

1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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a doctor's degree was about all I felt I could take in 1 day. Then he approached me in that "tears in his voice" persuasive way of his to which there is no such thing as saying no, and I ended up having to assume this responsibility. He assured me that I was the only person in the world who could make this talk and, of course, modestly I had to accept.

I assume this is the first time that you have graduated from college and listened to a commencement speech. Well, it's the first time I have made a commencement speech. Reminds me of the time we had a newcomer out at the ranch and he wanted to learn to ride horseback. He said he had never ridden a horse before. We told him that was just fine—that we had a horse that had never been ridden before so they should get along well learning together. The horse came out best.

You're hearing your first commencement talk and I am making the first one I ever made, so please be kind. Tonight I am like the boy riding his first horse—I may lose the bout.

It is surely a great day for you students, or ex-students as case may be. You have accomplished one of your most important objectives in life. You are privileged to attain this objective which many, many people never reach. You are fortunate. Your good health, your good intellect, your determination, and your good character has enabled you to finish college in a very great school. Stetson is not a big school, but it still has quality education which is very desirable. In some of our larger State schools students may have a feeling they become numbers. I know of an engineering student who finished in 5 years without meeting the dean of his school. I am sure this doesn't happen at Stetson.

I would like to say something here tonight that would inspire you men and women to make a greater success of your future life. Let's catalog that word "success" now. I don't say that success is measured in dollars and cents or in honors. It is happiness and contentment at the position in which you wish to find yourself that means the most. In whatever field of endeavor you may engage, if you are unhappy doing the task before you, then you are in the wrong field or in the wrong organization. Your niche in life may not be gold plated or studded with diamonds or encased in platinum, but if you are willing to forgo many of the easier and nicer things of life, to endure hardships and sacrifice in order to give just a little bit more of yourself and to carry the cross of hardship nobly, courageously, and faithfully, your life will have a warm place in the hearts of those who know you and that is the real measure of success.

I say to you, in building for success you have to make some plans, you have to find yourself, you have to decide which way you are going—and then tabulate the methods you are going to use, the person that you are—up to this stage of your life is pretty well going to set your character for the rest of your life. If you are industrious, ambitious, honest, reliable, sincere, and trustworthy now, you probably will be that way the rest of your life. If you are lacking in any of these departments, if you are lazy, unstable, insincere, dishonest, or undependable, you will have quite a job to change these fundamentals. Wherever you go and whatever line of endeavor you go into you will find that basically the seeds were sown in the past to influence your degree of success. A good mother and father have much to do with this. Looking back, I have found this to be so with myself.

Understand, I do think it's important for everyone to inventory their shortcomings—we all have them—and they can be improved greatly by determined efforts, but only by determined efforts.

I remember well something Bob Wodruff of Florida said in one of his talks to some football boosters. Bob was not an outstanding public speaker, but he said something that night that impressed me deeply. It was at the time that Haywood Sullivan was a big star on the Florida team and one of the country's greatest passers. Bob said, "Of course, Haywood Sullivan is one of the greatest passers in the country today, but I, Bob Wodruff, did not make him a great passer. He was a great passer when he was 11 years old in Dothan, Ala., playing sandlot football. We merely could take this basic ability and refine it and train him in improved timing and methods to make him even a greater passer. The ability had to be there—we only had a chance to bring it out."

In trying to find the field you want, inventory yourself honestly. What are you good at? What do you like to do? If you select something you have a natural ability for and something you like, the wind will be with you. You need to analyze the things you think about. If you study about business, corporations, stocks, etc., you probably will find your best ability in a business field. If you wonder about growing things, agriculture, animals, etc., you probably need to be in ranching or farming. If you study about how buildings are erected or bridges are constructed, you lean to engineering. If you dislike working for someone and if you handle your money well, maybe you should run your own business. Then you won't be working for someone, you'll be working for everybody. If you study about forcing people to make talks such as I am doing here tonight, you probably will make a college president.

I can't describe all of the various examples existing, but what I am trying to say is that you need to get into something that you like and something you like to think about and something that can consume you and possess you. There has never been a very big success made by anyone who didn't love their work, who didn't enjoy doing it, and whose job didn't grab them, hold them, and thrill them. If you can't find something like this, your success is apt to be mediocre, and this is pretty bad. To me, being mediocre as a businessman, a teacher, a lawyer, a mother, a truckdriver, a father, yes, even a politician, to me mediocrity is not success. Whatever you do, do well.

