We have returned to Washington to begin one of the most critical sessions of Congress in the history of this country. I am hopeful that through bipartisan diligence it will also be one of the most fruitful.

Since Congress last met, there have been two major developments affecting the future existence of our Democracy. You all know, of course, what they are. First, there is a crisis in our National Defense planning brought to a head by the Soviet sputniks with the consequent realization that there are dangerous gaps in our educational system. Second, we are confronted by the unwarranted and unconstitutional usurpation of power by the Executive Branch in sending troops into Central High School at Little Rock.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

I was gratified that the President recognized the first of these dangers, at least, in his State of the Union Message, although I disagree with some of his specific proposals.

I was glad to notice that the President favors some form of reorganization of the Armed Services. I am hopeful that he will later support my proposal for complete unification to eliminate unhealthy rivalry and extravagance.

As usual, I could not agree with the President's stand on foreign aid. I share his interests in world trade, but not to the extent that we permit low wage imports to jeopardize our domestic industries, as has happened in the textile and plywood industries in South Carolina.

The President proposes to aid scientific education and research efforts through federal grants. I am convinced that this is the wrong approach to a problem which all of us recognize as a most serious one. The President's proposal is of doubtful constitutionality and is likely to lead to general federal aid and general federal control.

UNITED STATES SCIENCE ACADEMY

A much better way, I am convinced, is encompassed in my bill to establish a United States Science Academy under the Department of Defense. This academy would be on equal footing with the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy. It will offer courses up to the doctorate and post-doctorate levels.

One extremely valuable part of this academy would be a large central scientific library which would fill a great need now being felt by scientists engaged in basic research by providing a central repository of world knowledge.

SPENDING

We must spend whatever funds are necessary to maintain a strong defense establishment, which is essential to our existence.

I believe, however, that by wise spending and a tightening of the belt in our domestic programs, we will be able to provide the necessary defense funds without increasing the already heavy tax burden. This is extremely important. A healthy prosperous economy is essential if we are to continue to be strong over the long pull.
During the past week, I have spent a major portion of my time considering our national defense predicament, especially as it relates to two other problems that have long concerned me.

It is clear to me that heavy defense spending is going to have a serious effect on our national economy and on our educational system.

President Eisenhower, in his budget message, expressed the opinion that no new taxes will be necessary this year, but I am sure he would agree with me that we cannot go on spending more and more money without eventually finding new tax revenue.

I am convinced that the nation must study and revise the educational system to provide the scientists needed for military preparedness. Some pressure groups are using this situation as an excuse for advocating the entry of the federal government into the educational field. I am certain that such a course would spell the end of local self-determination in educational matters.

DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

We must steer a straight course to provide what is needed for defense without destroying national solvency or undermining our state educational systems. I am advocating the following:

1. True unification of the Armed Services to promote efficiency and minimize waste.

2. More financial support for the Strategic Air Command, which will continue to be our chief retaliatory force for years to come.

3. An augmented program for the construction of nuclear submarines, equipped to launch the Navy's 1500-mile missile, the Polaris.

4. Increased efforts in the development of the intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

5. Increasing the efficiency and striking power of our ground forces.

6. Formation of a U. S. Science Academy, co-equal with the U. S. Military Academy, Naval Academy and Air Force Academy, encompassing a central library of scientific knowledge that would serve as a clearing-house for all of our research people.

7. Preservation of our national character, by focussing attention anew on the principles of life that are the real spirit of our Constitution and our democracy.

DRAWING BOUNDARY LINES

In the broad area covered by Point 7 above, I have introduced legislation to set up a bi-partisan Commission on Federal and State Jurisdiction, which will have the responsibility of making a study of the Constitutional boundary lines between federal and state responsibility, and also the boundaries between the three branches of the federal government.

I am sure that any fair-minded study will show that our system of government has shifted a long way from what the Founding Fathers intended.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
I have been much encouraged by the support I am getting from the people for my proposal to establish a Commission on Federal and State Jurisdiction.

The purpose of this Commission is to study the boundaries between federal power and state power, and the boundaries between the three branches of the federal government, as they have been established by the Constitution.

Other committees and commissions have studied this question from the standpoint of administrative efficiency and economy. I am glad to say that they have found evidence to indicate that some powers now exercised by the federal government could be exercised more efficiently on the state level.

I am interested in efficiency, but I am also interested in freedom. We cannot depart from the Constitution without putting our freedoms in grave jeopardy.

Therefore, the Commission I am proposing would use the Constitution, not short-term expediency, as its guide.

A CONTEST OF SPENDING

An exhibit in the National Museum of Natural History, here in Washington, illustrates a custom once practiced by one of our North American Indian tribes called the "potlatch."

This was a kind of party at which the host would give away most of his possessions to his guests. These Indians used such parties as a substitute for war. The chief who outgave his rivals gained great respect, while such rivals became paupers.

It was considered much better to have a few bankrupt chiefs than a lot of dead Indians.

I wish we could be sure that our efforts to outspend the Russians in foreign aid would result in no more serious consequences than the bankruptcy of a few chiefs. But foreign aid has not eliminated the possibility of war, and the burden of spending weighs on every citizen of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

A major agricultural problem, affecting South Carolina farmers, has been raised on Capitol Hill.

The new farm plan embodied in President Eisenhower's message on agriculture indicates that crop support prices may be reduced to 60 per cent of parity. This is not good news to the small farmer; in fact, there is a strong suggestion that the small farmer will be encouraged to put all of his land in the conservation reserve and go out of business. Congress is in a mood to develop its own farm program, and this will be, in the long run, the best thing for the whole country.

The small family farm is one of the bulwarks of our Democracy.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
By the time this Report reaches print, I hope to have introduced my bill to unify the Armed Forces. I have been studying a number of different plans, and, as this was written, my bill was in the final drafting stage.

Another plan of unification is being prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, who has said that he hopes to have it ready to submit to Congress around March 30.

It is not my intention that Congress should enact any legislation along this line before hearing the recommendations of the Defense Department. At the same time, I don't think that Congress -- which bears the primary responsibility for all legislation -- should sit back and wait for the Executive Branch to draft the law. The sooner we begin the process of holding hearings and sifting ideas, the better we will be prepared to consider the Executive Department's ideas when they arrive. If it seems desirable, the bill can be amended or completely rewritten before being brought to a final vote.

TOLL TELEVISION

I am getting a lot of mail from South Carolina on the subject of toll television. The overwhelming majority of it is in support of my stand against pay-TV.

