preserve the American dream—and more than that—we have opened its promise equally to all men everywhere.

Before the ceremonies, many Congressmen, U.S. Senators, and State officials attended a luncheon in the New Senate Office Building. Senator John O. Pastore, of Rhode Island, was the host.

The three caravels given to the President are reproductions of the most common ships used between 1450 and 1550 by the great explorers of the Christopher Columbus era. It is said that man came to know more of his planet in that period than in all the previous history of mankind.

All three models are of hardwood, and is by the inch, piece by piece, about a century ago.

Jr. Marshallof Brookly, Judge of the family court of the State of New York, and national chairman of ACM, stated:

This new law abolishes a long-time stigma of prejudice and discrimination and crowns with success an effort to secure immigration reform that has been conducted by the American Committee on Italian Migration since 1962.

The Most Reverend Edward E. Swann, executive director of the Catholic Relief Services and a member of the board of directors of ACM, cited the
“great humanitarian achievements” of the new law, which alleviates painful situations of displaced families, especially for countries such as Italy, Greece, and Portugal that had previously overwhelmingly quoted.

The Reverend Joseph A. Marzio, C.S., national director of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, pointed out that the generous granting of visas in the last two years, there still remains for Italy a backlog of about 8,000 brothers and sisters of American citizenage. He said that the blessings of 1955 have been waiting to migrate since before 1952. He said:

Only emergency legislation of some type will effectively wipe out such a backlog and place Italy on a truly equal level with all other countries after July 1.

In looking back at the results of this Act after two and one-half years of operation, the first reaction is of optimism and satisfaction. About 78,000 Italians have already gained entrance into the United States. They have been reunited with members of their family and now can enjoy a better opportunity in life, often through their special skills.

While we take pleasure in acknowledging these positive results, we must express our disappointment at the problems still to be resolved.

These problems are:
First, A backlog of about 100,000 brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens who are still waiting to obtain visas, some for as long as 12 years.

Second, As a consequence of this heavy backlog, there is a time limit for available applicants beginning today, July 1, 1961, for sixth preference applicants—skilled workers—from Italy because all of the visas allotted will be preempted by the applicants in higher categories.

The Reverend Coghi emphasized that ACIM will seek emergency relief for the “brothers and sisters” backlog, which would open again the possibility of migration of skilled Italian workers. He said:

All visas in the Italian quota, in fact, will be pre-empted by relatives, and especially by brothers and sisters.

Many of our industries have always relied on immigrants from Italy who are well known for their varied skills. The clearance of brothers and sisters lists would automatically insure a continuing flow of skilled men and women into this country.

ACIM, which is represented nationally by 102 chapters located in key areas throughout the country, carries out a function of “watching and speaking” on immigration matters, particularly as it affects Italian migration, in order to safeguard the gains of the new reform immigration law and to correct remaining difficulties.

Judge Marchiolo announced the opening of an ACIM branch office in New York which is Italy’s major port of embarkation, to be a place of refuge for prospective immigrants prior to their arrival here. The organization is also engaged in a program of guidance and assistance to immigrants after their arrival here, in order to effect a prompt and smooth transition into the life-stream of America.

The smallest one of the calves presented to the President was made by an artist from the Gianna region. It is a replica of the famous “Sta Maria de los Libros” ship of the type used by Columbus. The bea has broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails. It is 30 inches long, 26, 30 inches wide, and it weights 6 pounds, 11 ounces.

The medium-sized vessel is a “caraca” made by a Neapolitan artist. It shows Neapolitan craftsmanship and Spanish naval tradition. This ship stands 38 1/2 inches in height, 32 inches in length, and 14 inches wide. It weights 6 pounds, 11 ounces.

The largest one is a Venetian “cozza” and the artisan is believed to be from that region. Its height is 34 inches, length 46 inches, width 16 inches, and it weights 7 pounds, 11 ounces.

President Johnson’s full message follows:

TEXT OF THE REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON ITALIAN MIGRATION

Nearly three years ago, on one of the proudest days of my Presidency, I stood at the foot of the steps of the Capitol and signed into law the Immigration Act of 1965.

Today that act takes full force. The lamp of liberty has been brightened. The golden door to immigration has never stood wider.

Every American can be proud today because we have finally eliminated the cruel and unjust national origin system from the immigration policy of the United States. We have righted a long-standing wrong.

Today any man, anywhere in the world, can hope to begin a new life of freedom and greater opportunity in America. No longer will his color, his religion, or his nationality be a barrier. The only preferences will be for those who have relatives here, those who have exceptional abilities in the arts and sciences, or those who possess skills America needs.

No longer will there be only three nations supply of 70 percent of America’s immigrants. No longer will an arbitrary system divide children from their parents, separate brother from brother. No longer will the people of one nation be less welcome here than those of another.

This landmark act will work to enrich the heart of America—the people themselves. All who, over the years, have dreamed and labored for its achievement can take great satisfaction in this morning.

No group has worked harder or with more dedication than the American Committee on Italian Migration. I accept the recognition you offer me today, and will treasure it forever.

It will remind me always that together we helped the American dream—and more than that—we have opened its promise equally to all men everywhere.

THE SOVIET UNION AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, one of the soundest speeches heard in this land in recent years was presented on July 20, 1969, in Memphis, Tenn., to the Tennessee American Legion Convension on the occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Mr. President, this address was delivered by the Honorable James G. Stahlman-both former publisher of The Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn., and called upon the Legionnaires to become active in restoring law and order in America.

Mr. Stahlman also hailed the American Legion as an everlasting bulwark against all enemies of this great country, foreign and domestic. He wisely called upon the Legion to help provide the leadership and guidance necessary to reverse this trend in the country toward what he described as “permissive anarchy.”

This publisher of one of America’s greatest newspapers stressed in his address the need for leadership and cited great leaders of the past to drive home his point. He urged the veterans to “use their bulwark with intelligence and sound judgment.”

Mr. President, Mr. Stahlman went right to the heart of some of the key issues of the day—law and order, political panders, campus violence, and civil rights revolution, and gun-bill hysteria. He has spoken with courage, and his message needs to be heard by every American.

