

Create simplified and streamlined enforcement procedures to require quick correction of hazardous conditions.

The cost of this measure will be small. Its benefits will be large, not only in terms of the lives it can save and the injuries it can prevent, but in practical terms of dollars and cents. Last year alone, over 1.8 million man-days were lost to the nation and the mine owners as a result of job-related deaths and injuries. Many millions of dollars in workmen's compensation payments were awarded to injured and disabled miners.

The recommendations I make today result from a recently concluded thorough review of the weaknesses of existing coal mine safety legislation. That review was undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and other interested agencies of the Government.

I realize that it is late in the session. But the health and safety of America's 144,000 coal miners deserve immediate attention.

This proposal complements the comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Act—designed to protect 75 million American workers in other occupations—which I submitted last January. The need to safeguard men on the job, to spare them and their families the agony of injury and the ravages of illness, whether they labor in the depths of a mine or on a factory workbench, is urgent. I call upon the Congress to enact these important worker protection measures into law before adjournment.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

*Czech*

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIVES

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, compassionate human beings everywhere recoiled in utter revulsion as events in Czechoslovakia ground their course in recent weeks.

Once again the boots of an alien conqueror strode down Prague boulevards. Yet again the rumble of armored divisions was heard on the beautiful squares of that shining and historic city, the jewel of Central Europe. Once more its people; enlightened, skilled and proud, are crunched under the heel of an invader.

Of all people to have this happen to again—the Czechs. I am filled with sorrow for their plight, anger at their tormentors and frustration at our seeming helplessness.

It was correct for our President to condemn this Soviet aggression. It was right for this administration to demand in the United Nations that the sovereign rights of Czechoslovakia be respected under the charter of that organization.

The President's consultation of the National Security Council and our reassessment of cultural agreements between this Nation and the Soviet Union and its involved satellites are necessary and correct. They are some indication of how deeply disturbed we are over the violation of human rights, trampling of international agreements and callous disregard for desire of a freedom-demanding people to live as they please.

Mr. President, the dream of Masaryk lives. The Czech people live. No ponderous, heavyhanded invader can ever suppress the spirit of Czech liberty. Of this there can be no doubt. The Hapsburgs attempted to. They failed. Hitler tried. He failed. Stalin did his gory best. He failed. And this monstrous attempt

will also come to naught. Thomas Masaryk conceived a noble dream, living to see its implementation and creation of a viable national state. Standing the test of time and challenge, its vitality has been made all the more vibrant by the commitment, traditions and character of the Czech people.

Who can ever forget their resistance to Hitler? It was not they who sold out or gave up on their country in 1938 at Munich. It was not they who feared to raise their fists against the Nazi hordes. Rather it was we in the West who stood silently by, acquiescing in their national dismemberment and deprivation of liberty. It is to our everlasting shame and disgrace that the West allowed Masaryk's Czechoslovakia to be done to an untimely but temporary death.

History records the indelible stain of nazism's record there, remembering such names as Lidice. It recalls those thousands upon thousands of Czechs who gave their lives for ideals, land and freedom.

A sublime moment came at the end of the last world war when the light of Czech liberty warmed central Europe. But for only the briefest time.

In 1948, another horrid chapter was written in blood-spattered letters in man's history. Czechoslovakia was again numbered among those national states no longer free to pursue their chosen course. Another Masaryk appeared in the news, as he was removed in some horrible manner by the Soviets and their creatures. He died as his father had lived—to serve his nation and its ideals. Nor has his name been forgotten.

Czechoslovakia groaned again under the steely grip of a brutal tyranny that brooked no disagreement, criticism or open expression. For those who dared, there was the peace and freedom of a prison cell or grave. Czech earth enclosed many who shared Masaryk's dream.

And the name Czechoslovakia came to stand for weapons from Skoda and heavy equipment for Soviet projects overseas. Czechoslovakia was milked for the sake of Soviet expansionist ambitions. But Masaryk's spirit lived and glowed in the breasts of all Czechs.

Suddenly it burst out in full power once again, shining with a blinding light that frightened men in the Kremlin. How instructive this is. A few million freedom-worshipping people striving to read, write and speak as they chose, scaring the Soviet Union out of its collective wits.

As the Soviets massed their armies, an entire world thrilled to see the spirit of Masaryk stand forth and cry out to all who would hear:

I am not dead! I live! I breathe! I yearn to speak out! And I shall not be silent any longer!

We know now how a panicked Soviet leadership reacted. We saw their mallet fist strike with a bludgeon's power across a frontier to plunge an unsuspecting people back into the mists of Russian enslavement and domination.