I am more convinced than ever that I am doing what is best for the general public. According to one estimate, a typical family watching television for three hours a day would pay $9.10 a week, or $473.20 a year for toll television, or seven times as much as the average family spends on shoes for the entire family.

There is strong evidence to indicate that pay TV and free TV cannot exist side by side.

AN OBSERVANT EYE

One of the highlights of the session so far was the report by Senator Ellender of Louisiana on his trip last fall to Russia and ten other countries. He went far into Central Siberia and saw areas that had never been visited by an American official.

Speaking of foreign aid, Senator Ellender concluded that "the people of the United States have seen the wealth of this country poured into other lands with almost complete abandonment -- with little or no long-range results."

I agree with him that a "new look" is needed.

A PERSONAL NOTE

I am deeply grateful for the many messages of sympathy that I have received since the death of my mother. Nothing can allay my sense of bereavement, but I find solace in the warm sentiments expressed by our friends and neighbors all over the State.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
The federal budget now being considered by Congress contemplates a serious reduction in the strength of the National Guard. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, the strength of the Guard nationwide will be cut from about 422,000 to 400,000 men. Now it is proposed that another slash of 40,000 men be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

My studies lead me to believe that our military planners have fallen into a trap. In the realization that we must redouble our efforts in research and development and in the procurement of missiles and strategic bombers, they have been seeking ways to cut costs and have settled on the National Guard as a place where costs can be cut.

This is false economy. Six National Guard divisions can be maintained for the same cost as one Regular Army division. The economical way to maintain a strong ground force is to build strong National Guard and Reserve units around a compact, well-equipped nucleus of Regular Army professionals.

Some people think that the ground soldier is becoming obsolete, but the Russians are not making that mistake. Our intelligence people inform us that the Russians are maintaining 175 divisions of ground troops, and, what is perhaps even more significant, they have the tanks and other heavy equipment for 300 divisions.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Two of my measures are scheduled for early action by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

My Air Safety Bill to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages on the airlines, has been reported out from the Aviation Subcommittee with amendments that make the bill considerably more stringent. One question raised concerns how far Congress can move in this matter and still be in harmony with existing law in other fields. Another is the very practical question of how strong a bill can be passed.

Early action by the Commerce Committee is also expected on my resolution to stay the hand of the Federal Communications Commission in authorizing experimental transmissions of pay television. Since I introduced this resolution, there has been a great outpouring of public sentiment, and an increased interest in this matter in both Houses of Congress.

FAVORABLE ACTION

I was much encouraged by the action of the Government Operations Committee in favorably reporting two of my bills that it has been studying.

One of these is the bill to prevent the constitutional immunity of the United States from state and local taxation from being extended to cover purchases made by private independent contractors doing work for the U. S.

The other, a matter of particular importance to South Carolina industry, would prevent the allocation of negotiated government contracts to labor surplus, disaster or economically distressed areas, at an extra cost to the government. The practice which this bill would prohibit discriminates against efficient suppliers.

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond
Of the thousands of South Carolinians who have written to me in opposition to pay television, a few have asked why it is desirable for the Federal government to exercise authority in this field.

In general, where competing forms of business exist, it is better for the government to let the natural laws of economics rule. This, at least, is the American free enterprise system. For this reason, it has been argued that the logical position of the government to take in regard to pay television is to let full competition exist, even if this competition results in the extinction of free television.

This line of reasoning omits one essential consideration. The number of usable frequencies for the transmission of broadcasts is quite limited. Radio frequencies are being used for an ever-widening variety of civilian and military uses.

Very early in the development of radio, it was recognized that close government regulation was necessary in order that the limited number of frequencies be used for the maximum public benefit. The principle was established that the air-waves are public property. The frequencies are never sold, but are assigned, and the guiding principle is always that the assignment must serve the public interest.

If this principle is to be upheld, Congress has the duty to consider whether the use of these public air-waves by a system of pay television is in the public interest.

By the same token, it would not be proper for Congress to prohibit the transmission of pay television by a system of wires and cables -- what is known as closed-circuit television. In fact, it is quite possible that a commercially feasible system of pay television may be developed, using underground cables instead of the air-waves.

But as long as the broadcast frequencies are public property, their use must be regulated to secure the maximum public benefit.

I carry the same principle a step further. I maintain that, by the same principle, the public ought not to be required to pay a fee to receive any broadcasts that are sent out over the frequencies it owns. The people who cannot afford pay television have just as much of a claim to the use of the broadcast frequencies as the people who can afford to pay a price for a television program.

PRECINCT MEETINGS

Precinct meetings of the South Carolina Democratic Party are to be held on Saturday, February 22, except in places where the County Chairman has designated another date.

It is in these meetings that the process of government really begins. If our State Democratic Party is to be representative of the people's will during the next two years, it is important that the people attend the precinct meetings and play a part in electing their precinct officers and delegates. Some of the delegates elected at the precinct meetings will ultimately represent their counties at the State convention.

It is important that the people take an active interest in the organization of the Democratic Party at the precinct level, which is the real foundation on which the whole system of government is built.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
Vol. IV, No. 7

February 24, 1958

The Senate Judiciary Committee is taking up the extremely important question of limiting the authority of the Supreme Court.

The Constitution, in defining the powers of the Supreme Court, states that the Court shall have appellate jurisdiction "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." In recent years, it has become quite clear to many of us that the time has come for Congress to exercise its power to spell out, in no uncertain terms, the boundaries of the Supreme Court’s authority.

The Judiciary Committee has indicated that it will begin by holding hearings on a bill introduced last year by Senator Jenner concerning the Supreme Court’s powers in areas affecting internal security. Several Court decisions in recent years have had the effect of weakening laws and regulations designed to protect federal, state and local governments from Communists and other subversives. The Jenner Bill deals with this specific problem.

Also pending is a bill of mine (S. 2401) which would limit the jurisdiction of the Court in two important areas, subversion against state governments, and local control of the public school systems.

In the case of Nelson v. Pennsylvania, the Court ruled that the federal government had preempted jurisdiction in legislating against subversion and that the states, therefore, could not act against subversives. This was never the intent of Congress. Neither was it the intent of Congress that the Supreme Court should ever become involved in the administration of the public school systems.

SOIL BANK

I am very much encouraged in my effort to secure an additional appropriation for the government to pay its pledges to South Carolina cotton farmers.