It is a warning which I hope this address which cry to be heard in our land today. It is proposals and solutions such as are here which need to be acted upon.

It is a plea for leadership, and here we have an excellent example of leadership, and here we have an excellent example of leadership, and here we have an excellent example of leadership, and here we have an excellent example of leadership so desperately needed in America today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this news report and a copy of this address be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, July 20, 1969]

STAHLMAN URGES AMERICAN LEGION TO AID FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

MEMPHIS—James G. Stahlman, president and publisher of The Nashville Banner, hailed the American Legion as an everlasting bulwark against all enemies of America, foreign and domestic, today urged the 50th anniversary convention of Tennessee Legionnaires here to “keep up your vigilance” and to “support every agency whose function it is to preserve law and order.”

Keeping the three-day convention, Stahlman, a veteran of both World Wars, urged the Legion delegates to “use your ballot with intelligence and sound judgment,” a campaign slogan which resonated with the audience as they prepared to vote on a new constitution for the Legion.

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The reading of the three-day convention, Stahlman, a veteran of both World Wars, urged the Legion delegates to “use your ballot with intelligence and sound judgment,” a campaign slogan which resonated with the audience as they prepared to vote on a new constitution for the Legion. Stahlman called on The American Legion to aid in the fight for more respect
for authority in the home, in the schools, on campuses and in the churches.

After the address, Statham was presented with the 10th Anniversary Award by Department Commander Ivo W. Sanders, London attorney, and Joe F. Hudgens, 50th Anniversary Tennessee. The text of Statham’s address follows:

Mr. Commander, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen of the American Legion Auxiliary and fellow Legionnaires:

For the second time I have been honored by the privilege of being asked to talk to the annual convention of the Department of Tennessee.

Nine years ago was the golden anniversary of the American Legion. I note with pardonable pride that I am on the eve of my fifty-year or continuous membership in this great organization. I am doubly grateful to you and am extremely glad to be with you. My time has been limited and your time is not unlimited, so I'll get down to the double, with the hope that I shall transgress neither your graciousness nor your patience.

While I speak to you as a fellow-Legionnaire, I wear no medals for heroism on the battlefield, fire, but rather those which few, if any, veterans possess. Because “The Book” or certificate of twenty-five stamps I actually said should weigh 127 pounds when I actually got it, except for the two Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe and as a result I hold three separate diplomas from the Second Officers Training Camp—3rd Infantry, 383rd Infantry. Add to these my service as an officer in the Tennessee State Guard and for six months in the United States Reserve, with four years on active duty in World War II, you have my humble claim to multitudes of distinctions. However, if you, I have simply tried to serve my country.

HEROS OF BRAVE MEN

You are the heroes of the men whose blood stained the snow with Washington at Valley Forge. You are the same breed of Tennessee squirrel shooters who, at Andrew Jackson’s command, decimated Pakenham’s red-coats from behind the cotton bales at Chalmette. You are the counterpart of those who charged the heights at Chapultepec and those who marched and fought under Grant and Grant at that late tragic fratricidal strife. You are the ideal of the Tennessee soldier who stood with Colonel W. C. Smith in the Philippines and of the Fourth Tennessee with Cordell Hull in Cuba. Many distinguished men as part of the 30th Division or in other units of the AEF and the United States Navy in World War I. Many of you likewise served under Eisenhower, Nimitz or MacArthur in World War II. Younger men won battle stars and scars at Inchon, Iwo Jima, and still some of an even younger breed may be here who have returned from the war in Southeast Asia, still in progress.

As men and women who have demonstrated their love of country and their willingness to serve it. It is not in the right that you are more than ordinarily concerned for our country and its future. It is well that we should be concerned for all of us because collective judgment and joint determination to bring about the changes necessary in our own affairs and to preserve our democratic processes, our governmental institutions and the freedoms which we too often take for granted, which can so readily pass from us.

Let’s take a look at some of the things which have produced these forbodings.

If I am qualified to judge, one trend which has been in vogue for quite some years, I would assert my firm belief that there has been, and is an “acceptation revolution.” This is not to derogate the young, for I recall only too well my own devilish misdeeds when I was an adolescent.

All too frequently an opinion, there is too little recognition of maturity.

There is likewise too little accent on respect for authority—in the home, formerly concern of the parents, now is the back side of a hairbrush to our own back sides, by parents who had not been brainwashed and ‘liberated’ and browbeaten by their own defiant, unruly offspring.

In the school—where teachers were not afraid of being fired from their tutorial duties because they were occasionally required to speak to or scold a reluctant student, for his own good, for the preservation of decorum in the classroom and in some more recent instances for the protection of their own lives from youthful switchblade knives bent upon mayhem and the protector of their personal safety.

CAMPUSS HOODLUMS

On college and university campuses—where intellectual strobes and hairy hoodlums are under attack by the left sympathizers and administrators cowed by fear of phony charges of violation of “academic freedom.” The New Left’s dogmatic assumption of “student rights,” to disrupt, distract, destroy hallowed and respected institutions of higher learning, simply for the hell of it.

It might be well to suggest a return to those principles which for so long were an established fundamental in our higher educational processes, now discarded in favor of the New Left’s dogmas of unrestrained activism and disarray. Disarray? Yes! But never overdone to the detriment of our democratic processes and large, but just vision and goal of society.

At the collegiate level it might not be amiss to state that we should seek to preserve educational standards, to teach and to foster the drive and endeavor to ascertain the source of direction and financial support for such organizations as Students for Democratic Society, Southern Student Organization Committee, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, directed by the notorious subversives, Carl and Anne Braden, and irritated by the disruption and destruction of the fundamentals in our political, educational, economic and social life.

In the churches—where a super-liberal clergy consider the teaching of the old-time religion of America and western heritage and the preaching that God is dead as today’s Sermon on the Mount.

There has been far too little accent on respect for civil authority and obedience to the laws of God and man. Some Courts, from the highest to the lowest, have helped undermine the prestige of person and private property, to he point where police, grand juries and attorneys general find themselves dead in the water which sometimes produces a laxity in rigid application of the statutes.

