

September 12, 1968

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 8619

the Private Calendar with the conference report on H.R. 15263, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968, and then we will consider a motion to send H.R. 17126, the extension of Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 to conference. If we cannot get to those items on Tuesday, we will put them over until after the call of the committees on Wednesday next or we will consider them later in the week.

For Wednesday and the balance of the week—Wednesday is Calendar Wednesday day.

Also we will have H.R. 15890, additional positions in certain executive agencies, with an open rule and 1 hour of debate;

H.R. 17682, civil service retirement financing, with an open rule and 1 hour of debate;

S. 945, the Federal Magistrate's Act with an open rule and 1 hour of debate; and

S. 2484, extension of New Senate Office Building site, with an open rule and 1 hour of debate.

This announcement is made subject to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time, and that any further programming may be announced later. Of course, in view of the situation, we will ask the indulgence of Members in reprogramming or changing the program as necessary as we progress through the week.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In light of the situation involving the Private Calendar and Calendar Wednesday, all Members should be on notice, I assume, that there is quite likely, if not certainly, going to be a session next Friday.

Mr. ALBERT. I believe it is certainly possible, I will say to the distinguished minority leader. I think it is very possible.

May I also add that it is quite likely, due to the 23 suspensions, that there will be quite a long session on Monday. I hope Members will be aware of this probability.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this all about, in view of the fact that we are not going to meet tomorrow, apparently—or are we going to meet tomorrow?

Mr. ALBERT. No, we do not intend to, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, Monday is the only day on which suspensions can be called, and we have 23 of them.

Mr. GROSS. The only day they can be called?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I suggest to the gentleman he can have 5 or 6 days of suspensions if we just adopt a sine die resolution. Prior to that we can have 5 or 6

days of suspensions every day on the hour, every hour.

Mr. ALBERT. The reason we want to come in early, and the reason we are trying to do all these things, is that we are anticipating being able to do at an early date just what the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. GROSS. What suggestion does the gentleman have as to that early day?

Mr. ALBERT. I would say early October.

Mr. GROSS. September 28, or the first of October?

Mr. ALBERT. I would hope by not later than the sixth of October, but I am sorry I cannot be certain of an adjournment date. I know the gentleman is going to bear with me. We have to finish the program.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot do much else except bear with the gentleman, I will say.

Mr. ALBERT. I am glad the gentleman will.

Mr. GROSS. Then the request to come in at 11 o'clock on Monday is to take care of all these suspensions?

Mr. ALBERT. And to help the Members, too, so they will not have to stay so late at night.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under ordinary circumstances at the beginning of the session or during the major part of the session, where there is the probability of committee hearings, I think it would be understandable that we not come in at 11 o'clock on Monday, but by coming in at 11 maybe we will—hopefully—obviate any committee hearings that might generate more legislation, so I believe this is a special reason why 11 o'clock would be a good time on Monday.

Mr. GROSS. It would be my hope it would do just that. I do not see the chairman of the House Interior Committee on the floor, but that committee has been as busy as bees. I think they are here every day with a bill or a conference report, or something, and if it will serve to deter the Interior Committee or other committees—but particularly that committee—from bringing out these bills, I will be glad to go along—just once, I think—with an 11 o'clock session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### *Czech* WHEN WILL WE UNDERSTAND THE REAL ENEMY OF SOVIET RUSSIAN IMPERIO-COLONIALISM?

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, as you know I introduced the original resolution calling for the creation of a special committee of the House on the captive nations for the purpose of examining and bringing to the attention of the House and of the world the imperial colonialism of the Soviet empire.

Recent events within the past 30 days

in Czechoslovakia point up further the absolute need for the House to create this special committee.