A man I admired greatly wrote a slogan that impressed me very much. It's on my desk now. It is called "Design for Success":

"I can say to any person, whether he is able or disabled, that if he expects to make a success in business through governmental paternalism, he is doomed to disappointment. First, the person must decide definitely and quickly what business he wishes to follow. Then, forgetting obstacles and ailments, he must apply his mind to learning every detail of that business, in and out, backward and forward. He must not let his love of golf or tennis, or card playing, or liquor, or gambling, or even his wife, take his eye from his objective. He must be devoted day and night to the task of finding out what makes his business tick, or what is needed to make it grow.

"In so applying himself, the person even with physical or mental handicaps will have no time for worrying or fretting about his lot. He will become so engrossed in his job that the handicaps will be forgotten. I have found it so, and I have been happy."

It's a great philosophy.

This was said by Elit Witt, who was almost an invalid with tuberculosis, yet he founded and built up the Hav-A-Tampa Cigar Co. with national distribution.

Opportunities today are very great. You don't have to be born to wealth. But you do have to learn how to handle money, how to deserve and use credit, and how to accumulate capital. Business today, both big

and small, is paying more personal attention to the type of men or women who will represent that business. Business today recognizes that human relations are fundamental to all business, and that all men, regardless of their station in life, or the part they play in the business, are interdependent and are individually important. Business must have a personality of its own. This personality can only emanate from the people who operate that business.

I do want to say how much my own family appreciates the opportunities that exist in this great country under our system of free enterprise. Our own attainments, starting out with one little grocery store, is proof of opportunity. I am sure that there are other young fellows today in the same state of development as we were 35 years ago who will have as much or more success than we have had.

Florida and the South have been good to us, and I hope that we have demonstrated our worthiness. Everyone must keep in mind when they attain a degree of success that they are the stewards of some of worldly goods and that as stewards of these goods they have quite a responsibility to be good stewards.

Character is as important in any job as it is in your home life. What you do must inspire confidence and admiration and devotion from those with whom you come in contact. It is what people think of you that builds your reputation. It's the mistakes that you make—and correct—along the way that enable you, in time, to have what's known as good judgment.

A good personality helps. You must be cooperative and helpful and you must understand the weakness and strength of your fellow workers. No one wants a "yes" man around. You should have the courage to venture an opinion if you think you are right. If you develop these traits you will find them most helpful. Every successful businessman or professional man has more or less a different style of his own, as a great ballplayer may have a different stance at the plate. Remember, as you go down the pathway of life that every other person in life is equally important, whether the individual is above or below you in business or social life. Be human. Be a real person. Be mindful of the old Dutch saying, "the wooden shoes going up the hill often pass the patent leathers coming down." It is equally important that you remember the definition of a big man which is "a man who is big enough to be little enough to be big." And that tells a story in itself.

In closing my talk, let me ask a question that came out of Newsweek magazine:

"WHERE ARE THE YOUNG TURKS?"

"Where is that traditional young American who takes the 'Boy Wanted' sign out of the window and says to the boss, 'I'm your boy'? You know the lad I mean. The bellringer, up with the sun, last to leave, sweep the floors, learn the line, get to know the territories, up off the canvas, shoot for the moon, watch my dust. We've had our bellies full of the play-it-safe boys. Where is that enterprising youth who's willing to stick his skinny neck out and make decisions?"

"The kind of man who parachutes into darkest Africa and opens a chain of supermarkets in 60 days. 'He only has to be right 51 percent of the time to be a success,' says Bruce Barton. America needs more young Turks. (And more old Turks who know how to recognize the young ones.)"

Well, I'm afraid I didn't quite fit the bill for the young Turk and perhaps you won't, but it is the right kind of positive thinking. It's an inspiration I wanted to pass along to you.

Now you're at a turning point.

You are on your own from here on out. Many people will help you. Many won't.

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Regardless of that, you have to get along well with others. Competition is keen in everything. Select your course. Plan and chart your approach. Do every little step in your career the very best you can do it. Do it well, do it thoroughly and you will win. Best of luck and God bless you.

H.R. 12311

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the Bill (H.R. 12311) to extend for 1 year the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, it is to me a matter of regret that both in Cuba and in our own country provocative words of anger that make no contribution to mutual respect and understanding have been too frequent. They do not add, whether spoken here in this Chamber or in the beautiful island so close to our shores and historically imbedded in our affection, to the spirit of hemispheric solidarity. Nor do they reflect the friendship that has existed in all the years of the past, that is evident today and that will endure forever between the people of the United States and the people of Cuba. That is a friendship I confess very dear to me because of the circumstances of my youth and my association with both American and Cuban soldiers in the common cause of freedom.