LAW AND ORDER DIES

In my concept of law and order, there is and can be no racism. Respect for and observance of the law applies to every man, woman and child. The American attitude is that color and the privilege to observe order lies upon the white man, as well as the black.

There is no room for “law enforcement agencies for timid souls as they are as a wet noodle or as gunwits as a bull butterfly.” It is most disheartening, however, to have two outstanding Federal agencies as one loud and clear, through this gap. The first is the distinguished jurist occupying the U.S. District seat of the record-breaking Honorable William E. Miller. The second is Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford of Boston. Ford and Miller have not been the same breed, in my opinion of Judge Miller. Judge Miller sounded a strong note with his declara- tion: “It is not given to individuals to decide for themselves what laws they will and will not obey.”

At the conclusion of the trial of Dr. Benjamin Spock, Yale Chaplain William Sloane Coffin, Jr. and two others convicted in a conspiracy to violate the draft law, Judge Ford said: “There is no freedom to conspire to violate a law of the United States with impunity. Persons cannot rightfully engage in conduct in violation of the law either to state their opinions or in attempts to change national policy.”

Thank God for Federal judges like Miller and Ford.

If recent decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law which provides for or fails to punish draft dodgers, and another supporting the right of police to search the person of reasonably-suspect characters, it would appear that at last, New Old Men have heard the voice of the people and the will of the Congress. It’s about time.

POLITICAL PANZERDES

Add to this the hypocritical holders of public office who panders to the whim and quail before the threats of the bully-boy leaders of ungrateful recipients of the national largesse.

Now no honorable citizen, black or white, would deny legitimate and proper relief to the men and women who recognize that much of our welfare programs have failed, not because of the unwillingness to provide for or insufficient funds, but because of wholesale maladministration, proven corruption, the misuse of funds, wasteful programs, ill-conceived with an intent to destroy and maintenance of an ever growing class of indentured debtors who have come to believe that the world owes them a handout in which, up to now, they have displayed no willingness to work.

It’s time to take the dolts off the dole.

It is at this point that we arrive at our present intolerable state of national peril, produced by those political, professional and pulpits peddlers of pernicious anarchy, with all its disastrous concomitants.

We have seen our cities put to the torch, looting rampant and murder become a way of life.

NO NATIONAL “SICKNESS”

Don’t let me hear any of you complain of suffering from a guilt complex. Bogwash! And I don’t call for the cures for the national “sickness,” let me tell you that there is no public sickness which can’t be quickly cured, when you have a generous charity, coupled with an honest, earnest, rigid enforcement of the laws already on the books.

And you may add to that—a return to personal and political morality, the tenets of common decency, and full recognition of the rights of the other fellow, unless the other fellow too frequently transgressed by the howling mob.

These and other attributes might then have restored that character without which neither this nation nor any other can ultimately survive.

Now don’t let anybody tell you that the third trend—those which shock people everywhere were the isolated acts of de- ranged individuals. Each of them fits into an organization which is the death of charity, coupled, with honesty, respect for lawRH: 190072-6

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

July 25, 1963

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PATTERN OF REVOLUTION

The result of these three siegungs was the production of national and international radical and political turmoil, fitting into a pattern of revolution which should contribute to ultimate Communist world domination.

If we are Red baiting, witch hunting, or looking for pink spooks under the bed, make the most of it. Call it what you will, it cannot go on as long as the sun shines. It makes no difference from where the signs emerge, if revolution should succeed, whether we were incubated in Cuba, Red China, North Vietnam or Soviet Russia. It will bear the single label of the hammer and sickle its work accomplished and irreparable.

We are now engaged in another war, half a world, almost five years, countless casualties, and billions of dollars worth, and it is the war of our home invaded and abroad.

There are two things I can tell you with certainty about both these boys—if either one ever needed a piece of conscientiousness—against service in the armed forces of this country, I would forever disown him as my own. If the other one, not so much, you'd be the first to take me by the scruff of his neck and haul him into the Senate to make him just a truculent as a traitor to his country and a disgrace and dishonor to his heritage.

To the "Heil, Nazis." We haven't got any, of antinazi war rebels, the Legion promptly and effectively has countered with its ringing "Damn right, we'll fight!"

FACIAL EMBRACE

This is the time of all times for the youth of this nation to accept for themselves a redemptive recognition of their individual and social responsibilities: to love and serve your Lord, God almighty, love this nation, respect its flag, obey its laws and serve it faithfully and honorably whenever either military or civil duty may call.

May God give an overwhelming majority of them the wisdom and the courage to take this stand, they are not only the last best hope of America, they are also the last best hope of civilization. Neither do I nor my newspaper favored military entry into Vietnam. We vigorously opposed it from the outset, as McNamara's Vietnam has proven. We are the only newspaper who produced the Edsel. He is the fellow with the computerized brain, who fathered the S part of the SAD
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Churchill asked, "Aren't you going to resist in the South of France?"

"No, it's impossible."

"But you'll keep your African colonies and fight from there, won't you?"

"No, we'll surrender there."

"You can't put out your hands and wring your body's bacon. It's time high, however, that we started saving our own."

"Some things to our own."

It's time we stopped fretting away our substance upon the nebulous chivalric boon-doggling. It's time we stopped trying to make over other nations in our own image. It's time we stopped the attitude of Uncle Sam's business is both at home and abroad. And in my opinion one of the first steps in that direction is to stop meddling with everybody else's business.

As men and women who love this nation and respect and honor its uniform, who revolve the Flag and who are not ashamed to sing "The Star Spangled Banner," you know the obligations which the rights of citizenship impose upon us as individuals and as Legionnaires in the mass.

You cannot preserve and protect this nation, taken when you were sworn into the service, no matter which war, that you fight for this nation in times of peace. And never within our lifetime has this nation so badly needed your love, your devotion, your fullest duty.