Rep. Clarence Cannon, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has written me that he is in the heartiest accord with my view that 1958 Soil Bank payments should be made in full, and his committee has approved a supplemental appropriation of $175,000,000. I am also in receipt of a letter from Senator Richard B. Russell, the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, advising me that he intends to do his part in trying to get money to make good all applications. I am glad that the House Committee has recommended more money, but it is not enough to pay all obligations. I intend to continue the fight for the full amount necessary to fulfill all federal Soil Bank obligations.

PAY TELEVISION

I am hopeful that the Senate will proceed to an early vote on my Senate Resolution calling for a halt in the Federal Communications Commission's plan for a trial of pay television.

Because any realistic trial would involve setting up a large network of pay TV stations, plus an additional large expense for attachments to home receivers, the total expense of such a test is extremely high. Once this money is invested, there will be great pressure on Congress to allow the trial to continue indefinitely.

In gaining the approval of the Senate Commerce Committee, my resolution has cleared an extremely important hurdle. There is good reason to believe that it has an excellent chance of passage if it can be brought to the Senate floor promptly.

While the resolution would probably stop trials of pay television for a long time, I also have pending a bill to stop pay television permanently. The Commerce Committee has agreed to hold early hearings on it.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
DEBT LIMIT

Two extremely important measures involving the spending of the public's money came before the Senate last week. In both cases, I cast my vote for what I am convinced was the cause of economy.

The first of these measures was the bill to increase the public debt limit by $5 billion. My reason for voting against this measure was the conviction that this extra borrowing would not be necessary if the government would cut out some non-essential programs. Foremost among the programs that could well be trimmed is that concerned with foreign aid, which accounts for $3.9 billion of the budget now under consideration.

The foreign aid program was never intended to be a permanent expense to the people of the United States, but there is no sign that it will ever be stopped, or even reduced, unless Congress takes a firm stand. Some aspects of this program are necessary, to maintain the military strength of our allies, but it is folly to aid the so-called neutralist and uncommitted nations when we cannot count on their help in time of war.

POSTAL INCREASE

Realizing that the postal deficit must be reduced, I voted last week to increase postage rates for some categories of mail that have proved burdensome to the American public both as a nuisance and as a drain on the Federal treasury. I voted, however, against the 5 cent letter which was recommended by the Administration and the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. I do not believe that the users of first-class mail should be asked to carry more than their share of the financial burden.

The loss to the Post Office Department for distributing LIFE magazine alone is estimated at about $9,500,000 a year. I do not believe that the taxpayers are willing to subsidize any magazine to this extent, especially those that carry propaganda against any one section of the country, as LIFE has done against the South. When an amendment was offered to cut off all subsidies to magazines above $1,800,000 a year, I voted for it. I would have voted for a more stringent limitation, because I believe the large magazines should pay a greater part of their own mailing cost.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

I went before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee last week to make a statement in support of the Jenner Bill to limit the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. I think this is an extremely important bill, although it will not, by itself, put an end to the usurpations of the Court. It is a good beginning.

I was delighted that the Federal Communications Commission agreed to postpone consideration of applications for pay television transmissions at least until after the adjournment of Congress. This is a real victory for the 47,000,000 owners of television sets, who bought these receivers in reliance on free television. I hope the Senate will proceed rapidly to the adoption of my bill to prohibit pay television permanently.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
STRENGTHENING STATE GOVERNMENT

According to an old principle of science, nature abhors a vacuum. This same principle applies to government. When the State and local governments are unable or unwilling to provide the services the people want, the Federal government, sooner or later, moves in to fill the blank space.

If the States are to retain their rightful place in our dual system of government, they must have the tax revenue necessary to perform needed services. Otherwise, the Federal government will exercise the powers that should be left to the States.

The Senate took an important step toward bolstering the power of State governments last week, when it passed my bill (S. 6) to clarify and redefine the tax status of private contractors doing work for the U. S. Government.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that it was legal for private contractors, under certain conditions, to be classed as "purchasing agents" for the Federal government. Since State governments cannot levy taxes on the Federal government, these "purchasing agents" enjoy immunity from State and local taxes.

Last week, in a decision relating to the local tax status of a government contractor, the Supreme Court pointed out that the Congress should make the difficult policy decisions in this borderline area, between State and Federal sovereignty. My bill, which removes the cloak of Federal tax immunity from the holders of "purchasing agent" contracts, represents an effort by Congress to make such a policy decision.

It has been estimated that the bill would produce about $2,800,000 a year to the State of South Carolina in additional tax revenue.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of the members of the Civil Rights Commission. When this matter came before the Senate, I went on record as opposing the confirmation of the nominations, although I know some of the members to be able and distinguished Americans.

I have many times stated the opinion that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is unnecessary, unwise and unconstitutional. I stated to the Senate that I do not believe the Civil Rights Commission can do any good, and that it may do a great deal of harm. Also, it will incur unnecessary expense.

Therefore, I could not, in good conscience, vote for the confirmation of any of the nominees.

GOOD NEWS

The House Armed Services Committee has passed a resolution calling on the Pentagon to restore the strength of the National Guard to 400,000 men and the Army Reserve to 300,000. The Committee also asked that the Pentagon release funds for the construction of training centers and armories.

This is in accord with what I have long been working for. I will continue to work vigorously to keep our Guard and Reserves strong.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
RECESSION REMEDIES

The past ten days have been a period of overtime work on the floor of the Senate. We have been concerned with taking immediate steps to stimulate business activity, as the economic recession continues to deepen.

The latest figures supplied me by the Department of Labor show that almost 24,000 South Carolinians -- 5.7 per cent of the workers covered by the unemployment compensation laws -- are claiming unemployment compensation. The figure for the comparable week of 1957 was 3.8 per cent, indicating that unemployment in South Carolina has risen by 66 per cent in the last 12 months.

The unemployment compensation figures for the nation as a whole are even worse. The Labor Department reports that 7.9 per cent of all workers covered by unemployment compensation have filed claims.

In South Carolina, we have a large number of small businessmen and farmers who are not eligible for unemployment compensation benefits. These citizens are especially hard-hit by the decline in business activity.

The Senate has taken several steps to help remedy the recession.

THE FARM PROBLEM

In 1951, the total net income of farmers was $16.1 billion. In 1957, it had fallen to $11.6 billion -- a $4.5 billion loss. Since 1951, prices received by farmers have gone down 20 per cent. But farm operation costs have gone up 15 per cent. In other words, it cost the farmer more to make less money.

The farm problem is too complex to solve with any single piece of legislation. The Senate did the best one thing that could be done in passing the joint resolution calling for no cuts in price supports or acreage allotments below 1957 levels. Every major depression this country has ever had began with a depression among the farmers, and we cannot have true prosperity unless the small farmers of this country are able to make a decent living.

