

the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

PROMOTING ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY

Even section 14(b) reaffirms the right to elect to join an organization to promote collective bargaining—or not to join. That much of the original Wagner Act incorporated in the Taft-Hartley Act, therefore, is reasserted.

What section 14(b), in effect, does is to set up what its coauthors designed to be done. That was to forbid employees of a given unit—by majority vote—to decide whether they wished to work and to live alongside others who, for their own reasons or excuses, desired to be antisocial.

Majority rule is the method by which each of you in the Congress was elected. It is the same system for determining almost everything we do and wherever we turn.

When groups decide they wish to do something, they take a vote and the majority rules. But section 14(b) leaves to the States the issue whether the majority shall decide, by election, the road to collective progress.

It has begun to develop among the States lately that whether by legislative enactment or by referendum, the antisocial and the antilabor forces can and do continue to lose. Cited as instances are Oklahoma and Indiana, as well as Louisiana. Such results are decided by majority vote by labor and non-labor citizens alike.

Senator Taft within a few months of enactment of his antilabor act learned that his law was no perfect instrument. He already had conceded, based upon a visit to the California waterfronts, that the hiring hall was a useful and necessary adjunct to labor-management operations.

He has even been represented as saying he had never intended that Public Law 101 be applied to the building and construction industry. This idea, we would have to doubt.

TAFT'S MISTAKES COME TO SURFACE

To sum it up, as you can read in Prof. Phillip Taft's book "Organized Labor in American History," Senator Taft planned to amend his own law in a number of important regards.

In fact, the Senator had drafted 28 amendments. He wished to get labor's assent to these amendments. In other words, he sought clearance. To quote from Professor Taft's book, he "was anxious to obtain some concession from the spokesmen of organized labor."

Labor's position at that time was that the act was a complete mistake and that outright repeal was called for. The composition of the Congress in 1950 was such that repeal could not succeed.

Senator Taft referred to the conservative Members of the House and said he could not reach agreement with them without concessions from both employers and employees even to modify the Taft-Hartley Act. Employers, fresh from victory, offered no evidence of moderation.

It then must be clear to most of us that the Senator had recognized after 3 years that he had made at least 28 mistakes. I think we can say that section 14(b) was high on his list.

The Congress today, 18 years later, can never be said to resemble the Congress of 1947.

It is not the intent of the Iron Workers to deprive any group of labor of its long fought for legislative gains. What we seek here is equanimity and even-handed treatment from our lawmakers. All labor has the need and right to a leveling up and to have the encouragement of the Congress to organize and maintain organization and to have the actual benefits as set forth in the wording of the facade of the U.S. Supreme Court Building which reads: "equal justice under law."

In my opinion, many will point to the manner in which "right to work" has retarded the economic progress and average wage earnings. It is not necessary for me to go over the same grounds because this story is so well known. At the outset, I intended to bring to your attention points which I believe would not be emphasized otherwise. I purposely made this statement sufficiently brief that my remarks could be easily understood with the least involvement.

The position of the Iron Workers is in complete accord with that of the AFL-CIO and the building and construction trades department.

It is our wish that H.R. 77 be reported without amendments.

Section 14(b) could not be enacted today. But it can be repealed.

Bill J. Baab
Sogetics
Firearms Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1965

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am including an article on firearms legislation by Mr. Bill Baab, outdoor editor of the Augusta Chronicle-Herald, of Augusta, Ga.

The article follows:

PROBLEM STILL EXISTS

Well, here I am again, about to attack the proponents of bills which would strongly control the sales of firearms.

I am against bills like that proposed by Senator THOMAS J. DONN, of Connecticut (S. 1591 and S. 1592), even though they have the backing of the President.

It is S. 1592 in particular which bothers me as a gun owner, particularly some of its provisions, which haven't been made known to the general public.

In section 1 of the bill, a provision would not allow big game hunters to own rifles of larger than one-half caliber unless permission was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury.

This means that collectors of large-caliber rifles, particularly English rifles, would have to get permission from the Secretary to own them.

A provision of section 2 would ban all mail-order sales of firearms (including handguns, rifles and shotguns) to consumers in interstate commerce.

This would inconvenience thousands of farmers and ranchers who do not live close to sporting goods stores. There are more than 400 old-line, respectable houses that have mailed sporting arms to consumers for years.

They include such names as Sears & Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Spiegel, and Abercrombie & Fitch. Hundreds of small businesses that make receivers, frames, and conversions would be put out of business.

Other provisions call for these measures: A sportsman could buy a handgun only in his home State. A competitive pistol shooter traveling from California to New York for a match would have to get a permit from each State he traveled through, or have the pistol transported for him under such conditions as the Secretary would prescribe.

TOO MUCH POWER

A dealer could not dispose of any firearm to any person without following procedures regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The regulations are not spelled out and presumably, the Secretary could make any regulations he wanted to.

A consumer (us) could not buy a handgun over the counter if he was under 21; he could not buy a rifle or shotgun if under 18. Certainly, there should be reasonable controls over youngsters, but S. 1592 applies the same rules to a New York City boy and a farm boy living in Wyoming. It apparently is an invasion of States rights.