Keep up your vigilance. Support every agency whose function it is to preserve law and order. Tell your congressmen and your senators that American citizens are entitled to protect their persons and property with their own fire arms if necessary and that no gun law or national hysteria should remove that right. Especially in the face of threatened revolution. Ban on gun store information or sale and sale of guns and destruction of gun laws is the very antithesis of democracy.

At the same time let the Congress know that it should pay no heed to the demands from certain quarters for the abolition of ROTC units in our colleges and universities. These groups are the only source of trained officer personnel needed by all branches of our military services. Without national academies cannot possibly furnish.

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On that all-important subject I would like to read you a short chapter from one of the most thrilling books I have ever read, entitled "Spies & Stratagems." It was written by Dr. Stanley F. Lowell, one of Bill Donovan's most valued offs in the OSS.

He wrote: "I will never forget March 15, 1943, when General Donovan, chief of "the OSS," met me for the first time and proposed that I represent him at an intimate birthday luncheon for Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff.

After liquors, someone said, "Sir John, I think you owe us a story. What has been the most unforgettable day of your distinguished career?"

"That is easy to select," he said. "I'm an old U.S. Army officer all my life for us. The Boer War, Indian and African service, but my career appeared ended when I was told to publish in the official journal of the Rhineland and Chamberlain's appeasement at Munich. Then, in May 1940, Winston Churchill came to peace and I provided him with our arms forces."

"Barely three weeks later he phoned me to fly from London to the Rhineland and General Jammes. We knew things were in poor shape over there. In Paris we met with Marshal Petain, General Weygand and Premier Paul Reynaud. They there the bad news at us."

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TAX INCREASE IS NOT STopping InFLATION

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 25, 1968
Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the John-son administration now admits that the tax increase it so ballyhooed will not stop the current inflationary wage-price spiral in this country. Prices are still rising at a 4-percent annual rate and wages are going up at a 6- to 7-percent annual rate.

The President's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability found that wage and price restraint is needed soon. The committee proclaims that the economy is still on a "dangerous road."

The road will continue to be dangerous until such time as the administration can exercise meaningful fiscal restraint by restraining excessive governmental spending. Unfortunately, this administration seems unable and unwilling to take such action.

Following is an article from the Wall Street Journal of July 23, 1968, entitled "Price and Wage Discipline Urged by White House—Stability Panel Sees Economy as Still Endangered; Fears Loss of Tax Rise Benefits," which bears on these points:


WASHINGTON.—The definitional benefits of the tax increase will be largely lost unless there's more price and wage restraint soon. President Johnson's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability has found that wage and price restraint is needed. The committee proclaims that the economy is still on a "dangerous road" and called for "the most restraint" in price and wage decisions in order to give the tax base a chance to work.

Officials made clear that they're especially concerned that price rises will follow any labor settlements for steel, aerospace, ports, coal, airlines and railroad crafts, in which contracts expire or reopen in coming months. If the rise of new "cost plus" prices is added, also will be of "critical importance."

The panel was created by Mr. Johnson early this year and told to focus on long-range impediments to price stability while remaining aloof from intervention in immediate wage and price developments in specific industries. Its members, all of whom endorsed the letter, are Treasury Secretary Fowler, Commerce Secretary Smith, Labor Secretary Wirtz, Budget Director Charles Zweig, and Chairman Arthur M. Okun of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Okun serves as coordinator.

Because of the tax increase and related Federal budgets, an official said, he is confident that in the months ahead the upward pressure exerted on wages and prices by the deficit and services will ease. But, he said, there are "significant cost increases which haven't yet been translated into higher prices," as well as some consumer price index rise which hasn't yet been translated into wage boosts. Business leaders and "selected labor leaders" he cited, sought the fiscal restraint through fighting for the tax bill. He was now, the official said, seeking them to show again such willingness to sacrifice short-term gains for long-run stability.

Now that the Government is no longer adding broad inflationary pressures through huge budget deficits, the official said, it's both more possible and more important for business and labor to work against inflation. The time isn't ripe yet, aides made clear, to return to the "straw men of the 'growth' proponents. "These called for stable prices and wage boosts that didn't exceed the annual average increase in productivity (output per man-hour) of about 3- percent. "We know damn well that prices aren't going to stop in their tracks, "a high official said, "so that the productivity guide on wages is something we will have to go back to gradually."

The key word now is simply "less," the high official said, explaining that the most important thing is to start having price and wage increases that are smaller than those in the June quarter. Prices were rising then at a 4- percent annual rate, the letter noted, while wages were advancing at a 6- to 7-percent annual rate. "The letter suggests that the increases violated the rule by any price increases that widen profit margins, and wage settlements that extend the recent disturbing pattern, "the letter stressed.

The actual performance of prices and wages was "exceedingly better," the official said. "The brakes and monetary brakes will have to be kept on, "the official said, adding that the economy needs the nation is undertaking through the tax increase "in itself isn't a desirable thing, "and officials would like to keep it "as short and mild as possible."

PAUL HARVEY COLUMN ON SECULAR INVOLVEMENT OF THE CHURCH

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, July 25, 1968
Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in a recent edition of the William-son, W. Va., Daily News there appeared a three-column editorial by Paul Harvey on the harm that some activist clergymen are doing to the church through their intervention in secular affairs.

Mr. Harvey points out:

- Historically the church injected itself only where issues of morality were debated. Today's activist churchmen seem to prescribe law, diplomacy, welfare and civil rights.
- Mr. Harvey contends that such extra-religious activity might be defensible if it strengthened the church. On the contrary, he says, membership which soared in the 1950's is stagnating in the 1960's.
- I ask unanimous consent that the column be printed in the Record.

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

SECULAR INVOLVEMENT Is STAGNATING THE CHURCH

(By Paul Harvey)

Every generation of students at some time violates the rules; this generation is the first to repudiate the rules.

Our generation violated moral standards; today's young reject the standards themselves.

A generation ago jobless men might have decorated the nation, this generation many demand to be paid—work or not.

Clergymen, long the accepted authority on right and wrong, now promiscuously themselves with right and left.

Some branches of Judaism have practiced as far longer than the Christian faiths which have recently interested themselves in extra-religious activities.