We have won the battle to secure Soil Bank payments for our farmers. I was glad to play a part in gaining a supplemental appropriation of $250,000,000 so that the government can fulfill its obligation to the cotton growers.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Administration, with the consent and urging of Congress, will speed action on a number of Federal projects. Before new schemes, some of which may be inadvisable, are rushed into action, I favor going forward with projects that have already had the careful consideration of Congress and which have been deferred by the Executive Branch. One example is the Fort Jackson Hospital, for which Congress appropriated money in 1955. Not a penny of this money has been released by the Budget Bureau. I am urging the prompt allocation of funds for this and other deferred projects in South Carolina.

HOME BUILDING

The Senate has approved the extension of the housing provisions of the G. I. Bill in very nearly the form proposed by Senator Sparkman and me. Direct loans to veterans in rural areas and small towns and insured mortgage financing will both be available through July 25, 1960, if the bill gains final approval.

In recent months, it has been very difficult for veterans to secure G. I. financing. The Housing Bill, as passed by the Senate, has several features designed to make it easier for veterans to secure loans. Even though our population is increasing rapidly, we have experienced a serious lag in housing construction, and a stimulus is badly needed.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
VANGUARD SATELLITE

The Navy is to be congratulated on the successful launching of its Vanguard earth satellite. In some ways, this is a more advanced scientific instrument than either of the Soviet sputniks. However, the need for more college-trained people in this country is still acute. Our colleges need expanding, and the opportunities for obtaining higher education should be improved.

COLLEGE TAX CREDIT

I have stated many times that I am opposed to Federal aid to education. In the long run, Federal aid means Federal control. At the same time, there are ways in which the Federal government can encourage the educational process without infringing on the rights of States or individuals.

One such method is envisioned in my bill to establish a tax credit of $100 for college students, or for taxpayers who have college students as dependents. Under the provisions of this bill, $100 would be deducted from the tax bill of an individual sending himself or a dependent through college. School teachers taking as much as six weeks of summer work would also be eligible to take advantage of the provisions of this bill.

The cost of a college education has risen to such heights that parents who have been saving for years to send children through college now find these savings insufficient. Enactment of this bill would give these hard-pressed parents some much-needed aid. It would also encourage young people to make the effort to attend college.

I believe this is a more direct and practical approach to the problem of stimulating college attendance than the various proposals to give Federal scholarships to selected students. The scholarship plan would be difficult and costly to administer.

My tax credit plan would cost the Federal government an estimated $190,000,000 a year in tax revenue. This saving in money would be spread out among consumers all over the country, and should be a stimulus to the economy.

AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

I am a co-sponsor of Senator Sparkman's bill to correct certain tax inequities suffered by small businessmen.

This bill is a bipartisan measure, drawn up following the recommendations of the Select Committee on Small Business. This Committee made a careful study of the problems of small businessmen, and found that Congress had unintentionally enacted tax legislation which puts an undue burden on small business.

I spoke in the Senate on behalf of this measure last week. America was built on the philosophy that any citizen, rich or poor, should have the opportunity to engage in business, and have a reasonable chance of making a success of it. Certainly Congress should not put obstacles, in the form of unfair taxes, in the path of the small businessman.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD

Last week, Senator Johnston and I had the pleasure of presenting three concurrent resolutions from the South Carolina General Assembly to the Senate. The resolutions urged that the South Carolina National Guard, including the 51st Division, be preserved and be maintained at full strength, and that the Bureau of the Budget release the funds Congress has appropriated for the renovation and construction of National Guard Armories.
I have been working steadily along precisely these lines.

In presenting the resolutions to the Senate, I took the opportunity to tell the Senate that the National Guard is an integral part of our Armed Forces Reserve. We have always relied on these "minute men" in time of national emergency, but too often the Reserve has been neglected so that it was not large enough or well enough equipped at the crucial hour.

The Senate would act wisely to follow the sentiments expressed in the resolutions of the South Carolina General Assembly.

SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Senate has approved the extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for two years, authorizing the sale abroad of $1.5 billions in surplus commodities in 1959 and 1960, plus an additional $500 millions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

This program is extremely helpful to our farmers, both in reducing surplus stocks and also in maintaining our position in the world commodity market.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND

END
FEDERAL USURPATION

Last Saturday, I had the pleasure of making an address at The Citadel, in which I outlined some of the fundamental Constitutional principles pertaining to the rights of States and the balance of power between the States and the Federal government and among the three branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, of the Federal government.

I took the occasion to discuss some of the measures now pending in Congress designed to counteract the trend toward usurpation by the Federal government at the expense of the States, and by one branch of the Federal government at the expense of the other two branches.

These are the measures I pointed out:

1. A bill which I introduced last year to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in two fields -- the activities of local school boards in regulating school attendance, and the efforts of State governments to combat subversive activities through legislation.

2. Senator Jenner's bill to remove the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in certain cases involving subversion. This bill, like mine, is aimed at turning the Supreme Court away from the field of legislation, which belongs to Congress.

3. A bill, of which I am a co-sponsor, providing that no Act of Congress shall be construed to nullify State laws in the same field, unless the Act expressly states that this is the intention. This bill would prevent the Court from reading broad applications into Acts of Congress that were never intended to be there, as the Court did with the Smith Anti-Subversion Act.

4. A bill to return to the States a large measure of jurisdiction over land in the States that is owned by the Federal government or used for Federal purposes.

5. My resolution to set up a Commission on Federal and State Jurisdiction, to study the whole problem of the balance of powers and recommend legislation to Congress.

6. A bill to eliminate the no-man's-land now existing between the State and Federal jurisdictions in the field of labor relations, by assigning the power to the States.

7. My bill, recently passed by the Senate, to prevent private contractors executing Federal contracts from escaping State sales taxes on their purchases under the guise of Federal immunity. This bill would reverse a 1954 Supreme Court decision which closed another State revenue source.

I am hopeful that at least a part of this legislation will be approved by Congress at this session.
RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

The Department of Agriculture has liberalized its regulations for the Rural Housing Program. Many South Carolina farmers who were not previously eligible for housing loans under this program can now obtain them, and I would like to urge those who are interested to get full details at the nearest Farmers' Home Administration office.

Loans for construction and modernization of farm housing may be obtained at 4 per cent interest, repayable up to a maximum of 33 years. The new regulations make these loans available to owners of farms capable of an annual production of $4,000. This means that many part-time farmers and those who own only a few acres are now eligible for housing loans.