We saw divisions of Soviet soldiers, with their satellite lackeys yapping along behind them, pour into Prague. How devastating to see East German troops

helping to enslave Czechs for the sake of Soviet security and peace of mind.

Now the Kremlin rules in Prague. But for how long? How many Czech hearts are in sympathy with them? How many Czech breasts glow with hatred of the oppressor and a patriots' desire to be free?

Mr. President, I am as certain of Czechoslovakia's eventual emergence into the morning of liberty as I am of tomorrow's sunrise.

Let those who observe in sorrow, woe, and frustration lift up their eyes and hearts. A million Russian tanks and 10 million Russian troopers cannot snuff out one iota of Czech freedom.

This is a freedom which lives in their hearts. A million Russian tanks and 10 cannot enter.

Masaryk's spirit lives, awaiting to be reborn again and yet again. We shall live to see it triumphant, shouted from the spires of Prague to all the world.

Let their secret police blow harder upon that flame of human dignity. They will not extinguish it. Never.

#### FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, on June 24, 1968, I spoke to the Tobacco Association of the United States and the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., upon the subject of free enterprise. I ask unanimous consent that the text of my remarks on that occasion be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

#### FREE ENTERPRISE

I wish to talk to you about free enterprise, which the dictionary defines as "an economic and political doctrine holding that a capitalist economy can regulate itself in a freely competitive market through the relationship of supply and demand with a minimum of governmental intervention and regulation."

Although this definition is accurate, I assign to free enterprise a simpler one. I prefer to call it economic freedom. I do this simply because it is a constituent part of freedom itself.

To value freedom aright, we must be mindful of what it cost. One of its foremost champions, Rudyard Kipling, had this to say about the cost of freedom in his stirring poem entitled "The Old Issue":

"All we have of freedom, all we use or know—  
This our fathers bought for us long and long ago.

Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw—  
Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law.

Lance and torch and tumult, steel and grey-goose wing.  
Wrenched it, inch and ell and all, slowly from the King.

Till our fathers 'stablished, after bloody years,  
How our King is one with us, first among his peers.

So they bought us freedom—not at little cost—  
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our gain be lost."

Economic freedom constitutes a precious part of the heritage we received in trust for ourselves and our children and our children's children from all those men and

women, great and small, whose blood, sweat, tears, and prayers made the America we know and love a living reality.

These men and women did not learn economics sitting at the feet of those who promise "abundance for all by robbing Selected Peter to pay Collective Paul."

They acquired their knowledge in the hard school of experience, which is the most dependable of teachers. As a consequence, they had the hardihood to accept the economic truths plainly visible to all human beings who possess both the capacity and the willingness to face reality.

They knew that earth yields nothing to man except the products of his own labor. They knew that Adam's curse is an unchanging and unchangeable law of life: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground."

They knew that man has but one choice in respect to this immutable economic fact, and that such choice is simply this: Whether the bread which he must eat in the sweat of his face shall be the bread of freedom or the bread of bondage.

They knew this unalterable decree of the creator of the universe: Free men cannot be induced to produce things of value unless they are permitted to retain a fair share of the fruits of their labor for themselves, their families, and the causes they hold dear.

They knew, moreover, that man can be free only if he is willing to accept responsibility for his own life.

As the consequence of these things, the valiant folk who made America realized not only that economic freedom is an absolutely necessary attribute of a free society, but also that it most effectively encourages men and women to be self-reliant and to produce goods and services in an abundance sufficient to enable such a society to enjoy the highest standards of living.

To these ends, they established the free enterprise system as the way of life in our land, and wrote into State and Federal constitutions rights to liberty and property to give the system the power to operate with success.

These constitutions secure to each American these rights: To travel when and where he pleases; to use his God-given faculties; to seek useful knowledge; to acquire, possess, use and dispose of property; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to manufacture commodities or provide services; to buy and sell goods; to save and invest his earnings in any lawful undertaking; to enter into contracts for carrying out these activities with profit; and to do the other things essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness.

Let us examine the philosophic base of our free enterprise system.

A rather waggish, but somewhat truthful, commentator suggests that free enterprise rests on the desire of Americans to be men rather than mendicants. He says: "If you want Uncle Sam to take care of you, that's Socialism; but if you want to take care of yourself, that's free enterprise."

The American free enterprise system is founded on these basic beliefs:

1. The needs of our people are best met by free men freely competing in a free market.

2. The worth of our country depends on the worth of the individuals residing in it. Consequently, each individual owes to our country as well as to himself and his family the duty to develop and use his faculties and his talents.