Rabbi Arthur Heschel is himself an activist, advocating withdrawal from Vietnam and so on.

But to concede it is not good for the churches to get thus involved in secular matters, "The very moment that clerics become more worldly the world goes to hell all the faster."

Paradoxically, much of the clergy is turning away from what we used to call "fundamental religion, "at a time of increasing hunger for it.

There is a human craving for something transcendent. Religious traditions for thousands of years knew the meaning of life and the purpose of death and the individual's proper place in the hereafter. Now a vacillating, contradicting, codeless "modern church" has compounded our confusion and left, in the place it once filled, a vast, dark eminence.

Church involvement in civil affairs is not unprecedented. During the Vietnam war the administration the churches were divided over the issue of slavery.

Historically the church injected itself only where issues of morality were debated. Today's activist churchmen seem to prescribe law, diplomacy, welfare and civil rights.

A Gallup Poll shows 10 years ago 69 per cent of Americans thought 'religion is increasing its influence." Today 57 per cent say it is losing its influence.

Prof. Will Herberg of Drew University believes that the expansion of new scientific and philosophic values has taken a toll of old religious and humanistic conceptions. We've lost our rudder.

So theipple protests that each of us has a right "to do his own thing, "

That's what Hitler was doing.

A LOOK AT WELFARE

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 25, 1968
Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to insert in the Record two informative articles written by F. O. Jacobs, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal this week. [From the Wall Street Journal, July 22, 1968]

WELFARE CRISIS: SUPPLY FOR SEPARATION

(By F. O. Jacobs)

Much has been heard in the past few months about our rising welfare crisis. This in itself is good because, as Daniel Moynihan
has pointed out, the problem has been ma-

tained by a shield of ignorance especially from the social workers

most familiar with the field. Unfortunately, the shield has only partially covered the surface of that shield. We shall certainly not be able to sweep it away altogether here.

The public debate has only obscured, the basic research shockingly sketches. But we can ask some of the hard questions and sort out the implications of what is known and of the major research needs.

One of the first blasts to arouse public awareness of the problem was a letter from Moynihan that appeared in "The Public In-

terest." He begins in the spirit of a standard liberal defense of the conservative "enemies" of the welfare poor who dared to attack various restrictions and re-
form efforts that led to the current welfare system. Children program to last year's Social Security bill. In mid-point the view swings. The earlier Moynihan, the
turbulent observer of the breakdown in Ne-

gro family life, and the admission is made that the whole problem is not rising eco-

nomic need, but is the "accelerating use of welfare" as a substitute for the fulfillment of parental support obliga-

tions.

Let us begin with the most essential fact: Welfare has finally intruded itself upon public attention because it is a fact that in 1968, with the trend toward full employment in the 1960s, it has swung into an unpreced-

tented program of temporary, even permanent, assistance in the making of the present welfare system. Although total national growth has accelerated, the impact on any of this growth has been anything but uniform. Cet-

tain cities and areas have experienced truly explosive growth (New York since 1962-64 is one) while in many other urban areas, as Chicago and Pittsburgh, for reasons that are often far from clear, caseloads and out-

lays have been stable or have even been slightly reduced.

What makes this development so alarming, of course, is that it has paralleled a fairly steady trend toward declining rates of unemployment among Negroes as well as whites. This suggests that the clear positive relationship between AFDC depend-

dency and the rate of unemployment that prev-


eous has been broken.

It follows that the bulk of the present growth of welfare, that is the growth of AFDC, is symptomatic of falling earning power among the black poor. At best, the "home relief" to unified families as a mar-
ginal supplement to earned income might be attributed to a lag in minimum wage power relative to increasingly generous rel-


direct subsidies. The real cause of the welfare problem, however, is the massive growth of AFDC.

There are only two major causes from which such a result could flow: A radical shift to the state of the support obligations of employed or employable fathers (that is, through increasing desertion and illegitimacy); or a radical in-

crease in the average proportion of eligible separated mothers and children who take advantage of the opportunity. Quite possibly both causes have been at work.

Certainly efforts have been made (by wel-

fare unions and private groups) to pro-

 mote greater exploitation of eligibility in the past few years. Yet, in the absence of em-


glorious public participation in such effort it is difficult to believe that earlier inhibitions against accepting AFDC were so pronounced in the present context as to prevent a large proportion of those really eligible from taking advantage of it. Throughout the late 60s, 70s of the AFDC fam-

cy was a commonplace to the residents of the low income neighborhoods of cities like Chicago and New York. Any inhibitions were probably directed not so much against ac-

cepting AFDC once a separation had occurred as against the act of separation or desertion itself.

CRUMBLY FAMILY STRUCTURE

Furthermore, it is also difficult to believe that a change as radical as that under way in New York state dependent entirely upon the growth of low income, the outlays and caseload, the cessation of AFDC, the effect it would have of stabilizing the structure of the af-

fected families, the absence of any incentive to the establishment of a new family, the absence of any intent to put a strain on traditional morality that is quite evidently untenable.

What is needed is a middle-income recipient or to also convert his wife and children into pawns by deserting them, but the $2500 or so they would receive from welfare, which seems so desirable. Yet, to wait for a formal marriage or even a clearly revealed common law marriage might be a more attractive alternative to those whose earnings power is near the welfare level. The normal course increasingly becomes to accept one's way of life so as to obtain AFDC plus a share in the earned income of one's friend.

SINNEN ON MORTALITY

Moreover, to directly prevent this abuse of welfare involves the messy and demeaning business of setting limits to using "the house," which seems so desirable. Yet, to wait for a formal marriage or even a clearly revealed common law marriage might be a more attractive alternative to those whose earnings power is near the welfare level. The normal course increasingly becomes to accept one's way of life so as to obtain AFDC plus a share in the earned income of one's friend.

WELFARE CRISIS: TOWARD REFORM

(By F. O. Jacobs)

It might well be argued that the availability of AFDC does not really offer a subsidy for separation, because a man will be compelled to support his family whether he leaves it or not. This is a vital point.