We are living in a world of change with peoples everywhere reaching for higher plateaus of dignity, human welfare, and spiritual contentment. These cannot be gained, and the higher plateaus once ascended thereafter held as the bases for ascent to still higher plateaus, unless there are orderly governments, sound and expanding economies and the working together in cooperation of nations of goodwill.

I hope and pray that in this world of change, even though sometimes accompanied with a violence we would not wish, something as eruptions of a volcano, our country will continue in tolerance, understanding, and true friendship to fulfill its mission as the exemplar of government under God and of, for, and by the people. It is not for us to interfere in the internal affairs of another nation. It is inevitable that we will lose good will even by the appearance of interference with that which is in the sole determination of the people of another nation. Good neighbors do not invade their neighbors' homes to set things right according to their concepts and their own standards. Rather they content themselves with setting a good example, knowing that one well-ordered and happy home can change the entire tone of a community far beyond the possibility of scoldings and angry words.

I would have wished that the matter of the sugar quotas, with their repercus-

sions upon the economies of a number of countries, including Cuba as well as that of our own, but sugar areas, could have been marked out by the able Committee on Agriculture in a less emotional climate. I trust that the power the President has asked will be administered without punitive design and in sole consideration of what in his judgment is just, wise, and necessary for the nations of the American hemisphere, including our own.

Eugene, Oreg., One of the Nation's Top 100 Industrial Markets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, my hometown, Eugene, Oreg., has been rated among the top 100 industrial markets in the Nation by a business-management publication of Dun & Bradstreet. As the Eugene Register-Guard aptly points out in a recent editorial:

This indication of Eugene's economic importance, when coupled with metropolitan status achieved in the Federal census, makes growth predictions for our area seem even more realistic.

The challenge for all of us, and, yes, the chamber [of commerce], too, will be to see that we plan properly for orderly development in the midst of industrial and commercial expansion which could engulf us if we choose to ignore it.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the full text of the editorial, "Among Top 100." I should like to add, too, that industries seeking area for expansion can well consider Oregon, a State where growth is a fact, not simply a promise.

The full text of the editorial follows:

## AMONG TOP 100

People connected with the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, and particularly affable Fred Brenne, chamber manager, are elated. And they have a right to be.

Dun's Review, a business management publication of Dun & Bradstreet, lists Eugene among the top 100 industrial markets in the Nation. Eugene, says Dun's, is the central city of an industrial area that includes several surrounding counties.

The chamber people are excited because they feel that this recognition of the economic importance of this area will be a spur to further industrial expansion and growth. It probably will.

The publication, which will be perused by many top management people throughout the country, conducted a survey based on the U.S. Census of Manufacturers. The study comes up with the top 100 industrial markets based on the "value added by manufacturing," a term which is claimed to be the "best indicator of relative economic importance."

Eugene ranks 74th in the list, just behind Knoxville, Tenn., and just ahead of Omaha, Nebr. Of course, the main reason we appear in the select group is the lumber industry. It also reveals the relative importance of the lumber industry to the Nation's economy.

This indication of Eugene's economic importance when coupled with metropolitan status achieved in the Federal census makes growth predictions for our area seem even more realistic.

The challenge for all of us, and yes the chamber, too, will be to see that we plan properly for orderly development in the midst of industrial and commercial expansion which could engulf us if we choose to ignore it.

We'll need more expressways, arterials, parks and playgrounds, adequate power and water supplies and many other municipal projects if we are to retain the qualities of "good living" we enjoy now.

Captive Nations Week—July 17-23

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the great American tradition of freedom, democracy and fair play are well known throughout the whole world. From the Declaration of Independence to the Wilsonian self-determination of nations to the present-day encouragement and assistance of newly emerging free nations, this country has stood before the world as the beacon of personal freedom and the sovereign integrity of nations. Sadly enough, Mr. Speaker, all nations have not been as fortunate as the United States in enjoying this status or in preserving it. The world power designs of certain imperialistic nations or ideologies have led to the overwhelming, by force, intrigue and subversion, of many of the smaller and weaker nations of the world. These nations and their courageous peoples still love freedom—for freedom is an overriding right natural to all men. While nationalities, languages, dress, and habits differ throughout the world, the human spirit differs but little as between all men. Thus we free Americans are substantially one in spirit with our fellow men throughout the world who have had their freedom taken from them.

