always," for the futile and dissatistisfying philosophies of those who have failed the antipoverty program and similar programs of the Great Society. True followers of Christ, as a result and fruit of their fellowship with him, will confront poverty with a genuine, upright and loyal citizenship, by saving in good time; "pulling in their own shoots" within their income at all times, especially in times of depression; looking not to the Government but to Christ for the things they need to support body and life, imploiring Him and not an agency of the Federal Government to "give them their daily bread." For these reasons, which I present for your most earnest consideration, you will readily understand that I must rely with a resounding negative to the requests you make on behalf of the misnamed and misguided antipoverty program of the Great Society in your circular letter of August 4, addressed to me and the clergy of South Dakota.

The Superiority of New York State's Finger Lakes Wine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HOM. SAMUEL S. STRATTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, the other day there was a published report that the State Department has been urging us to try to serve American wines rather than foreign wines at their diplomatic dinners and receptions. At that time I wrote the Department and the President to condemn this emphasis on American products, and I pointed out the special superiority of those wines grown in New York State and in my own congressional district, which includes the famous Finger Lakes wine-growing region.

I was especially pleased the other day to see in the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser an article which backs up my judgment with regard to the special qualities of our American wines in general and New York State wines in particular.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I enclose this informative article from the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser:

EXPERT LAUSB L.B.J. FOR STAND ON U.S. WINES
New York.—Peter L. Carp, a 38-year-old native of Holland, used to travel about the United States touting the virtues of European wines.

Carp, who can trace his ancestry as far back as 1420, to one Johannes Karp of Trier, Germany, also has a long family history of European winemaking. The family emigrated to Holland in 1820, but a German baker who went to Missouri in 1859.

With this background, what does Carp, an expert on wines from the grape to the bottle, think of President Johnson's recent request that U.S. diplomatic missions abroad serve American wines at official functions?

He thinks it's a timely reminder that American wines are second to none in the world. What's move, Carp says, domestic wines have been labeled "excellent American import" in foreign countries.

"Because of their singular qualities, American wines have been the toast of foreign wine leaders and in the wine cellars of anyone interested in having a representative selection of the world's famous wines. I'm in agreement with the annual mission of the Wine & Spirits Wholesalers Association. Carp, a tall, thin, square man who now lives in Rochester, N.Y., with his wife and young son, can speak with authority on the subject of wines.

He is assistant to the president of Widmer's Wine Cellars, of Naples, N.Y., located in the vineyard-rich Finger Lakes district of upper New York State. From 1961 to 1964 he administered the national sales program of single vineyard and estate wines for Austin, Nicholas & Co., and for several years before that was North American representative of European manufacturers of beverages and food products.

Most Timely

"The U.S. State Department's suggestion that American wines be served by our diplomatic missions abroad is most timely," Carp said. "We are already experiencing a substantial interest in and consumption of New York State's Finger Lakes sherry and premium table wines by members of our Military Establishments.

"The President's comments are a welcome reminder to our diplomatic corps to provide an opportunity for foreign states to become acquainted with the highly distinctive, individual characteristics of an excellent American import."

Carp said the quality of American wines has accelerated a growing trend toward wine drinking in the United States that started after World War II, and that there has been a perceptible shift toward sherrys.

The Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HOM. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following excellent editorial from the Babylon Times of Bellport, Long Island, N.Y., August 12, 1965:

From Cradle to Grave

There are few areas of human activity today—from the cradle to the grave—that are not under some form of Federal control. And those that are not are presently being observed closely under microscopes in the laboratories of the Great Society.

This session of the Legislature will go down in history for the magnitude and complexity of its efforts. An evaluation of the results will hardly be available for another generation.

We have aid to Appalachia, health care for young and old, a multi-billion-dollar housing bill, school aid and college scholarship programs, anti-poverty programs, and subsidies for everything under the sun.

The present session is a sensation a runaway Congress because it seems bent on bettering through any and all programs tossed to it from the White House.

The tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend philosophy introduced by P.D.R., nuked by H.R.T. and buried by L.B.J. has been bought, accepted, unwittingly or unwillingly by the people.

Republican leaders all over the country who are looking to rebuild the national party must accept the fact they have lost the war for private enterprise to the proponents of government control.

Whether we like it or not, we are wallowing in Government control up to here, and the next step is socialism unless the GOP can come up with a decisive program that can stem the tide.

Dominician Dilemma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. EDWARD J. DERWINISKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. DERWINISKI. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the Record at this point an editorial which appeared in yesterday's Chicago Tribune. The title dramatizes its message, yet while inserting this particular piece may I observe that it is obvious that the end result of Johnsonian foreign policy juggling of the Dominican crisis with the recently created government with Communists in positions of influence:

DOMINICAN DILEMMA

After 15 weeks of stalemate, an outlaw officially placed at $47 million, but in reality closer to $80 million, the United States has shot out all financial aid in an attempt to break the deadlock in the Dominican Republic. The aim is to force the government in Santo Domingo and the pro-Castro and Communist rebels to accept a compromise provisional government.

The compromise, advanced by the Organization of American States, would install Hector Garcia Godoy, Foreign Minister under the regime of the ousted Juan Bosch, as provisional president for 8 months, after which elections would be held. The plan has found favor neither with the United States, headed by Gen. Antonio Imbert Barerra, nor with the nominal boss of the rebels, Col. Francisco Caamaño Denia.

The State Department's awkward resort to financial pressure in the hope of forcing a settlement is another indication of the bankruptcy policy. President Johnson, when he ordered American military intervention last March, openly stated that aid here was taken not only to save American lives but to prevent a Communist takeover and the creation of a "second Cuba."

Recent defections from the rebel forces, hold up in a square mile of downtown Santo Domingo, the capital, have demonstrated that the original judgment that the insurrection was dominated by Communists is still valid. The defectors said they quit the Caamaño group because it is increasingly influenced by Communists and Chavistas.

President Johnson poured 21,000 soldiers and Marines into the island, but, once there, they did little but Bain on the sides of the rebel enclave while Washington brought in the OAS to mediate the problem. The American representative on the three-man OAS directorate is Ellsworth Bunker, whose gifts as an appeaser were previously demonstrated when he negotiated the Dutch out of New Guinea and turned their territory over to the American-hating President Sukarno of Indonesia.

While our forces in the Dominican Republic remained neutralized, Washington heartily dispensed financial and material aid to both the rebels and their opponents. The State Department has plased a price tag of $47 million on this so-called aid, but makes no accounting of the cost of maintaining American forces and OAS peacekeeping troops. The cost is reckoned at an additional $30 million to date.
There is not the slightest question that if the American forces had been given the go-

ahead and the war had been carried on a little more swiftly, the rebellion in a few days and ended the Communist threat. Instead, the leftist have been given almost 4 months to consolidate their position and to spread their influence throughout the countryside. A makeshift settlement now would offer the Communists that the radical left would not attempt another coup, for we have given it the chance to live another day.

Bosch was kicked out of the country in 1969 because he was trucking to the Com-

munists. When the rebellion broke out, one of the first acts of the Johnson administra-
tion was to send an emissary to see him in Puerto Rico, where he is in exile. The ex-

pectation that Bosch will contribute to the restoration of order by calling off his followers was groundless. His present pur-

pose is to hide his time until an election and then put up Col. Osarnano as his nominee for

president.

There has been much talk of the possibility of a compromise in the American South. But it is not a consideration worth much thought. The war is too big and too important to be considered. The only solution is for the United States to make a decision and stick to it.

Civil Disobedience: A Threat to Our Law Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 12, 1965

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the July 65th, 1965, issue of the American Bar As-

sociation Journal carries an article by Mr. Morris L. Lehman, distinguished

Chicago lawyer, on the perplexing problem of civil disobedience in the American legal system and society. Mr. Lehman has been a leader in the American Bar Association's Committee on Education Against Communism since 1962, and brings fresh attention to a matter that is of special interest to the American people.