The answer is that enforcement in practice is quite possible and, if anything, adds to the fact that the AFDC wife has nothing like the economic incentives to find and maintain her deserting mate that a middle-

class woman would have. Thus the welfare increase with which the man can repeatedly disappear in a vast country that has no system of address registration.

But an effort to delve into the murky situation in New York City suggests that enforce-

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the fact that the support orders habitually rendered by New York judge—and many others—are mild in the extreme. The judges follow traditional practice in declaring that it is better to set a low figure, which will be honored, than one reasonably related to support orders in other states that may prevail for alimony or for annuities. The result is a failure to relate their support orders to the apparent or actual low earnings of the dependents and their relatively high costs of living. This may result in more support orders for Negro families than for whites. Yet a man who knows his dependents are on AFDC is less likely to make a greater claim for support for himself, and this he himself compelled to support them. He is much freer to drift, to disdain so-called "dead end" jobs, even in many cases, to fall into dependence on his wife's welfare check or on the earnings of other women.

THE STATE AS FATHER

It is one of the ironies of our recent history that the paternalistic system, which would threaten to undermine the family structure of any group in the low-income class, is especially strong in the occupation of Negro families. The attachment of the father to such families has always been greater, for reasons both economic and social. It has therefore been more difficult to break down the black system of support, which was based in great part on the informal support system, and which was reinforced by poverty and the social and economic system in the community. It is not surprising that at least a generation should have been required to introduce the changes in the present system (in the 1960s), before the idea that it is unacceptable to substitute the state for the family as the mainstay of family life began to be accepted by the lower-class norm. As events would have it, other social variables have operated to reinforce the value-decaying impact of the AFDC system. Consider two factors: First, the technical changes in agriculture plus the rise in unemployment, which has affected the smaller family units. The image of the family unit, and the total family, is not new. But the effect of the image of the family on the individual, on the total family, is no new. The related alienation from, and tendencies to a new sense of guilt and shame of whatever is not acceptable and insensitive to government, emotionally identified with that society. If we cannot, then, it appears unlikely that our current social protest is explicable without reference to a widespread collapse of elementary family values. The family, which had for a long time been viewed as the basic unit, is no longer seen as such. The humanitarian liberal ethic of the past generation that direct, reasonably generous help of a poor person would not seriously weaken their efforts at self support has been discounted, at least for this generation.

NO HOME RELIEF

But facing this bitter fact honestly, rather than hiding it, is the beginning of any true liberal reform. The lines along which a fundamental approach should follow directly from our analysis. The opportunity to abandon the support responsibility must be drastically curtailed, and the size of the relative subsidy for separation must be reduced to a small fraction of the income of the nation. The size of the subsidy must be so small that it cannot be denied to the individual. The individual must have the opportunity to receive a reasonable and substantial amount of support for his family, and the amount of support must be reduced. This is the necessary step. It is the only step, and it is the only step that will work. The current system is too generous, too easy, too easy to work. It is not easy to work, and the costs of support are too high. The costs of support are too high.

END EXTENDING HOME RELIEF

The deeper objection to family allowances, however, is not based on the seeming fantastic cost. Most of the money contributed to the support of a family is lost return to it in the allowances. But for the lower-income groups, the allowances would constitute a substantial addition to the "income" of the "home relief" already available to residents of large cities if their earnings fail to expand with the store and the job. The fundamental question is whether a larger and more universal subsidy related to a substantial increase in the work of support agencies is not worth the cost. The fundamental question is whether the system of income support agencies is not worth the cost.

Another approach would be to relate the income subsidy to the number of children but rather effort at self support—that is, to the ability to earn employment at better than the minimum wages by means of a labor cost credit for employers. In such a system, employers would have an incentive to increase the wages paid at the minimum legal rate act, with progressively smaller credits over a range of higher wages. This would eliminate the minimum wage laws and thus create an incentive for employers to pay higher wages. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage. This would be a significant step in the right direction and would stimulate the labor market to produce a higher wage.
In sum, the most promising path for new forms of income maintenance is in association with employment. A nationally standardized support for those out of work would not work would solve the significant problems of perverse mobility incentives. These reforms require support for those who do not work and support for those who do, should give us a fighting chance to reverse the social disgrace typified by New York’s gigantic new class of public dependents.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET UNION TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the July 18, 1968, edition of The State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., contains an editorial entitled "Back in Orbit." Editor Bill Workman devotes this editorial to the Soviet Union’s attitude regarding Czechoslovakia. He points out that the measure from Moscow to Prague is very clear—the Soviet Union has no intention of permitting one of its satellites to escape from orbit.

The obvious position of the Soviet leaders, there are many in official Washington who prefer that the satellites will eventually become free again, especially if it is won over to their side. Bill Workman does an excellent job of refuting this belief, and reminds his readers of the potential of the Russian Army for keeping satellites on course.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

Back in Orbit

Though Soviet troops have done the hesitation out of Czechoslovakia, the prospect of Russian intervention, a la the Hungarian Revolt, seems slight. But, then, the Czechs have not revolted as did the Hungarians in 1956. Their protest has been cautious and restrained—and equally intolerable in Moscow’s eyes.

It seems clear that Prague understands the message. The Warsaw Pact maneuvers, which served as cover for the temporary occupation of Czechoslovakia, have been terminated, and the tanks and troops are going. Butague understands why Moscow chose to march about 24,000 Soviet soldiers into Czechoslovakia at this precise moment and why the troops stayed on for more than two weeks after war games ended.

If it were clear that the U.S. State Department understands. For some time, Washington has clung tenaciously to the fiction that the Soviet presence in Eastern Europe has wittered away. No longer do our brothers protest with a forlorn Czecholovakia nation and Soviet satellites. This is the rhetoric of the Cold War. Our State Department personnel, task of building bridges, speak now of "the nations of Eastern Europe."

Yet the message from Moscow to Prague was not really cast in other capitals. The Soviet Union has relinquished its hold on none of the territory it seized in the aftermath of World War II, when Washington entertained equally naïve views on the nature of Soviet ambitions. Though local customs and circumstances may require some variety among the satellites, it is clear that the Kremlin continues to regard the various countries as equal parts of the Soviet empire. The best way to curb such autonomy is to hold them accountable for their conduct. The most effective way to curb such ambition is to hold them accountable for their conduct.