I commented on this briefly yesterday and I continue this comment further today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain resolutions and statements.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the unfortunate impasse our ill-founded policy toward the Soviet Union has gotten us into with regard to Czechoslovakia is serious enough for many of us to refrain from saying "We told you so." Since 1960, I have spoken in behalf of a few far-seeing groups in this country, notably the National Captive Nations Committee, to focus our attentions on the real enemy facing us and to create a special House committee on captive nations for this purpose. This appeal has been thwarted by a naive notion of detente with the imperial state of the Soviet Union. Now, after Hungary, the Russian rape of Czechoslovakia has demonstrated how false the detente thesis is and how fundamentally right some of us have been in appraising the Russian menace. Without war—indeed, contributing to its maximum prevention—this menace can be eliminated once we sensibly begin to consider the numerous captive nations in the Soviet Union itself.

Reiterating the need for a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations and my resolve to have this the first order of business in the new Congress. I desire to provide more examples of the basic soundness of the Captive Nations Week movement in this country and abroad, starting with the recent column by David Lawrence. His column is in the right direction, but it does not go far enough as the other items will show: "The Russian Threat to World Peace" by David Lawrence; second, a proclamation by Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro III of Baltimore and resolutions by the Baltimore Captive Nations Week Committee; third, a review of Captive Nations Day in Chicago; fourth, a report in the Free China Weekly on Congressman Horace R. KORNEGAY's Captive Nations Week address in Free China; fifth, the Captive Nations Week reports on the appearances and statements of the German parliamentarian, the Honorable Clemens Riedel; and sixth, a National Captive Nations Committee release on the Russian rape of Czechoslovakia.

The material is as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Sept. 9, 1968]

#### THE RUSSIAN THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

(By David Lawrence)

Neither the U.S. government nor any of the presidential candidates is making a positive declaration about the events of the last month in Czechoslovakia. Yet this act of aggression constitutes one of the biggest threats to world peace that has arisen since World War II.

For, despite the sacrifices made by the Western powers in coming to the rescue of Eastern Europe in 1939, the Moscow govern-

ment has asserted itself as the imperialist master today not only of Czechoslovakia but of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Military strength has been brazenly employed by Russia to tell these small countries that they must obey their conqueror, and that their peoples must submit to censorship of their press and a squelching of their aspirations for liberty and domestic reform.

The whole world is confronted with the fact that, notwithstanding the treaties and agreements which ended World War II, the Soviet Union took over control of these countries. It seems to be forgotten in Moscow that the territory of the Soviet Union was attacked by Hitler, and that the United States joined with other nations in sending troops to Central Europe to save a country whose government under Stalin first joined Hitler.

The sacrifices in World War II seem wasted today. The United Nations, which was formed to preserve peace or at least to emphasize the rule of law, is inactive and appears helpless. The free nations have not yet awakened to the big threat to world peace. The United States has curtailed its "cultural-exchange program" with the Russians but the U.S. government has not spoken out about the violations of World War II agreements.

Did the Russians in their invasion of Czechoslovakia take for granted that the United States was militarily paralyzed by the Vietnam war? Was the impression conveyed by the so-called "anti-Vietnam war" sentiment in this country that the government in Washington was out of step with public opinion? This must have seemed an opportune moment for Communist imperialism to assert itself.

So far as Western Europe is concerned, there is uneasiness now that the NATO organization has been allowed virtually to crumble. President Charles de Gaulle of France—who not only pulled out of the Western defense system, but asked NATO to remove its troops and headquarters from French territory—may presently see the tragic mistake which he has made. There can be little comfort for him in the fact that the French Communist party has publicly disagreed with the intervention by the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

The challenge today is to the free nations, including France, to join together in a dramatic manifestation of support for the preservation of the agreements which ended World War II and an adherence to the provisions of the U.N. Charter which have been so flagrantly ignored.

Unless the United States calls a conference of all the Western governments in Europe, as well as other governments in Asia and Latin America, the inevitable result will be further steps of usurpation by the Soviet Union.

This does not mean that nuclear threats have to be employed or that conventional military power has to be used to rescue the small countries of Europe in whose capitals puppet governments have been established by Moscow.

There is a much more powerful weapon available—an economic boycott by the free countries and direct appeals by radio to the people of the Soviet Union.