3. There are prerequisites to the performance of this duty. Since freedom means responsibility, the individual must accept responsibility for his own life; and since man is not born to be idle and work is indispensable to the growth of his spirit, he must have

a worthwhile task to dignify his days. If he is to develop his abilities and use them with diligence in the performance of his task, he must receive a profitable return for his efforts and be allowed to retain a fair share of it for himself, his family, and the causes he holds dear.

The Gospel according to Matthew informs us that "The tree is known by its fruit."

When it is appraised by this test, American free enterprise manifests its superiority over all other economic systems. I cite a few facts which demonstrate this.

While it contains about six per cent of the world's area and has only six per cent of the world's population, the United States has 71 per cent of the world's automobiles, 52 per cent of the world's telephones, 44 per cent of the world's radios, 30 per cent of the world's railroads, and 66 per cent of the world's life insurance.

Moreover, free enterprise enables the United States to enjoy a standard of living so much higher than that of other countries that it consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its pig iron, 47 per cent of its copper, and 60 per cent of its petroleum. Besides, the United States has more home-owning families than any other land.

To be sure, these are material things. Nevertheless, they constitute an outward sign of the inner grace of a nation, which grants to all economic, political, and religious freedom and thus affords to each the opportunity to become the master of his fate and the captain of his soul.

All Americans should cherish free enterprise and endeavor to preserve it. Unhappily, some do not.

Some exalt government above the freedom of the individual, and for that reason would like to have all substantial economic activities controlled by government. Despite their good intentions to the contrary, others would cripple free enterprise by subjecting it to excessive governmental intervention and regulation, or by substituting political planning for individual initiative and supervision.

Existing tax laws confiscate inordinate proportions of the earnings of individuals and in that way threaten the destruction of their incentive to produce.

In addition, far too many disbursements are being made under employment security and welfare laws to drones who are simply too lazy to work and who look to the taxpayers for bread and circuses.

These things imperil free enterprise.

Those of us who esteem it the world's best economic system cannot take its continuance for granted merely because the rights to liberty and property which make it workable are embodied in our constitutions.

Unfortunately, constitutions are not self-executing and cannot save freedom unless love for freedom abides in the hearts of the people.

One of America's wisest sons, the late Judge Learned Hahn, expressed this truth in these words:

"I often wonder whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon law, and upon courts. These are false hopes; believe me, these are false hopes. Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. While it lies there, it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it."

Let us pay the price, whatever it may be, to keep love of economic freedom alive in the hearts of the men and women of our land. Let us teach them by precept and by example that Trumbull Cheer pictured free enterprise aright in this verse:

"The power to choose the work I do,  
To grow and have the larger view,  
To know and feel that I am free,  
To stand erect, not bow the knee,  
To be not chattel of the State,  
To be the master of my fate,  
To dare, to risk, to lose, to win,  
To make my own career begin,  
To serve the world in my own way,  
To gain in wisdom, day by day,  
With hope and zest to climb, to rise,  
I call that Private Enterprise."

#### INVINCIBLE GOVERNMENT

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, the September 1968 issue of Reader's Digest contains an article entitled "Time for Reform in the Internal Revenue Service," written by Mr. John Barron. Having read the article carefully and having fought the Internal Revenue Service for many years, it is difficult to decide whether the Reader's Digest deserves congratulations or is merely to be wished "good luck."

The article suggests several serious deficiencies in the operations of the Internal Revenue Service, all of which have been documented and substantiated, not only by Mr. John Barron, but by my Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, as well. The article suggests the following:

1. The system can transform employees into automatons by binding them to rigid rules.
2. The IRS system encourages employees to victimize citizens least able and likely to defend themselves.
3. The IRS system tends to erode the integrity of employees.
4. The IRS system robs employees of time, opportunity, and incentive to correct mistakes and rectify wrongs.

Having had the experience of lifting my sword against the Internal Revenue Service, I respectfully and regrettably add a fifth point: Doing battle with the Internal Revenue Service is a thankless task, for all the resources of "Big Brother" are suddenly turned against you.

Because my subcommittee exposed the IRS, because my subcommittee documented the bugs in the conference rooms, the phony telephone trucks, the illegal wiretap operations, plus many other invasions of privacy, the Internal Revenue Service fought back.

Many of our witnesses before the subcommittee have found themselves in trouble, merely because they were attempting to state publicly what they believed. If any lessons are to be learned from the 4-year fight of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, it is that government at all levels should be responsive to the complaints of its citizenry. My subcommittee has attempted to create an ombudsman to do just that; yet the Government has resisted it. The Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) and I cosponsored a small claims tax bill—a bill that was cosponsored by some 60 other Senators—and again the Internal Revenue Service balked.

Because of these "Big Brother" tactics, I ask unanimous consent to have