The city slums have no monopoly on sub-standard housing. It is just as important to improve housing conditions in the rural areas.

SOIL BANK

Congress has put its final approval on the supplemental appropriation for the Soil Bank. The Department of Agriculture has assured me that it will have ample funds to contract for all of the cotton and tobacco acreage that has been offered for the Soil Bank and that it is ready to proceed promptly. It is essential that it do so, because the cotton planting season is at hand.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
TEXTILE PROBLEMS

Problems of the textile industry will take a prominent place in the deliberations of Congress within the next few weeks. Congress has the responsibility of considering an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which is the basis for our foreign trade policy.

Competition from cheaply produced foreign textile manufactures has dealt a series of devastating blows to the American textile industry. Recently, one of our largest cotton manufacturers in South Carolina reported that the number of spindles active on cotton in its mills has decreased to the smallest number at any time since before the turn of the century. Since the end of World War II, the American textile industry has lost 717 mills, and 345,000 jobs. This represents the elimination of roughly a quarter of the total jobs in the textile industry.

The most damaging foreign competition comes from Japan, even though the Japanese have limited their exports to this country by establishing voluntary quotas. Being voluntary, these quotas can be abrogated or modified whenever the Japanese wish to do so. Being without the force of law, they can be evaded without fear of punishment, by such devices as reshipping through Hong Kong and other ports.

The plywood industry has learned about voluntary quotas the hard way. The quotas that were depended upon to protect the plywood industry have been abandoned. Now, the plywood industry has lost 52 per cent of its domestic market.

Congress can save these stricken industries from further declines by enacting reasonable import quotas that will have the force of law. Our aim should be to encourage world trade, which benefits everyone, but to limit the flood of imports which threaten the existence of vulnerable American industries.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The President has submitted to Congress his long-awaited recommendations for the reorganization of the Department of Defense. The purpose is to promote military efficiency, by reducing confusion and duplication. Some of the President's proposals are similar to those that I have been advocating for the last several months. Of course, I will want to study all of the alternatives before determining what legislation I shall support in the Senate. I am heartily in accord with the President's objectives, as it is quite apparent that the intended unification of the Armed Forces in 1947 has not worked out well enough.

THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

I will not favor any Pentagon reorganization plan that does not provide a place for a strong Reserve and National Guard. Our Reserve components can be maintained at a high level of readiness at a comparatively low cost.

The Army's plan for the reorganization of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard, recently announced, calls for the elimination of six National Guard divisions and four Reserve divisions. I have expressed myself strongly to the Secretary of the Army, urging that there be no reduction in the personnel strength of the Guard and the Reserve. I have particularly urged the retention of the 51st Division, of South Carolina and Florida, which is the second-largest National Guard division and one of the best trained.

I do favor the reorganization and retraining of National Guard and Reserve units to fit them for combat with the most modern weapons obtainable. I hope the Army will accomplish this goal as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
During the past week, while Congress has been in recess, I have had the pleasure and privilege of discussing national issues with many of our people in South Carolina.

We have, in South Carolina, a sound philosophy of life. The great majority of our people expect to make their way in life through their own efforts. They are willing to do a day's work for a day's pay, and ask only that they be given the opportunities that our free enterprise system can provide.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

It was my privilege to have a part in a meeting held at Laurens given by the Lions Club there to honor four citizens who have been among the leaders in expanding industrial opportunities in our State. I took the occasion to discuss the government's role in providing job opportunities for all of our people. This is a particularly important subject at the present time, in view of the wide variety of legislation being considered by Congress with the purpose of stimulating business activity.

The broad aim of government, I believe, must be to provide a climate of government in which the businessman will be able to help himself, and thus provide ever increasing job opportunities for our expanding population. As far as possible, the government should stay out of business itself, and avoid competing with free enterprise.

PRIMING THE PUMP

So-called "pump-priming" measures must be considered with great caution. The government does not have any money of its own to spend; its only substantial source of income is through the tax contributions of its citizens. Wasteful government spending does not contribute anything to the wealth of the nation; on the contrary, it dissipates the wealth. It may bring some temporary relief, but this relief is off-set by the necessity of imposing higher taxes later on, the evil effects of inflation -- a thief that reaches into every pocketbook -- and the bad effects on the free enterprise system on which this country was built.

On the other hand, the government can stimulate business activity by speeding up work on sound projects that are the proper business of government. The highway and housing programs recently approved by Congress are examples of the kind of projects which are sound, because highways and housing have a lasting value, and will be useful to the nation for many years to come.

RESEARCH IN HARDWOODS

In South Carolina, one of our greatest natural resources is our forest land. The annual value of timber products in our State is more than $300,000,000. This value could be greatly increased if we could find ways of realizing the potential value of our bottomland hardwoods, which comprise approximately a third of our forests, or more than 3 million acres.

I have urged that the Senate Appropriations Committee approve an increased budget for the Santee Research Center at Charleston, so that proper research in bottomland hardwoods may be begun.

I am confident that we can learn as much, and as profitably, about the management of bottomland hardwoods as we have learned about the management of our pine forests.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
During the past week, the principal business of the Senate has been the debate on the Community Facilities bill. In the form in which the bill came to a final vote, it is an ineffective and unwise measure. I voted against it.

This bill is supposed to be a measure to combat the recession by enabling small communities to undertake public construction projects. However, it will require a year, at least, for a community to begin construction on a project that it begins to plan for now. As an anti-recession measure, it is a complete hoax. The only thing it will accomplish is to put Uncle Sam in this type of lending business to the greatest degree in history.

The bill provides that the Federal government shall loan money at 3½ per cent for periods up to 50 years to communities that cannot secure terms equally as good on the open market. If the bill were to be passed, it was my opinion that the interest rate should be 3 per cent, and that loans should be made only to the small communities, as provided in the present law -- communities that are unable to secure loans on reasonable terms in the open market.

This bill is an invitation to the biggest and wealthiest cities in the country, such as New York and Chicago, to share in a program that should be restricted to the small communities. Even the States would be eligible for loans.

If the giant metropolitan cities move into the program, it seems plain to me that there will be much less money available for loans to smaller communities.

UNREALISTIC WAGE SCALES

There is another provision in the bill which would discourage the small cities and towns from participating. It provides that the Secretary of Labor in Washington, not local authorities, shall set the wage scales to be used on each construction project. Experience has shown that the wage scales set by the Secretary of Labor are the wage scales used in the big metropolitan areas. When the wage scale of Atlanta, for example, is applied to a small community in South Carolina, the whole economy of the local community is upset. In addition, the application of unrealistic wage scales to a project will substantially increase its cost. Many small communities will find that they cannot afford to borrow money from the Federal government under these terms. I therefore opposed this amendment vigorously.