Evidences of restlessness against communism are noted not only inside Russia, but in the countries in Eastern Europe which, since World War II, have been under the yoke of Soviet imperialism.

The Czechoslovak crisis affords the most clear-cut example of armed aggression and interference in the internal affairs of a small nation which the world has witnessed since the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956.

It was precisely the same kind of indifference in the West to Hitler's acts of aggression in the 1930s which brought on World War II. Certainly experienced officials in in-

ternational affairs here and abroad will see the danger of another big war unless constructive steps of prevention now are taken by stating the case clearly to the peoples of the Soviet Union. For they are becoming more and more involved in an imperialism of whose possible effects and consequences they are not fully aware.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR THOMAS J. D'ALESSANDRO, III, DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JULY 15, 1968, AS "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" IN BALTIMORE

The imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others.

The desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war.

The freedom-loving people of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence.

The Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 85-90 establishing the third week in July each year as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples for freedom and independence.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas J. D'Alessandro, III, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 15, 1968, be observed as "Captive Nations Week" in Baltimore, and call upon our citizens to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Baltimore, to be affixed this fifteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight.

THOMAS J. D'ALESSANDRO III,  
Mayor.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, the third week of July, 1968 marks the Tenth anniversary of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, recognizing the right of self-determination to Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas, since 1918 the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have resulted into creation of a vast empire, which poses a threat to the security of the United States and all free peoples of the world; and

Whereas, it is vital to the National security of the United States that the spirit of resistance of the captive nations should be steadfastly kept; and

Whereas, Communist Russia has been deceitfully championing the cause of "freedom and national liberation" in Asia and Africa and we are not doing much to help the enslaved non-Russian nations which constitute a veritable weakness to the USSR;

Therefore, in accordance with the U.S. principles of self-determination for all nations, we urge all patriotic Americans to support the Observance of Captive Nations Week,

and contribute to the creation of a special House Committee on Captive Nations.

WALTER ROMANOWSKY,  
Chairman.  
ELENA ARMANAS,  
Secretary.  
KALJO POPP,  
Treasurer.  
THOMAS G. GRAY,  
Public Relations.

JULY, 1968.

#### WHY CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

We observe Captive Nations Week because it is legally provided for in Public Law 86-90. Moreover, the week is a tremendous moral symbol signifying that we Americans will never forget the Captive Nations or accommodate ourselves to their permanent captivity.

It also concentrates on our nuclear spiritual weapons, offering the most powerful paramilitary deterrent against Sino-Soviet Russian aggression in Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Furthermore, it is a stimulating and effective educational medium about all the Captive Nations, Sino-Russian imperialism, and the cold war.

The Week also affords a countrywide forum for the discussion of issues affecting our national interest and security.

And, finally, it consistently leads to the crystallization and advocacy of concrete measures of action, among others creation of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations.

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE  
OF MARYLAND,  
Baltimore Branch.

REVIEW OF CAPTIVE NATIONS DAY IN CHICAGO,  
JULY 20, 1968

This year, the Captive Nations Week Observance was the biggest and best thus far. Our mottoes this year were Freedom for All Captive Nations and 150 Years of the Good Life in Illinois.

The Captive Nations Committee, together with the Illinois State, Cook County, and Chicago Sesquicentennial committees participated in the State Street parade on July 20, 1968 at 12 noon. Especially helpful was Mr. James Howard, co-chairman of the Chicago Sesquicentennial committee, whose moral and financial help contributed greatly to the success of the parade. Also very helpful were parade co-ordinator Ernest Wierzbicki and Mrs. Anne Coyne. Joe Martin, publicity director deserves much thanks for all that he has done. This year the Chicago Tribune and Sun Times had numerous articles about the Captive Nations Observance. Radio program including Sig Sakowicz, Franklin McCormick, and Bill Ward's Q Line also covered the event.