Czechoslovakia’s experience is instructive with respect to other satellites as well—satellites like Yugoslavia and Romania, which Washington is pleased to regard as "independent," our colleague of late terms—how are Moscow’s relations with the United States of America, if Moscow hold Moscow accountable for the conduct of its puppet governments? Are they are not let down by the hospitality of the United States of America, if Moscow hold Moscow accountable for the conduct of its puppet governments? Are they

Reason is beside the point. Washington prefers to hedge and equivocate, because it wants to believe that Moscow’s behavior is free agent capable of being won over to our way of life. It is not, as is the Soviet satellite culture exchanges change on the basis of such conditions and encourages trade between East and West. And it does not want to stand alone, as it has done in the past, as a front!! As a result, the computing error of the Russian army, Washington appears not to notice.

AN EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE SIXTH-TERM BID OF CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

HON. BEN REIFEL
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, as is occasionally the case, the race in Wyoming for the House of Representatives is that State’s only national contest in the 1968 election.

Here a distinguished Governor, Stan Hathaway, is at a mid-term position, Senator Cliff Hansen, another Republican, is in the first third of his first term, and the Democratic coffers run concurrently with the Governor.

So it falls upon the shoulders of the Congressman—William Henry Harrison—last year’s banner of Republicanism at the State level this year as the party sets out to give Republicans control of the House in the 91st Congress. This banner, which finds the active and vigorous 72 years of our friend and colleague being exploited in a vicious primary campaign, has elicited a fair amount of editorial comment in Wyoming.

A recent editorial from the Wyoming State Tribune, entitled, "Sewing Political Wild Cat Campaign," notes:

One of the minor phenomena in the year of recent political surprises has been what a prominent Democrat has privately described as the spoiling of the 1968 Wyoming Republican party, specifically in the congressional contest.

The editorial continues:

This has largely featured a series of attacks by John Wold, of Casper . . . in attempting to unseat veteran William Henry Harrison, seeking his sixth term in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The other editorials from the June 21 and July 18, 1968, editions of the Sheridan Press, deal with the affirmative and commendable aspects of the congressional record of Bill Harrison.

They speak for themselves, but in placing editorials in the Record, I would quote from the press editorial of June 28: "Laws that Bill Harrison has either originated or sponsored have passed, have involved water, have aided Wyoming’s industry, have dealt with Wyoming’s lands, have helped towns, have served irrigation districts that have benefited or helped solve problems on Federal reclamation projects, have helped with recreational development, have helped education, and have helped oil and gas development. Congressman Harrison’s record shows an active concern for the needs of Wyoming’s people and an ability to achieve. The record is fruitful . . . fruitful for Wyoming."

Mr. Speaker, the editorials to which I have referred follow:

From the Sheridan (Wyo.), Press, June 21, 1968

THE WAR ON POVERTY GOES ON

At the Wyoming stock growers convention, William Henry Harrison charged the Johnson administration was undermining the agricultural industry. He pointed out that with low prices for food at the expense of agriculture as a whole.

In Harrisson’s words, the Johnson administration is fighting an "unpublished war on agriculture." This is because the reduced living costs by pushing farm prices downward particularly by keeping price down at the expense of the stockman.

In a broad sense, the Harrison comments are aimed at a federal government policy which obviously is aimed at keeping the consumer happy without any regard of what it is doing to the stockman and farmer. Consumers are numerous and powerful as voters.

Agriculture is a non-political factor in the past 40 years. This situation, however, produces a critical problem which potentially may become acute as it is the racial and law enforcement problems are t present.

Low consumer prices are made possible by the production of agricultural products. When the abundance which American agriculture has been able to provide runs down, the problems will be more than one of price.

In a large measure, the various segments of the American economy can at least partly meet the veterans, of inflation and rising prices. Workers are able to press for higher wages, especially in a labor market where there are more jobs than people to fill them. Industry in most instances can raise prices, once competition permits. The farmer and stockman are unable to bear the market. He has to sell at what the market has to offer. And in recent years, that is to offer.

Net farm income for 1967 was actually down from 1966 by nearly $2 billion. The drop was from $11.4 billion to $9.5 billion in 1967. That is a drop of 11.5 per cent in one year.

It is possible no other industry could survive a drop of 11.5 per cent in income in one year, especially in times of inflation and rising prices. Farmers are struggling in business, generally by going deeper into debt in the hope that the situation will change. Fortunately for the rest of America, capital income in agriculture is too small to bear that additional debt burden. Farm debts have increased by $20 billion in the last six years.

Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP70B00338R000300190072-6
tion's announced policy is that of "non-

The United States has not involved itself in any way in the Czech situation. The

the interests of America to tell the world what is going on?

The Kremlin will go to extraordinary lengths to keep the Communist bloc nations in line. It cannot afford to take the risk of doing nothing until the desire for more freedom spread not only through the satellite countries but right into the streets of Moscow and to the walls of the Kremlin itself.

Let us look at the situation: It is no exaggeration to say that the matter as far as the Soviet Union is concerned is probably the most serious it has faced since the death of Stalin in 1953 and the rise of Khrushchev in 1958. For all of Eastern Europe, it is the most critical since construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

The Czech government is allowed to go ahead with its proposed reforms such as freedom of the press, allowing opposition groups to form, permitting the right of assembly, and open admission of Western journalists. If such reforms go through, it will mean a tacit challenge to Commu-

NATIVE HIRE IN ALASKA

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 25, 1968

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on July 19, 1968, at the call of the senior Senator from Alaska (Mr. BARTLETT) an

informal meeting with Federal agencies was held to discuss Alaska native hire policies. Senator BARTLETT is necessarily absent. In his behalf, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture to all Secretaries concerning native hire be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

May 10, 1968.