The dealer, in an over-the-counter sale, would be made responsible that the consumer had not violated any provision of the act, or would not be likely to do so.

Small reloaders, clubs that were reloading for resale to members, individuals who reload their own—all would have to pay \$1,000 a year for the privilege that costs them nothing today.

There are about 750,000 antique gun collectors in America. Many of them sell and trade modern as well as antique weapons. They would be subjected to dealer's licenses and harassed by redtape by provisions of S. 1592.

A sportsman bringing a gun back into the United States after hunting in a foreign country such as Africa or even Canada would have to satisfy authorities that he was bringing back the same gun.

A hunter going to another State and shipping his guns there would be subjected to much delay and redtape.

I could go on and on, but I won't. Why is this bill and others like it being proposed?

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy is the main reason. Senator DONN's bill has the backing of the late President's brother, BOBBY, as well it might.

EMOTIONAL BLINDNESS

But these lawmakers are letting emotions blind them to the real problem. Actually, there is no firearms problem to be found here in the United States. No, there really isn't.

What exists today has existed for years; it's a crime problem. But our legislators, some of them, are putting the cart before the horse. They are trying to close the barn doors after the livestock escaped.

The laws which they are trying to push through as fast as possible affect innocent people. Apparently, even President Johnson has been blinded by his emotions.

On April 1 of this year, the President spoke on the proposed Alabama boycott: "I think we must be very careful to see that we do not punish innocents in this country while we are trying to protect all of our people and that we do not hurt those who through no fault of their own could be damaged without any real reason."

I believe that the President should use this same sort of thinking for the many firearms bills that come before his eyes each day.

If the bulk of attention at solving the crime problem is directed only at guns—as it is being done today—then the problem will not be solved.

At least one Congressman took a good, hard look at the crime problem and came up with this solution: Open war on the illegal use of firearms by the criminal preying on society.

In other words, make the existing laws so tough that it would not be healthy for organizations like the Mafia (Cosa Nostra), Murder, Inc., or individuals like the Al Capones, the John Dillingers, the hoods of yesteryear, and today, to exist.

CASEY SPELLS IT OUT

Representative ROBERT CASEY, of Houston, Tex., pointed out that the illegal use of firearms is found nationwide and "the States have been unable to deal with it effectively.

"The time has come," he said, "to meet this problem head on, and to take from the courts the power to turn loose on society the

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second and third offenders to continue their preying on our citizens."

So at long last some attention is being given to a phase of the problem that has been sadly overlooked in most legislative halls.

I believe that severe penalties should be imposed on all persons who are convicted of a criminal misuse of firearms. I believe that it is reasonable to require any purchaser of a firearm, especially those ordering guns through the mails, to submit a notarized affidavit or some other positive means of identification attesting to the fact that he or she is legally entitled to own the gun.

I believe that penalties for falsifying information on such applications should be severe and certain. I believe laws should prohibit sale of firearms to felons, drug addicts, habitual drunkards, juvenile and mental incompetents, and I believe that laws should invoke strict and severe penalties against the possession of firearms by known criminals or other irresponsible persons.

But, at the same time, I believe laws should permit responsible, law-abiding adults to own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, without having to comply with registration, new legislation or other governmental redtape.

Portugal Consulate in Waterbury, Conn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1965

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my great fortune in my service as mayor of the city of Waterbury, Conn., and as U.S. Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, to work with and for constituents of Portuguese origin in matters concerning immigration, trade, and individual services. I am very happy, therefore, to give notice that the Portuguese Government has recently opened a consulate in the city of Waterbury for the convenience of Portuguese natives and others who have business with Portugal. The Waterbury consulate is under the capable direction of Dr. Adriano Seabra Veiga, Portuguese consul for Connecticut, who is assisted by Vasco Matos Pinho of Naugatuck, Conn., as chancellor, and Beatrice Hernandez of Waterbury as secretary.

I welcome this development as a guarantee of closer relations between all the people of Connecticut and the Portuguese Government. There is great opportunity for the stimulation of trade, travel, and cordial relations between our peoples and the opening of the consulate in Waterbury will be of great assistance, not only to the approximately 25,000 people of Portuguese extraction in Connecticut but also to the State at large.

Dr. Veiga has been an outstanding leader in the representation of the Connecticut people of Portuguese extraction during the past several years, and his devotion to this service was properly recognized in his appointment as Portuguese consul for Connecticut.

With permission to extend my remarks, I enclose herewith an article which appeared in the Waterbury Amer-

ican on June 28, 1965, under the heading "Portugal First Foreign Nation To Open Waterbury Consulate."

[From the Waterbury American, June 28, 1965]

PORTUGAL FIRST FOREIGN NATION TO OPEN WATERBURY CONSULATE

For the first time in the history of Waterbury, a foreign government has opened a consulate in the city.

That government, Portugal, and the city are both expected to reap benefits.

Some months ago, eyebrows were somewhat in Waterbury with announcement that Dr. Adriano Seabra Veiga had been appointed Portuguese consul for Connecticut. Many believed this was merely an honorary title given a native son who presently lives here.