The State Street Council gave permission for all the captive nations flags to fly on State Street from July 19 through the 21. Captive Nations Week was proclaimed by Governor Samuel Shapiro, Mayor Richard J. Daley and the Cook County Board of Commissioners. House Resolution 388 introduced by Representative John Jacob Wolf was adopted by the Illinois General Assembly.

Honored guests at the parade were Governor Shapiro, Mayor Daley, Sesquicentennial chairman Ralph G. Newman, Cook County president Richard Ogilvie, Illinois Sesquicentennial Chicago Committee co-chairman: James Howard, State representatives John Jacob Wolf and Helmut Stolle, Bishop Brizgys, Lithuanian Consul General Petras Dauzvardis, Korean Consul General Wei-min Lee, Colonel Jack Reilly, etc.

Participating in the parade were the following groups: Chicago Police Motorcycle escort, Navy Band, State Centennial Commission, Chicago Committee Illinois sesqui-centennial, Cook County Commission, Secretary Paul Powell, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Park District, Slovakia, Neil School Band,

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Belarus, Ukraine, Chicago Committee against trade with Communists, Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, Croatia, Germany, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Bulgaria, Illinois Tollway Commission, Albania, China.

Following the parade was a luncheon held at the Sherman House. The principle speaker was Mr. Ralph G. Newman, General Chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. The Captive Nations Week Independence Award was presented to Mayor Richard J. Daley by the National Captive Nations Committee. Doing the honors were Phillip Guarino, Hratch Abrahamian and Miss Vera A. Dowhan. The Invocation was given by Bishop Brizgys and the Benediction by Rev. John Beretta. The Master of Ceremonies at the Luncheon and the parade was Mr. Sig Sakowicz.

Invited as a speaker was vice-president Humphrey, who due to previous commitments was not able to be present. He sent a telegram which read: "We celebrate Captive Nations Week this year at a time when freedom is no longer under siege, but on the offensive around the world. The battle is not yet won. But it is clear, particularly in eastern Europe, that the undying spirit of liberty, which you have done so much to foster, is shaking loose its shackles. I believe we can now foresee the time when nations and peoples will no longer be captive—captive of foreign domination—captive of stale ideology—captive of nuclear fear."

Other telegrams we received were from Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, Congressman Daniel Rostenkowski, Frank Annunzio, Edward Derwinski, Roman Pucinski, and Charlotte T. Reid.

I wish to express my thanks to every one who participated, for all of the effort they put into making this year's Captive Nations Observance a great success.

VIKTORS VIKSNINS,  
Chairman, Captive Nations Committee.

[From Free China Weekly, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, July 28, 1968]

DAY FOR RECOVERY OF MAINLAND IS APPROACHING, U.S. CONGRESSMAN SAYS

U.S. Congressman Horace R. Kornegay (Democrat-North Carolina) said here on July 20 that the day is drawing nearer and nearer for free China to recover the Chinese mainland from the Communists.

He said he is confident that President Chiang Kai-shek's government will successfully carry out the mainland-recovery mission that is fervently hoped for by the 700 million Chinese people on both sides of the Bamboo Curtain.

Kornegay was addressing a joint meeting of the China Chapters of the World Anti-Communist League and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. He has been visiting Taipei since July 15 to participate in this country's programs in observance of the international Captive Nations Week.

The day for the Republic of China to return to the mainland is getting closer, he said, in view of the great political upheaval and the mounting anti-Communist movements behind the Bamboo Curtain.

The American Congressman also spoke of free China's military and economic achievements.

Militarily, he said, the armed forces of this country have pinned down on the coast of southeast China more than one million Communist troops that might otherwise have been used elsewhere in Asia for aggressive purposes. This has contributed greatly to security and stability in Asia, he added.

In the economic field, Kornegay noted that free China has scored a high annual growth rate of 9 per cent in recent years.

The American visitor observed that cooperation between China and the United

States have been very close in, practically every field. Struggling for identical ideals, the two allies have never been so close in their relations, he added.