TEXTILE AID

I am glad to be a co-sponsor of a Senate resolution calling on the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to conduct a full study of the problems of the textile industry. As a member of the Commerce Committee, which has unanimously approved this resolution, and as a Senator representing the leading textile State, I expect to support this inquiry fully, particularly in protecting the textile industry from the flood of cheaply priced imports from foreign countries. I have recommended that the Committee hold hearings in South Carolina, so that it may have the advantage of learning about our textile situation first hand.
AID TO VETERANS

South Carolina's share of the $50,000,000 appropriated for the Direct Loan Program, to finance construction and renovation of veterans' housing in rural areas and small towns, is $1,500,000. This will carry the program through June 30, 1958, after which additional allotments will be made. The initial allotment should be sufficient to take care of almost all of the applications now on the waiting list.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND

-END-
The Department of State has provided me with some very interesting figures which show how our government is spending millions of dollars each year to buy foreign-made textile goods for foreign governments, while our American textile industry languishes.

Under the program conducted by the International Cooperation Administration, foreign governments were provided with letters of credit aggregating $95 million for the purpose of buying textile goods during fiscal year 1957. Of this $95 million, 93 per cent was spent in foreign countries -- principally Japan. Only 7 per cent was used to buy textile products from American firms.

The American textile industry, through the taxes levied on it, helps to support this program, which brings business to its competitors. This is one of the unrealistic programs that is threatening the strength of the United States, in the name of building up the free world. A strong textile industry is essential to the maintenance of a strong America.

TRADE PROGRAM MISDIRECTED

I think that the great majority of South Carolinians are with me in favoring a continued expansion of America's role in world trade. Since World War II, the United States has replaced Great Britain as the No. 1 trading nation of the world, with exports last year amounting to $21 billion. Trade is an important factor in improving the economic well-being of all nations, and in building a permanent peace through mutual understanding.

However, our trade program has been misdirected. After the objectives of the Marshall Plan were reached, with the post-war restoration of Western Europe, there was increasing resistance in Congress to the continuation and expansion of economic foreign aid. Failing to get the full appropriations asked, the State Department has expanded economic aid by administering the reciprocal trade program so as to provide economic aid at the expense of certain segments of American business, instead of from appropriated funds.

We have sustained a double blow in South Carolina, for two of our major industries, the textile industry and the plywood industry, have borne the brunt of the reciprocal trade program.

THE WEEK IN BRIEF

Mail from South Carolina has been running unusually heavy on my bill to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages on airplanes, and also on the Langer Bill, which would restrict alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce. Since I have been in the Senate, I have probably received more mail on this legislation than on any other subject.

Hearings were begun on the Auto Marketing Bill, introduced by Senator Monroney and me, to require manufacturers to place labels on automobiles showing the list price of the car, actual freight charges, and the prices of all accessories. The bill would prevent "price-padding" by fly-by-night dealers.

Sixteen-year-old Harold Murray of Charleston, who saved a neighbor from death by snake-bite, was a welcome visitor to my office while in Washington to receive the Young America Medal for Bravery from President Eisenhower. South Carolina can be proud of him.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
The modification of the Jenner Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, is a good first step in the right direction.

Opponents of the Jenner Bill have claimed that it would weaken the Supreme Court and render it less effective. The real effect of the bill, however, is not to render the Supreme Court ineffective but to help to confine its activities to the proper field. In order to preserve the proper balance between the legislative and judicial branches of the government, it is important that Congress assert its rights in the legislative field.

When the Judiciary Committee held hearings on the Jenner Bill this year, I testified before the Committee, urging that the bill be enacted. I also urged the committee to take up a bill of my own, which would reaffirm the right of the States to operate their own public school systems without interference from the Supreme Court.

WHAT THE BILL DOES

The bill, as approved by the Judiciary Committee, does not contain all of the provisions which Senator Jenner and I wanted. It is a comparatively modest effort to restrain the Court. Its four main provisions are:

1. It forbids the Court to review cases challenging State rules for admission to the bar.
2. It would make Congressional committees the final judges of whether questions asked of their witnesses are pertinent.
3. It would affirm the right of States to enforce their own anti-sedition laws.
4. It would broaden the Smith Anti-Sedition Act by forbidding "theoretical advocacy" of the forcible overthrow of the government as well as advocacy which is "incitement to action."

Actually, only the first of these proposals is a limitation on the jurisdiction of the Court. The other three are merely attempts to rectify by statute "judicial legislation" enacted by the Supreme Court.

If passed, I am hopeful that the bill will have the good effect of causing the Supreme Court to practice more self-restraint in the future.

THE WEEK IN BRIEF

The Military Pay Bill, which has now been approved by both the House and the Senate, sets up a career incentive plan. It should promote efficiency and save money, in the long run, by reducing the number of military personnel who leave the Service after being in only two or three years.

In approving a bill to increase the pensions of widows of veterans of the Spanish-American, Indian and Mexican Wars, and the War Between the States, the Senate added an amendment to provide pensions for widows of Confederate veterans. None of these widows are getting large pensions, and I supported the increase.

Negotiations between the Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Associates and various government agencies to perfect the plan to build a nuclear power reactor at Parr Shoals, in Fairfield County, are proceeding at a good pace. I am supporting this project with all my vigor. South Carolina should be alert to take advantage of all new scientific developments. I am glad that progress is being made on this project, and I will continue to do all in my power to increase the economic potential of South Carolina.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
Last Saturday, I had the privilege of speaking at St. Matthews as a part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Calhoun County. By happy coincidence, it was Confederate Memorial Day.

In my address, I pointed out that it is a great mistake to refer to the Confederacy as a "lost cause." A fight for principle is never lost.

The cause which the South upheld is still a living cause today, albeit in modified form. Local self-government in the sense of complete national independence may no longer be an issue; but local self-government in the form of States' Rights definitely is an issue, and those who battle for States' Rights today are waging a fight for governmental principles which are founded on the bedrock of the Constitution.

The preservation of liberty is a goal which is -- or should be -- of as much concern to the people of the North as to those of the South. It should be of equal, and paramount, concern to the people of every State in this Union.

LABOR LEGISLATION

I hope the Senate Labor Committee will favorably report a bill, or perhaps several bills, guaranteeing democratic procedures in labor unions. Congressional hearings have clearly shown the need for legislation of this kind. Legislation should be drafted in such a way that it will be fair to labor, fair to management, and fair to the general public.