The proclamation of the Captive Nations Week by the President, in pursuance of a joint resolution enacted by Congress on July 17, 1959, is a clear reaffirmation of our wholehearted dedication to justice and freedom. Of course none of us are naive enough to expect the freeing of these nations merely by the observance in this country of the Captive Nations Week. But we do believe that this observance will serve notice to oppressors and tyrants, indicating that the downtrodden and the underprivileged have our full sympathy, and that they have not been forgotten in their struggle for freedom. It will also hearten those tens of millions who are captives of Communist totalitarianism behind the Iron Curtain, knowing that their cause is in our mind and that it has champions in this great Republic. We shall continue to observe the Captive Nations Week until these nations have regained their freedom, and I am glad,

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indeed, to join in the observance of this annual event. The week of July 17 of this and of every year shall tender the sympathy and support of every American to the freedom loving, though temporarily captive peoples of the world. We can only look forward to the day, Mr. Speaker, when there will be no such thing as a captive nation, when all human beings—indeed, the whole world—may live without fear in the personal and national freedom to which everyone has an inherent right.

**A Survey of Business Climate in South Carolina**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a survey of business climate in the State of South Carolina.

I hope every Member of Congress will take a few minutes of his valuable time to read this item which shows that South Carolina is on the march.

The survey follows:

**A SURVEY OF BUSINESS CLIMATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

(Based upon thoughtful opinions expressed by 285 executives of manufacturing firms in the State. Prepared by South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce, Columbia, July 1960)

**FOREWORD**

Taking stock: This survey by the State chamber was made among manufacturers in South Carolina in order to find out what they think about the State's business climate. Their answers to individual questions provide an appraisal of key factors which must be considered significant to our present and future economic progress.

Who replied: A 4-page questionnaire detailing 67 topics was mailed to 500 industrial firms—of various types and in all geographical areas of the State—employing 50 or more people. The response was most gratifying; a total of 285 usable replies was received, for a return of 57 percent.

Of the respondents, 47 said that they had been operating in their South Carolina location less than 5 years, 34 from 5 to 9 years, 41 from 10 to 14 years, and 156 for 15 years or longer. Half of them have manufacturing operations in other States, and half are purely domestic enterprises.

For their individual plants they reported the following number of employees:

83	under 100
78	100 to 249
52	250 to 499
39	500 to 999
26	1,000 or more

Their manufacturing operations are in these broad categories: 11 chemical and rubber products; 20 stone, clay, glass, and concrete; 20 machinery and metal products; 25 food and other edible products; 27 forest products and paper; 28 apparel and related products; 96 textile manufacturing; 58 miscellaneous.

Value of analysis: While replies reflected the opinions of the executives who were queried, and may not agree with the actual facts in some instances, it must be recognized that opinion has the full weight of fact in the minds of many individuals. It thus must be considered important.

The information received, due to the geographical dispersion of the respondents and the variety of their manufacturing operations, would seem to reflect fairly what long-established, as well as relatively new, industries think about South Carolina as a place to do business. In other words, this is their opinion of South Carolina's business climate.

Of not inconsequential significance are answers to questions about plant expansion by respondents' firms. This is the proof in South Carolina's good business climate "pudding." During the past 5 years 43 percent of them have substantially expanded their South Carolina manufacturing operations. Slight expansion is reported by 35 percent, no expansion by 22 percent.

Looking ahead, 22 percent say that their firms will expand substantially in South Carolina during the next 5 years, and 42 percent will expand to some extent. One percent of the respondents predict that their operations will contract to some extent, and 10 percent did not answer. The remaining 25 percent expect operations to remain at the present level.

The results and their use: Results of the survey indicate that South Carolina has a good economic climate in which to do business. Our strong points can be utilized in industrial development promotion, and individual communities can compare and analyze their own standings with how the State is rated generally.

On the other hand, there is a fairly obvious indication that certain weak points warrant correction—not only from the standpoint of attracting new enterprises, but also that of making more comfortable the businesses already established in our midst.

Now for a summary of answers to our questionnaire.