The American people, Kornegay said, are prepared and ready to make whatever sacrifice may be required to preserve peace and freedom in the world.

He ruled out the possibility of a concession to, or a compromise with, the Communists over the Vietnam conflict. The United States has already suffered casualties of 25,000 killed and 100,000 wounded in the Vietnam battlefield, he noted.

"We will never pull out until peace and security in that country are assured," he said.

[From the Allentown (Pa.) Evening Chronicle, July 19, 1968]

COMMUNISTIC TOLERANCE, FLEXIBILITY JUST A MYTH

(By Mark Staples)

People to people, not government to government, is the best way to communicate the value of freedom to citizens of Communist countries, a top-ranking West German official said today.

In Allentown during Captive Nations Week, Clemens Riedel, member of the West German parliament, said Communism is totalitarian and inflexible.

He dispelled the notion that Communism evolves and becomes more sentimental. It does not become more tolerant. It does not evolve into a more democratic institution as it matures, he said.

His comments were addressed to Dr. Hagen A. K. Staack of Muhlenberg College, acting interpreter during Riedel's day-long visit to the city, at a meeting in the Mayor's office, City Hall.

Riedel and Dr. Karol H. Sitko, president of the World Association of Silesians, and exiled president of Upper Silesia, were the guests of Rep. Samuel Frank of Allentown, who recently was in Germany as their guest.

In making his statements concerning Communism, Riedel said it was a mistake on the part of the American people to assume that the totalitarian bloc could ever evolve to become more tolerant.

Discussing the attempt to regain a reunified Germany, Riedel said the question was not so much only one of Germany, but of Europe. Other countries as well, Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, are more concerned with an identification with a united spirit of liberty, than they are with territory in square miles as a Communist satellite.

COMMUNIST DISASTER

"That's why what's happening in Czechoslovakia now is so important," Riedel said. "For the Soviet Union to lose even a part of a crucial corner of Europe would be disastrous."

Riedel said the trouble in Czechoslovakia was particularly helpful in view of the Vietnam issue, a difficult issue in the Western Corner. It provides a kind of balance, he indicated.

The importance of a people to people kind of relationship may be seen when one realizes, according to Riedel, that a simple desire to escape the "fangs" of communism, is not enough. "People in Czechoslovakia must know that free people care to help them. They cannot escape alone." He said communism was inflexible while democracy represents to these people, an organism, a living entity.

"To say through your senators and representatives that the United States must communicate not only with governments, through its government, but must also communicate with people in these countries, is the most important thing an American can do."

GO AFTER VICTORY

Riedel sized up his view of the Vietnam War this way, "Why must the U.S. do the thing halfway? Either get out or go after the victory."

He said Europeans do not view the assassinations and racial turmoil of this country as hysterically as Americans do.

The U.S. helped rebuild Germany after the second world war and did an expert job of urban renewal. He feels Americans will find the solution to the racial problem but he sees a generation passing before the solutions is reached.

"You have had a pileup, a concentration of people into cities. The result is bound to be an explosion." He said if the United States could rebuild West Germany so well after the war that no problems of strife exist there now, it should accomplish the same in its own country.

UPLIFT NEGRO PEOPLE

"What you must do over this generation is uplift the middle class Negro into a participation in the country's affairs. You must permit him to serve his own people." He qualified his statements with a faith that the U.S. would solve the problem much better than he, an outsider looking in, would be able to do.

Dr. Sitko represents over a million former German and Polish citizens now living in this country. With Riedel, he has appeared to further the cause of self-determination in Europe. He and Riedel both emphasized that they felt the living organism of Democracy will continue to grow in the minds of people until it evolves to strength through the awakening citizens in Communist bloc countries. "That is where your government can help, through the people," Sitko said.

The men, on a hurried schedule, have been in Washington before key figures in the government including House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R, and other GOP figures.

Next week they have scheduled meetings with President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey.