The article follows:

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A THREAT TO OUR LAW SOCIETY

(By Morris L. Lehman, of the Illinois Bar, Chicago)

There is a standard against which we show the basic issues of foreign policy. That standard is the historical and continu-

ous struggle of human beings for freedom and justice. The solutions, but fails to solve the nitty and gritty, and without confusion and disruption, and violence the rights of our law system. The history of the adv-

ancemen. This is perfectly obvious. Every one of these principles is obvious. It is perfectly obvious that there will be a time when the United States will have to make a decision and stick to it.

Woodrow Wilson said: "A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday, does not know what it is today, nor what it is trying to do. We are trying to do a futile thing if we do not know where we are going or at least try to answer the question 'why about.'

In seeking to improve tomorrow, it is our duty to remember where we have been and reflect on where we are going.

We live in that instant of time when it can be said that never before have 190 mil-

lion people and so many different things, however imperfect their distribution. But the intractability of consumer wealth is not solvable by the Communist achievement—the fashioning of the law society.

This open, democratic Republic is man's highest achievement, not only for what it has already accomplished but, more important, because it affords the greatest opportunity for orderly change and the realisation of man's self-sustaining aspirations. Our goals are set forth in the Declaration of Inde-

pendence and buttressed by the Constitu-

tion—a judicial, legislative, and executive system of checks and balances which per-

mits the continuation of Western civiliza-

tion's spirited dialog and makes possible the opportunity continuously to approxi-

mate, through legislative and judicial systems, our moral and spiritual goals.

'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PROVES ITS METTLE'

'The man who is one of pain and suffering, blood and tears, to create these peace ways for progress. This noble experi-

ment of our country is a mighty act of a ma-

sever, civil war, the ultimate test of whether our unique system could endure. It did. It has. It will. It can. In the beginning the law society was both the backbone of man's struggle to date and the foundation for his future hope. There is an obligation to that law society, however. Abraham Lincoln stated it plainly in this passage:

"Let every man remember that there is blood on the blood of his father and to bear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let rever-

ence for the laws be breathed by every American mother, to the hugging bade, every occasion, every festivity, every ceremony, august or humble, every place of public assembly. Let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pul-

pit, let it be taught in the parlor, let it be enforced in the courts of justice. And, in short, let it be the political religion of the Nation; and if the young, rich, and powerful, the grave and gay, of all sexes, tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceas-

ingly upon its altars."

So society can give its citizens the right to break the law. There can be no law to which obedience is optional, no command to which the State attaches an "if you don't mind." What has happened to us? Why is it necessary to be axio-

matic and accepted? What is the respon-

sibility of a citizen? Surely the continuing equal task for the morally sensitive citizen is to impact reality to the yet unachieved ideal of full and equal participation by all in all our opportunities.

But we must remember that there have been no solutions for man's inhuman-

ity to his fellow man. The independent, lacking re-

sponsible humility will have a confident solution to problems by the means as if, as one color, race, or religion, Justice Frankfurter declared.

There is nothing new in violence. Violence has been too old a problem throughout man's history. Whole continents have blacked the face of modern society, and revolu-

tion, Human rights problems persist in India, in Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa.

A large part of the world is behind the ugly iron and bamboo curtains of com-

munist.

We cannot sanction terror in New York or in Mississippi. Retaliation is not justified by bitterness or past disillusionment. No law or group at any time, under any circum-

stance, has a right to exact self-determined retribution. All too often, retaliation injures those who are most innocent of all. In that provoking context, we must consider retaliation against those equally innocent. Our imperfections do not justify tearing down the structures which have given us our progress. The only solution is the free and open law society.

The complicated nature of the law society's problems and the need for a solution, which in the past, we have given it the chance to live another day. The war is too big and too important to be considered. The only solution is for the United States to make a decision and stick to it.