But people are finding out that there is more to the opening of a consulate than speechmaking, ceremonies and titles.

The Portuguese Consulate in Waterbury occupies a three-room suite on the second floor of the Lilley Building, West Main Street. All the furniture has not even arrived and Dr. Veiga apologizes for its modest appearance.

The office, however, is meant for business—business that will help Waterbury and the State, business that will help Portugal and its "provinces" around the world.

In all references to Portuguese lands in Africa and Asia, Dr. Veiga is careful to describe them as "provinces" rather than as colonies. This is part of a national policy wherein territories are considered integral parts of continental Portugal, rather than as possessions or colonies.

Angola and Mozambique in Africa were compared by Dr. Veiga to Hawaii and Alaska.

There are about 25,000 of Portuguese extraction living in Connecticut, including numerous migrants from the Cape Verdean Islands off the west coast of Africa.

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER

Waterbury is about in the geographical center of the Portuguese settlements in the State. There are about 3,000 living in the city at present and 3,000 more who live in Naugatuck. Other centers in the State include Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Wallingford and Danbury and Stonington in southeastern Connecticut. Others are scattered throughout Connecticut.

Portuguese and Cape Verdeans first migrated to Massachusetts and the eastern coastline as fishermen. During World War I, many moved to the Waterbury and Bridgeport areas to work in the factories.

More recently, Portuguese descendants who have lived in the Fall River area of Massachusetts have been moving to Connecticut because of the lack of industrial employment there.

These Portuguese descendants still have ties in Portugal and the Cape Verdean Islands with relatives. The consulate is here to help them.

While Dr. Veiga is the consul, he cannot spend full time at the job. He is a surgeon, president of the Waterbury Health Board, and he has his family obligations—"most of all" his family, he notes.

The full-time daily operation of the consulate is being handled by Vasco Matos Pinho, Naugatuck, who has been appointed chancellor. Also assisting as full-time secretary is Beatrice Hernandez, Waterbury.

The office is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturdays from 9 a.m. to noon. It will be closed on all American and Portuguese holidays.

Until now, those who have had to do business with the Portuguese consulate have been forced to go to New York, Boston, or Providence. Now the business will be handled in Waterbury.

OBVIOUS TASKS

The most obvious task is the handling of visas and passports to Portugal and its prov-

inces, including such exotic locations as Macao, near Hong Kong; Timor in the Indonesian Islands, the Madelra Islands southwest of Portugal, Mozambique on the east coast of south Africa and other areas around the world.

During the first week the office was open—even though not fully equipped for business—it handled 100 requests for passports. During the year it is expected more than 1,000 applications for passports and visas will be processed.

One important task involves the handling of birth and death certificates and documents involving the transfer of properties in Portugal and the provinces, including translations of documents.

Preliminary arrangements are being made with the Portuguese Tourist Bureau in New York City, Casa de Portugal, to publicize the country in many ways in Waterbury. Some materials, including travel folders, will be available at the consulate.

Dr. Veiga said the plans, now being developed for the fall after the vacation season ends, includes exhibitions of painting, sculpture, Portuguese products, and the showing of movies. In some cases, the exhibitions may be in a hotel or motel.

Waterbury will benefit because the staff of the consulate, instead of going to New York, Boston, or Providence to do business, will eat here, sleep here, and shop here.

Portugal will benefit because people of the area will become more familiar with the country and might think in terms of spending part of a European vacation there.

Even more important than the matter of tourism will be the business-industrial aspects being concentrated upon. The consulate is greatly interested in international trade. Pinho said he is ready to assist anyone in this area with import or export questions.

INTEREST EXPRESSED

One firm has already expressed an interest in importing Portuguese table wines for sale in this area.

Dr. Veiga noted the consulate can assist with import problems on such widespread products as linen table cloths from the Madeira Islands, porcelain, canned sardines and tuna fish, marble, assorted textiles, cork, and others.

Any stores in the area wishing to investigate the possibility of Portuguese imports can check through the consulate.

While everyone thinks in terms of Brazilian coffee, Dr. Veiga pointed out the coffee used in "instant" coffee in this country is imported mainly from Angola on the west coast of southern Africa.

Again the question of imports and exports is a two-way street in benefits to Waterbury and to Portugal. Dr. Veiga said he has held discussions with the head of a local factory on the possibility of exporting to Portugal and its overseas provinces goods manufactured in this city.

"People are always interested in selling," Dr. Veiga said. He also called attention to investment possibilities in Portugal and the provinces. Numerous types of tax incentives are being offered persons and firms investing or building plants.

Because Connecticut and this area has numerous small industries, the possibilities of tying in with the new industrialization movement in Portugal are vast, he said.

Evidences of the relations between Portugal, the United States and the State are numerous in Dr. Veiga's office. There are, of course, American and Portuguese flags.

There are also photographs of the President of Brazil, America Thomax, and President Johnson, including one autographed by Johnson. There are the framed credentials naming Dr. Veiga consul and the declaration of the acceptance of those credentials by President Johnson.