**THE COMMUNITY**

*Utilities and transportation*

From the viewpoint of one locating a new factory in their communities, these percentages of respondents gave the following ratings:

	[In percent]			
	Ade-quate	Rather inade-quate	Very inade-quate	No answer
Sewers.....	53	22	17	8
Water.....	78	11	8	3
Electricity.....	96	2	1	1
Gas.....	72	9	8	11
Railroads.....	84	9	4	3
Trucking.....	95	3	1	1
Air service.....	47	29	21	3
Roads.....	96	3	1	.....

(For their own company operations now, 79 percent of the respondents deemed the above services adequate, 21 percent inadequate. Most frequently mentioned as inadequate were air service, sewers, gas, and water.)

*Social and commercial services*

	[In percent]			
	Ade-quate	Rather inade-quate	Very inade-quate	No answer
Hospitals.....	70	22	7	1
Medical.....	82	15	2	1
Churches.....	98	1	.....	1
Schools.....	75	19	5	1
Recreation.....	52	40	6	2
Shopping.....	74	23	2	1
Banking.....	93	6	.....	1

*General community ratings*

	[In percent]				
	Excel-lent	Good	Fair	Poor	No answer
Long-range industrial development planning.....	22	39	21	11	7
Long-range overall community planning.....	15	39	26	12	8
General appearance.....	21	54	20	5	.....

(Local zoning regulations were rated by 53 percent as satisfactory, 12 percent as too liberal, 1 percent as too stringent; 16 percent said their communities had no zoning regulations.)

*Local attitudes*

Assuming the prospective location of a new plant in a community, these reactions are predicted:

	[In percent]				
	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	No answer
Acceptance by citizens in general.....	78	17	1	1	3
Cooperation by local government officials.....	72	17	7	1	3

Industries responding rate the general attitudes of local governments toward business as:

	Percent
Excellent.....	49
Good.....	38
Fair.....	9
Poor.....	3
No answer.....	1

**RATING THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

Those responding to the questionnaire had the following opinions in regard to various aspects of the government of the State of South Carolina:

	[In percent]			
	Excel-lent	Good	Poor	No answer
Its attitude toward industry generally.....	76	19	3	2
Its financial condition.....	55	33	3	9
Its efficiency (cost of operation, personnel practices, etc.).....	28	49	9	14
Its planning for industrial development.....	34	58	1	7
Its promotion of industrial development.....	46	49	2	3

When asked the question, "How fairly do you think South Carolina State taxes are administered?" the replies were:

	Percent
Very fair.....	28
Reasonably fair.....	52
Somewhat unfair.....	3
Very unfair.....	4
No answer.....	13

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The individuals responding rated the attitudes toward industry of their county delegates to the South Carolina General Assembly as:

	[In percent]			
	Friendly	Neutral	Un-friendly	No answer
Senators.....	85	5	3	7
Representatives.....	86	4	3	7

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HOW LABOR IS VIEWED

Respondents consider the educational level of the local labor supply, in regard to adequacy required by their own type of industry, as follows:

	Percent
Adequate.....	72
Somewhat inadequate.....	27
Very inadequate.....	1

Industries rated the attitude of their workers toward their companies as follows:

	Percent
Loyal.....	94
Indifferent.....	5
Antagonistic.....	1

(Of the respondents, 12 percent have labor unions, 88 percent do not.)

Productivity of workers in plants was rated as:

	Percent
Very high.....	26
Fairly high.....	46
Average.....	26
Fairly low.....	2
Very low.....	

The general attitude of local business people toward organized labor was rated as:

	Percent
Antagonistic.....	69
Indifferent.....	17
Friendly.....	9
No answer.....	5

EMPLOYEE SECURITY PROGRAMS

The South Carolina workmen's compensation law was given some thought. From industry's viewpoint, 13 percent of our respondents believe it is being administered in a very favorable manner, 39 percent see its administration as fairly favorable, 23 percent fairly unfavorable, 15 percent as very unfavorable, 10 percent had no opinion. Specifically, they see—

[In percent]

	Too high	About right	Too low	No answer
Claims allowed.....	43	45	1	11
Benefits provided by law.....	5	78	5	12
Medical costs.....	25	60	1	14
Disfigurement claims.....	33	43	1	23

Respondents indicated a better reaction toward the administration of the South Carolina unemployment compensation law. Nineteen percent view the administration of this law as very favorable to industry, 53 percent as fairly favorable; 17 percent think that the law's administration is fairly unfavorable to industry; 5 percent see it as very unfavorable; 6 percent did not answer. In particular, they stated:

[In percent]

	Too high	About right	Too low	No answer
Maximum benefit (\$26 a week).....	7	77	10	6
Maximum duration of payments (22 weeks).....	22	70	2	6
Qualifying provisions to draw benefits.....	37	57	1	5

THE STATE CHAMBER'S CONCLUSIONS

In reviewing responses to the foregoing specific questions, it is obvious that certain factors can be capitalized upon in promoting South Carolina's industrial development.