With this in mind, I introduced two bills in the labor field last week. One would reverse a decision in which the Supreme Court fabricated a non-existent intent of Congress that labor unions, for all practical purposes, should be exempt from anti-trust laws. If this bill is enacted, the courts will be able to prevent unions from engaging in restraints of trade which are not necessary for legitimate functions of labor organizations.

The practices at which this bill is aimed include unlawful secondary boycotts, price fixing, exclusion of products and services from the market, elimination of new processes and developments, and restrictions on production.

The other bill I have introduced would give individual employees the right to sue labor unions for damages resulting from unfair labor practices. Employers now have this right, and it should apply equally to employees.

TEXTILE STUDY

The Senate has taken action on another legislative matter of particular interest to South Carolinians. The proposal to have the Senate Commerce Committee make a thorough study of the problems afflicting the textile industry has been approved.

The industry has been having serious troubles since the end of World War II. South Carolina was not adversely affected as early as some other textile States, but our State is now sharing the general decline in textile business. Since 1951, textile employment in South Carolina has declined by more than 12,000 jobs, from about 140,000 to less than 128,000.

This loss of employment in the textile industry has a depressing effect on business of all kinds, and the reduction in the rate of cotton consumption intensifies the problems of the cotton farmer.

I believe this Senate study can be the basis for legislation of permanent benefit to the textile industry and the entire American economy.

Sincerely,
STROM THURMOND
Last week, the Senate approved and sent to the House of Representatives one of the most dangerously socialistic measures to come to the floor in recent years. The purpose of this bill, known as the Area Redevelopment Act, is to stimulate business in areas where hard times have become chronic. In my opinion, it will not have the desired effect.

The bill would establish a loan fund, to be administered by a Federal agency, to provide a Federal subsidy to encourage industry to move into areas of chronic depression.

I opposed this bill vigorously.

In many areas of the country, the people are working through State and local governments, industrial development organizations, chambers of commerce, and the like, to build stronger local economies through their own efforts. I am proud to say that South Carolina is one of these areas. Our efforts have been successful to the extent that no industrial areas in South Carolina would be eligible now for assistance under the terms of the Area Redevelopment Act.

At the present time, there is no shortage of investment capital in the United States. American industry will expand whenever it sees an opportunity to make a profit, and it will move into the areas where the best profit-making opportunities exist. It is unrealistic to expect new industry to move into areas where it appears there is little opportunity for industry to develop.

**STIMULATING THE ECONOMY**

The most effective way to aid areas where the economy is depressed is through measures which will stimulate the whole of our American economy.

We need some revisions in our foreign trade and foreign aid programs, which have operated to the serious detriment of vital segments of American business. We need to practice strict economy in every department of government, to remove some of the heavy burden of taxation. We need to reduce the weight of government regulations requiring businessmen to make a multitude of complex and expensive reports to a whole host of Federal agencies.

Such bills as the Area Redevelopment Act put the government further into business and move us further along the road to socialism.

**THE WEEK IN BRIEF**

The Senate approved the Auto Labeling Bill, sponsored by Senator Monroney and me, to require new-car dealers to display certain information, including the manufacturer's suggested retail price. The bill, if enacted, will end "price-packing," do much to restore public confidence in the industry, and encourage auto buying, thus stimulating the whole economy.

I opposed the nomination of Gordon Tiffany as Staff Director of the Civil Rights Commission. He has stated that he would favor the use of force as a "last resort" in enforcing the desegregation orders of Federal district courts. The Commission cannot accomplish any good, and may do great harm.

I took the floor to answer the recent charges by former Senator William Benton of Connecticut that youths from that State are unfairly drafted into the service because of alleged educational deficiencies in the South. The figures show that more South Carolina boys are inducted, in proportion to population, than Connecticut boys. This argument of Mr. Benton's for Federal aid to education is a false one and insulting to our State.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
May 26, 1958

It seems to be continually necessary to defend the South against slurs cast upon it by persons outside the area who are intent on meddling with Southern affairs.

Two weeks ago, I took the Senate floor to set the record straight concerning a false statement by former Senator Benton of Connecticut, who charged that South Carolina is not providing its full share of draftees for the Armed Forces. I quoted figures from the Selective Service Director to show that South Carolina is providing more young men than Connecticut, both in numbers and in proportion to the population of the two States.

Last week, I answered another statement which distorts the truth about the South. Former Senator Lehman of New York, speaking here in Washington, said "We are losing the battle of Asia, Africa and Latin America in Little Rock, Charleston and Richmond."

It is quite true that anti-American sentiment abroad has increased. One reason is that the propagandists for integration have twisted the facts about race relations in the South to put our region in the worst possible light.

I told the Senate that I have not heard of any incidents of inter-racial violence in Charleston or Richmond, but that I have heard a great deal about the wave of violence in the integrated schools of Senator Lehman's home, New York City.

I am incensed at these slurs on the South. I wish that former Senators Benton and Lehman, and others, would use their talents to improve affairs in their own States, and spend less time in throwing verbal brickbats at the South.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

In defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has amended the Bill of Rights. The decision in the case of Green v. United States completely overturned the historic interpretation and the intent of the First Congress regarding the provision of the Fifth Amendment which states that no person shall be put in jeopardy of life or limb twice for the same offense. It has always been held that when a defendant is granted the right to a new trial on his own motion, he must accept the risks that accompany a new trial.

By upsetting this precedent, the Court has rationalized the release on society of criminals about whose guilt there can be no doubt.

I have proposed a Constitutional Amendment which would restore the original meaning to the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment. If approved, it would not only correct this specific decision, but also serve as a warning to the Court to steer clear of judicial legislation.

HOPE FOR RESERVE UNITS

The Army has modified its reorganization plan for Army National Guard and Army Reserve Units, and is now developing a plan looking toward the retention of the present 37 divisions in the Reserve Forces structure (27 National Guard divisions, 10 in the USAF). I am convinced that this restudy, which I have continually urged, will result in the maintenance of the 51st National Guard Division of South Carolina and Florida, and the Army Reserve's 108th Division of South Carolina and North Carolina. However, we still have a fight ahead of us to maintain the Guard and the Reserve at current manpower levels.

