

1962

agency similar to the Government's regulation of public utilities.

Gardiner Means, an eminent economist and student of administered-price industries, suggests that such industries should be subjected to special Federal laws. He proposes the adoption of special Federal income tax incentives for the executives of such firms if they manage business affairs to meet the Government's standards of good social performance.

In an attempt to improve the social performance of privately owned and operated companies in concentrated industries, it has been suggested the Government establish Government-owned yardstick companies. The Tennessee Valley Authority, a Government-owned corporation, has provided yardstick competition to private power companies in the Southern States. Studies of European countries. The idea of the Government yardstick is to prove it is possible, with efficient operations, to succeed in providing the public with a product or service at reasonable prices while providing employees with fair wages and conditions.

The efficient and socially beneficial operation of American business is essential for the maintenance and sound development of our free society in a period of technological change and large-scale business operations. Improved national policies are needed. This presentation of the problem is offered as a contribution to the public discussion of monopolistic policies and practices that should form the foundation for the needed improvements in national economic operations.

against the Jews in Russia. This action brought before the court of public opinion of the world the backwardness and reactionaries of Communist Russia. These pogroms were being waged on the basis of religion.

Anti-Semitism is again being practiced in Russia, now by the Soviets. It has become a political issue with the excuse that the present day Jews are internationalists whose loyalty to Soviet Russia is questionable. The anti-Semitism being practiced today has a more subtle form and is just as deadly as the senseless killings in the pogroms of yesterday.

The Philadelphia City and District Committee of the Workmen's Circle respectfully requests and begs that you help bring this sad state of affairs before Congress and to the President. If the President sees fit that our Ambassador to the United Nations bring it up before that body, the court of world opinion may again help a persecuted minority.

### VINDICTIOUS CAMPAIGN TO SILENCE ANTI-COMMUNISTS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, recently I have read two significant and complementary articles dealing with the problem of popular education on communism and the cold war.

The first article entitled "The Insidious Campaign To Silence Anti-Communists," appears in this month's issue of Reader's Digest. It is written by Colonel William R. Kintner, deputy director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the group of distinguished scholars who contributed to Protracted Conflict, and other publications which have won international recognition for the Foreign Policy Research Institute. Colonel Kintner is a scholar and man of action, with very broad experience. He has served as a planning officer for the Central Intelligence Agency, as chief of the range planning in the office of the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, as a negotiator at Panmunjom armistice talks, and as a White House adviser on the cold war.

Colonel Kintner is a determined foe of the John Birch Society and of other extremist organizations that have claimed the anti-Communist mantle for themselves. But he is profoundly disturbed by the present campaign against anti-Communist extremism because of the tendency to lump all active expressions of anticommunism together under the label "extremist." He points out that these indiscriminate attacks on anti-Communism have had the effect of undermining even cold war seminar programs conducted at the highest level and under the most responsible auspices. And he argues that the Kremlin is using the technique of "guilt by association" and the current furor over extremism to attempt to liquidate intelligent opposition to communism in our country.

I believe that Colonel Kintner has made a restrained and significant contribution to the current discussion on extremism, and I would urge all of my colleagues who have not yet been able to read his article, to do so at their earliest opportunity.

The second article I wish to comment upon, Mr. President, appeared in the

New York Times Sunday Magazine for April 29, 1962. This article, by Mr. Harvey M. Schecter of the Anti-Defamation League, takes the American liberals to task for failing to give leadership to the anti-Communist fight. Mr. Schecter charges that by this failure, the liberals have created a vacuum that has inevitably been filled by rightwing and extremist groups like the John Birch Society.

I also believe that Mr. Schecter's article is much reading, and I commend it to my colleagues. It reminds me of the eloquent statement of the well-known French Socialist, Suzanne Labrie:

Communism is the price that civilization must pay for the failure of the liberals to provide effective leadership in the fight against totalitarianism.

For my own part, I have only one minor difference with Mr. Schecter's thesis: I do not believe that anticommunism should be a monopoly of either the liberals or the conservatives. On the contrary, I believe that this is one area where liberals and conservatives can cooperate effectively and must do so in the interests of mutual survival. I believe that the failure of which Mr. Schecter speaks has been a failure of the moderate elements in both the Republican and Democratic parties, and not merely the failure of the liberals. And it is this failure of the moderate elements in both parties that has paved the way for extremism.

Let me illustrate this argument with an individual case history.

Several months ago there was a good deal in the press about Don Garon, a U.S. forest ranger from Okanogan, Wash., who had been forced to resign from the Rangers because he wrote anti-Communist articles for the local newspapers. His superior said his writings were controversial and reduced his effectiveness as a forest ranger.

At the time this incident took place, Don Garon testified that he had had no contact with the John Birch Society and that he had not knowingly distributed any of their literature. But Don Garon was so intimidated by the treatment at the hands of Government officials, that when the John Birch Society offered him a job as an organizer, he accepted the job offer.

Here you have a dramatic illustration of how real extremism is when all anti-Communist activity is indiscriminately condemned as extremism.

Mr. President, I ask your unanimous consent that these two articles be printed at this point in the Record.

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

(From the Reader's Digest, July 1962)  
THE INSIDIOUS CAMPAIGN TO SILENCE ANTI-COMMUNISTS

(By William R. Kintner)

An insidious, vindictive campaign to silence the life of anti-Communism in our country.

William R. Kintner is a distinguished scholar and man of action, with very broad experience. He has served as a planning officer for the Central Intelligence Agency, as chief of the range planning in the office of the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, as a negotiator at Panmunjom armistice talks, and as a White House adviser on the cold war.

### ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, we are all, I am sure, greatly disturbed about the recent outbreak of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. I am an American, who cherishes individual freedom and who strongly objects to the persecution of any kind must be appalled and concerned with this new activity.

Appreciating that we have no control over the activities of the Soviet Union, I would nevertheless hope that our voice would be heard throughout the world in complaint against the prejudice that is being practiced under the direction of the Kremlin. I would further hope that the peoples of the free world—and particularly those of the unaligned countries—be advised of the anti-Semitic activities in the Soviet Union, so that they, too, would be alerted to this practice.

Mr. President, I ask that a resolution be introduced by the Philadelphia City and District Committee of the Workmen's Circle, which is included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY AND DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Workmen's Circle is one of the oldest Jewish labor organizations in North America. During its 40 years of existence, it has been at the front of the fight for the rights of Jewish workers. It has fought for the rights of this great people on a world-wide basis.

As a part of its program, the Circle has urged the United States to demand the cessation of the senseless pogroms being waged

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