Industrialists now operating in South Carolina believe that they enjoy an environment of healthy attitudes. They think well of our people and of our government. They generally describe as adequate our water, elec-

tricity, railroads, trucking, and highways. They give good ratings to our climate conditions, medical services, churches, and banking facilities, to the labor supply and the productivity as well as loyalty of workers.

On the other hand, the opinions expressed point to the need for certain improvements. A large percentage of the respondents notes some inadequacy in sewage and airplane services, in hospitals and public schools, in shopping and recreational facilities, and in the administration of our workmen's compensation law.

Paraphrasing what was pointed out in the foreword to this report, business climate factors which fall into the approved area are those which can be utilized as selling tools in industrial development. Conversely, weaknesses which show up in the survey most certainly deserve attention by those who can do something about improving them.

(Results of the questionnaires were compiled, as a courtesy to the State chamber, by the School of Business Administration of the University of South Carolina, Columbia.)

Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the House may soon again consider a worthy bill to help millions of self-employed persons—the small businessmen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, and other professionals—provide for themselves a sound, convenient, and orderly plan for retirement income.

Late in the last Congress this bill was approved by the House but unfortunately it died at adjournment before it could be considered in the other House and included with the other small business legislation which the 85th Congress passed because of able and vigorous Democratic leadership. This series of measures, incidentally, if properly financed and sympathetically administered could well initiate the renaissance of American small business.

H.R. 10 when enacted will round out the basic structure in this system to help men and women who are gifted with ideas and energy but short of other resources to invigorate and put meaning and substance in the idea of free enterprise.

Our economy is in dire trouble because the giant corporations since World War II have through consolidation, purchase, or a variety of other dubious methods crushed out of existence much of their competition. Our country is now paying the terrible price for the monopolization of our economy with inflation, underproduction, and unemployment. Negative weapons of antimonopoly legislation have failed—the promising, positive program of encouraging small business is an inspired effort to keep the American economy democratic and dynamic. I am proud of the leading part that the Democratic Party, both nationally and in my State of Minnesota, has had in reinvigorating small business. Some

considerable tribute has to be paid too to those fearless members of the minority party who have voted with the Democrats despite the formidable disapproval of the Republican administration and the big business elements who guide the GOP.

This administration has fought tooth and nail against any really effective program for small business and when it has been forced to accept, reluctantly, Democratic-sponsored measures it has practiced cold, deliberate sabotage against small business as our distinguished and venerable colleague WRIGHT PATMAN has revealed.

The administration has now grudgingly accepted H.R. 10 after considerable revision in the Senate Finance Committee. It has conceded the justice of giving the millions of self-employed persons a fraction of the tax consideration received by high-salaried corporation executives, those exalted employees with their bonuses in stock, stock options, company-contributed pensions, and other fancy emoluments—not including that ultimate in tax evasion devices, expense-account living.

Republicans in the administration have at long last stopped wrapping the flag of patriotism around them and saying that to enact H.R. 10 would throw the President's budget into deficit and would be doing Karl Marx's work of destroying capitalism.

I hope that H.R. 10 will be enacted into law and thus spur the millions of America's self-employed persons to do better democracy's work of invigorating free enterprise by helping themselves provide for their golden years.

I urge the passage of H.R. 10.

GOP Rewrites History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following editorial from the New Era, of Reading, Pa.:

GOP REWRITES HISTORY

Black is white.

Who said so?

Why the Republican propagandists who are trying to say that the summit collapse and the Japanese riots and the U-2 episode were really favorable master strokes of foreign policy inspired by a genius.

Now along comes a vice chairman of the Republican State committee who had to dig back into the mire almost 20 years to blame the Democrats for Pearl Harbor.

This GOP pseudo-historian addressed local Republicans last week and offered such witty comments as: "I don't care what happened to the summit conference, our skirts are clean."

She then proceeded to rehash the old wheeze that the Democrats provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Maybe a week from now she'll be trying to pin the Tokyo riots on Democrats on the grounds