HON. ORVILLE L. PEREMAN,
	Secretary of Agriculture,
	Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: A plan has been de-

veloped to advance the employment of Alaska natives within Federal agencies. As the initial step in implementing the plan it is recommended that it, as well as certain detailed information, be obtained from each agency which has employing activities in Alaska.

Under Executive Order 11386, Federal pro-

grams affecting Alaska's economic progress are being coordinated by the President's Advisory Committee on Economic Develop-

ment. The economic plight of the Alaskan native is a problem directly related to economic development. Therefore, the Council has established a Committee on Alaskan Native Hire to address itself to this problem. Although full consideration of the employment problem must include the private as well as the State and local govern-

ment, the Committee has been charged with the following tasks:

- Make an inventory of all Federal, as well as State and local, employment opportunities in Alaska; and
- Evaluate the progress of the implementation of the 'Alaskan Native Hire' program in the Federal, as well as State and local, government agencies.

The Committee has advanced a plan which takes into consideration the basic problem of bringing the "man and the job" together.

The proposal involves the development of a host-nurture program which would supple-

ment continuing agency Equal Employment Opportunity Program efforts in direct em-

ployment. In the plan, each agency would agree to provide facilities, instructors, and support for job training for a number of Alaska natives appropriate to 10% of the agency's personnel. The trainees would constitute a "pool" of qualified applicants, and the Department of the Interior would be responsible for screening and selecting trainees, providing for their transportation to training sites, arranging for housing and social services for them and their families, and for providing necessary sub-

sidization and other support during training. The host agency would be observed, depending on individual needs and circumstances. A detailed outline of the plan, which also provides background information, is enclosed.

The proposal appears sound from every point of view. It is, of course, based in general upon the successful plan established by the Weather Bureau in Alaska for trainee weather observers, with significant variations. The investment involved would be recouped through decreases in govern-

ent assistance to the weather service, as well as in an ultimate reduction in turnover costs to employing agencies. If pursued, the plan should eventually result in a reduction of the need for bringing employees from "the lower 48."
July 25, 1968

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 6933

MRS. HAGOOD BOSTICK, COUNTY LIBRARIAN, DIES

Mrs. Hagood Bostick, Richland County librarian and long a leader in the library work of Columbia, died early today from injuries received in an automobile accident several days ago.

Funeral services will be held Friday at 5 p.m. in Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. C. C. Bogue will officiate. Burial will be in Trinity Churchyard.

Surviving are her husband; three brothers, Frank Hampton, Harriett Hampton, and Ambrose G. Hampton, all of Columbia; a sister, Mrs. Victor Barringer of Richmond, Va., and a number of nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Bostick, the former Mary Hampton, attended Converse College and took courses in library science at Emory University and the University of South Carolina.

The daughter of the late Frank Hampton and Gertrude Gonzales Hampton, Mrs. Bostick was descended from early Columbia pioneers. Her uncle was the Gonzales brothers, N. G. and Ambrose W. E., both prominent in the Work of the State Library;

She was a member of the Board of Directors of the State Library Co., which publishes The State and The Columbia Record.

She was the former Quincy C. Bostick, chairman for South Carolina. She held offices of president, secretary, and also served on the executive council of the state Library Association.

The American Library Association appointed Mrs. Bostick as chairman of the Library Board.

She was a former librarian of the Richland County public library, where she was a member of the charter class of 1918. She was one of the founders of the Richland County public libraries and their educational services throughout South Carolina. She had a leadership role in the growth and development of library functions over the state.

In the community of Columbia, Mrs. Bostick lent her leadership and support to practically every major endeavor devoted to the interest of the arts, including the Columbia Civic Music Association, the Columbia Museum of Art and the Historic Columbia Foundation.

Under her direction, the Richland County Library was developed from an institution having only 16,000 volumes to one which now has 250,000 in its main city library and its four branch libraries at Cooper, St. Andrews, and Eastover.

At the same time, Mrs. Bostick became librarian the library's annual circulation was doubled from 12,000 to 24,000. Her energy and enthusiasm were reflected in the rapid growth of the library.

During her long administration, Mrs. Bostick saw the library move successively from modest quarters to the modern structure which houses it today at Hunter and Washington Streets. She also played a leading part in the effort which led to the provision of a large new headquarters, now being constructed at State and First Streets, for the State Library.

The American Library Assn. appointed Mrs. Bostick as special membership chairman for the state library.

For more than 30 years she served as secretary of the Columbia Sate Society, the parent body for the literary arts in the state. In the same period as a member of the board of the theater, a post she still held at the time of her death. In its early years, Mrs. Bostick accepted roles in the theater's productions and her interest in its ongoing continued through her lifetime.

From 1958 through 1960, Mrs. Bostick was a member of the board of the Columbia Museum of Art.

One of her engrossing interests was the Columbia Kitchen Club, for which she served as treasurer.

She was a member of the board of the State Museum of Art.

When Columbia's new private school, Hammond Academy, was opened, she was one of its founders and benefactors and served on its Board of Trustees.

Few major endeavors for the advancement of Columbia and Richland County failed to enlist the leadership and the material support of Mrs. Bostick.

In recent years, she even found time to conduct a discussion of books and library services on WINS radio.

Mrs. Bostick attended Converse College and studied at the University of North Carolina, Atlanta, and the University of South Carolina.

She was a former president of the Players Club, a member of the Drama Club, the Assembly and a former president of the Junior League.

The former Lucy Hampton, Mrs. Bostick was the daughter of the late Frank Hampton and Gertrude Gonzales Hampton. She was the granddaughter of Gen. Wade Hampton.

She descended, on her mother's side, from the family out of which was founded The State newspaper. Her mother was the sister of the three Gonzales brothers who established the newspaper February 18, 1816. The brothers were the late N. G., Ambrose and William Elliott Gonzales.

Mrs. Bostick was a member of the board of directors of the State Library Co., which publishes The State and The Columbia Record.

Newspapers in the local area and throughout the state, including the Columbia, have expressed their sympathy and remembrance of Mrs. Bostick's devoted service.

She was a former president of the Juniper League.

Mr. Bostick, Mr. Speaker, what if anything, is the United States doing in the present conflict between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia? The administra-