BONN AIDE SAYS RED CITIZENS MUST HEAR FREEDOM MESSAGE

A Republic of West Germany parliamentarian, visiting in Allentown, said yesterday the United States has to communicate the value of freedom to citizens of Communist countries, not just to their governments.

Clemens Riedel spoke through an interpreter at the mayor's office in City Hall.

He and Dr. Karol H. Sitko, president of the World Association of Silesians and exiled president of Upper Silesia, were guests of Rep. Samuel Frank of Allentown. On a recent trip to Germany, he was their guest.

Dr. Hagen A. K. Staack of Muhlenberg College interpreted.

Riedel spoke of communism as totalitarian and inflexible. It does not become more tolerant, more democratic, as it matures, he explained.

He spoke of the attempt to reunify Germany, saying:

The question was not so much only one of Germany, but of Europe. Other countries as well, Romania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, are more concerned with an identification with a united spirit of liberty, than they are with territory in square miles as a Communist satellite.

"That's why what's happening in Czechoslovakia now is so important," Riedel said. "For the Soviet Union to lose even a part of a crucial corner of Europe would be disastrous."

Riedel said the trouble in Czechoslovakia was particularly helpful in view of the Vietnam issue, a difficult issue in the Western Corner. It provides a kind of balance, he indicated.

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Riedel sized up his view of the Vietnam War this way: "Why must the U.S. do the thing halfway? Either get out or go after the victory."

He said Europeans do not view the assassinations and racial turmoil of this country as hysterically as Americans do.

**NEW THOUGHTS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A NEW FREE EUROPE, JULY 7, 1968**

(By Clemens Riedel, MdB, President, Roman Catholic Union of Expellees in West Germany, Member of the West German Parliament (C.D.U.), Member of the European Parliament)

The encouraging signs that the East European people, who are now under Soviet domination, have not forgotten the meaning of freedom ask for a commitment by the people and nations of the free world. Most of all we, as members of countries and ethnic groups of European origin, are duty-bound to initiate meetings and dialogues amongst one another. Or aspirations, thoughts, talks and deeds must be oriented towards understanding, forgiveness and the establishment of a "modus vivendi" without which the European community cannot be truly communal. This is the pre-requisite for initiating, by political means, just evaluation of legitimate claims and recognition of certain interests which for too long have been disregarded. Such a "modus vivendi" might well serve as a sound foundation for a future federalistic Europe.

Recognition of the rights of the individual would be the first step towards a guarantee of freedom of movement and the right to establish one's domicile where one wishes, for all people and national and ethnic groups. The policies of restriction, ghetto policies if you will, imposed by nationalistically oriented states on ethnic, cultural and economic segments of their societies have to be abolished.

All peoples, whether part of any group or individually, are God's creation. We all have to recognize as one of our pre-ordained functions the furtherance of the age-old dream of the ultimate triumph of the Christian humanitarian principles, not only as they apply to individual conduct, but also as they apply to nations, which, after all, are made up of individuals. The re-evaluation of principles and goals which is now manifesting itself in all segments of European society, both East and West, might well be a prelude to a more realistic approach not only towards rectifying individual grievances, but hopefully, towards breaking down of barriers between nations. Whether real or imagined, no barrier is strong enough that people, if they want to, cannot break it down. If the people of Europe, whether friend or foe in the past, want it, there shall be no more suspicions, no more enmities and no more barriers.

The German people, for their part, are ready and willing to contribute actively. They have had enough of suspicions, enough enemies and they have had enough barriers.

**RUSSIAN INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA SEEN AS PROOF FOR REVAMPED U.S. POLICY**

The chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington said today,

"The brute Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia is conclusive proof of the dire need for a major revamping of our policy toward the Soviet Union." Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution passed by Congress in 1959, stated also "Where reason and documented arguments have failed to prevail, now harsh experience should guide us in eliminating the naïveté and confetti diplomacy pursued by the Administrations in this decade."

As an educational clearinghouse, NCNC has for several years sought the creation of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in the U.S. House of Representatives and also an unprecedented Congressional Review of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. The former would concentrate on Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism in Eastern Europe, within the Soviet Union, Asia and in Cuba. The latter would open up, for the first time in our history, a public examination of our policy with regard to Soviet Russia and the majority captive non-Russian nations in the USSR, which make up over one-half of the population in that imperial-colonial state. NCNC was one of the major opponents to the Senate's ratification of the US-USSR Consular Convention last year.

Reiterating what he told the Republican Platform Committee in Miami Beach last month, the Georgetown professor pointed out that "both Administrations in the 60's have pursued a confetti diplomacy in regard to the main enemy, which can be accurately depicted as the international dimension of the credibility gap." He continued, "The whole train of paper-making—the Test Ban Treaty, Consular Convention, Outer Space Treaty, the Non-Proliferation one and even the Moscow-New York flight run—are so much confetti on the scale of fundamental problems, serving to hoodwink our people as to the harsh realities in the Red Empire and the real threats to our security. The confetti has enshrouded the real enemy of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism and its communist weapons which are dramatically at work today in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Dobriansky deplored the short-sightedness of those on the platform committee who succeeded in softening his Captive Nations plank. "It is only three weeks now, but in view of this further Russian rape, let them look back at my well-founded arguments for the campaign ahead," he said. The professor also deplored the do-nothing, confetti policy of the Government in relation to the Czechoslovakian crisis, saying "a strong, voiced position prior to this rape might have circumvented it. Now, nonetheless, we should voice our outrage in the U.N. and elsewhere, and seek U.N. intervention in Czechoslovakia, as well as begin to take the steps we have advocated in regard to our policy concerning the USSR."

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAW**

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, during

my service in the Congress I have been very much interested in the operation of our social security program and the benefits provided under the program for our disabled and retired workers and their dependents. Thousands of my constituents are in receipt of social security benefits. In many instances the social security payment is their only source of income.

Under the present social security law an individual who is entitled simultaneously to a derivative benefit and a primary benefit is prohibited from receiving both benefits. The beneficiary can receive only the larger of the two benefits. In other words, a wife who has been covered under the social security program can receive her husband's benefit if it is larger than the benefit to which she might be entitled. She cannot, however, receive her husband's benefit and any portion of her own benefit.

Many of the social security payments are very small. Thousands of social security beneficiaries are finding it extremely difficult to provide themselves with the necessities of life and as a result must receive assistance from other members of their family or public assistance programs.

I have long felt that in those instances where a wife has been regularly employed and is entitled to a social security benefit in her own right that she should be permitted to receive at least a percentage of her benefit, as well as the benefit to which she is entitled under present law by reason of her husband's work record.

I strongly feel that equity and justice demand that a wife be permitted to receive some part of the social security benefit she has accrued through many years of hard labor which in many instances has resulted in retirement by reason of physical disability.

To permit a wife to secure part of her benefit would greatly improve the financial condition of thousands of our social security beneficiaries. With our rapidly increasing cost of living it is imperative that some assistance be afforded our social security beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which will permit a wife to receive at least 50 percent of her benefit while qualifying for her husband's social security payment. My measure also applies in those instances where a husband who has been employed claims a benefit based upon his wife's work record. The bill provides that if the derivative benefit involved is a wife or husband's benefit the reduction will be only one-half of what it would otherwise be.

The following examples illustrate the practical application of my measure:

	Old-age (primary) benefit	Wife's (derivative) benefit	Total
Amount of benefit before reduction.....	\$100	\$50	\$150
Amount actually received under existing law.....	100	0	100
Amount actually received under attached bill.....	100	25	125
Amount of benefit before reduction.....	50	100	150
Amount actually received under existing law.....	50	50	100
Amount actually received under attached bill.....	50	75	125
Amount of benefit before reduction.....	100	100	200
Amount actually received under existing law.....	100	0	100
Amount actually received under attached bill.....	100	50	150

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that my measure will be favorably considered by the House Ways and Means Committee and that the legislation can become law.