FIRE ANT CONTROL

Fire ant infestation is reported in two counties of South Carolina: Charleston and Orangeburg. The Department of Agriculture has informed me that all affected areas have already been treated or are scheduled for early treatment, and that the recently announced quarantine is therefore not being enforced, except in the case of nurseries. Nurseries which agree to take special precautions are being allowed to ship. The poisons used are quite strong, and special care is needed to avoid killing birds and small mammals. However, the fire ant's disappearance is complete; no area once treated has ever yet needed a second treatment.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
May has been a disturbing month for every citizen who is concerned with American foreign policy. The events which commanded the most attention, of course, were the anti-American riots in South America, the grave governmental crisis in France, and the renewed threat of war in the Middle East.

There have been other disturbances, less well publicized but perhaps equally significant.

For example, there is a lesson to be learned from the fact that the Communists have just won an important election in the Southeast Asian nation of Laos. Laos has been getting more annual U.S. foreign aid per capita than any other country -- $40 million for 2,000,000 inhabitants. It happens that the country's Minister of Planning and Reconstruction, who has a voice in the spending of some of this American money, is the leader of the Communist political movement in that country.

In Laos, we have been spending $20 a year for every man, woman and child; yet, the party which is gaining political power is the Communist Party.

This is an outstanding example of the way in which our so-called mutual security program is failing to aid American security. In its present form, it can only be a burden to the people of the United States.

We have been generous far beyond the point of wastefulness, both in distributing military aid and in allocating economic aid.

FOLLIES OF FOREIGN AID

We have given military equipment to some countries to equip forces greater than the country can raise or is willing to raise. In distributing economic aid, we have assumed that economic development will pave the way for the growth of democratic governments patterned after our own. Yet, in case after case, the governments which have actually developed have been undemocratic and quite often unfriendly to the United States.

We have spent more than 1½ billion dollars to aid Communist Yugoslavia, although the government of that country has blown hot and cold in its relations with the Soviet Union and could not be relied upon to stand with the United States in the event of war.

We are weakening our own industrial strength by setting up competitors for American industry in foreign countries, although it is vital to our national security that our own domestic industries be maintained in a strong position.

We are courting national disaster by continuing to base our foreign policy on indiscriminate economic aid and military aid to doubtful allies and neutralists.

I am particularly disturbed that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recommended that the President be given authority to extend aid to all countries except Soviet Russia, Communist China and North Korea.

PARR SHOALS

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee has given the go-ahead signal to the Parr Shoals nuclear power project in Fairfield County by agreeing to waive the 45-day Congressional review period stipulated by law. I urged the committee to take this course, because of the great value of this project to South Carolina.

Fairfield County, according to a survey made by the Department of Labor at my request, has nine per cent of its work force unemployed. The $29 million which will be spent to construct this plant should aid considerably in reducing unemployment in that area. Eventually, by contributing to the development of cheaper nuclear power, the Parr Shoals project will be a boon to the entire State and the whole Southeast.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
The Senate Labor Committee Friday voted favorably to report the labor bill to the Senate floor. I voted to report the bill, reserving my right to offer or support strengthening amendments on the Senate floor.

The bill as reported by the Committee contained much badly needed legislation as shown by the McClellan Committee investigation. Much of the reported bill's strength was added to the Subcommittee bill by the full Committee.

As reported, the bill provides, among other things, for a disclosure of union financial affairs, secret ballot election of union officers, limitations on trustee-ships, and regulation of the activities of labor consultants.

One of the amendments offered by me, which was accepted by the Committee, prohibits the charging of a fee by a union for the unloading of a truck. The practice which would thereby be prohibited has been a great burden on the growers and shippers of farm produce, and I am quite pleased to see this prohibition included in the bill.

The bill does not contain all the provisions that are necessary to accomplish the needed reforms in the labor field. The responsibilities established in this bill are almost wholly on individuals as such, and a more effective regulation would result from shifting a part of this responsibility to the union entity. I regret that the Committee rejected my amendment which would impose sanctions on a labor organization itself for a refusal to comply with obligations set out in the bill.

Among those amendments which I either offered or supported, but which were rejected by the Committee, were the following:

1. An amendment to prohibit organizational picketing.
2. An amendment to subject labor organizations to laws governing restraints of trade.
3. An amendment to permit an employee to sue a labor organization for loss of wages occasioned by the unfair labor practice by such organization.
4. A requirement for a majority secret ballot vote to authorize a strike.
5. An effective prohibition of secondary boycotts.
6. A requirement for ratification by a majority vote of union members of collective bargained provisions affecting the right to strike.

FOREIGN AID

As presented to the Senate, the 1958 foreign aid bill contained a provision which would have authorized the President to extend aid to all Communist countries except the Soviet Union, Communist China, and North Korea. I see no justification at all for a bill which attempts to combat Communism by giving aid to Communists. This provision, in my opinion, was the most abominable one in the entire bill. I spoke against it in the Senate, and I was greatly relieved when the Senate rejected the provision by a vote of 43-42.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
ALASKA STATEHOOD

The House has approved and sent to the Senate a bill to provide Statehood for the Territory of Alaska. I am opposed to this bill for a number of reasons, some of which are as follows:

1. Alaska is an undeveloped Territory, in which the principal activities are those conducted by the Federal government. I have grave doubt that Alaska is economically capable of assuming the responsibilities that go with Statehood.

2. The admission of Alaska, a non-contiguous area, would set a precedent for the admission as States of other non-contiguous areas, the customs and traditions of which have non-American roots.

3. The new State of Alaska would require extraordinary Federal aid. Those persons who favor the extension of Federal power at the expense of the States would seize upon this as an excuse to extend increased Federal aid to all States, and State sovereignty would be further diminished.

4. It is possible to provide Alaska with a form of government which would give its citizens a greater degree of self-government without the disadvantages of Statehood.

5. The Alaska Statehood bill raises grave legal questions which have not been answered. For example, the section authorizing the President to withdraw Northern Alaska from State control and to transfer the governmental functions to the Federal government would weaken the sovereignty of Alaska and make it inferior to the other States. I cannot see how this could be construed as being constitutional. If it were so construed, it would set a precedent for the invasion of the sovereignty of other States by the Federal government.

6. The provision of the bill granting public land to the State of Alaska is the greatest "give-away" ever incorporated in a Statehood bill. This gift is not in the interest of the people who live in the Territory of Alaska, nor in the interest of the United States.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

The House has approved a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, giving the President authority to reduce tariff rates by 25 per cent over the next five years.

The President, acting through the Department of State, has used similar authority in the past in a futile effort to win friends abroad, with great damage to important domestic industries, as our textile and plywood people know only too well. The power to fix tariff rates was assigned to Congress by the Constitution. It was a mistake to delegate this authority to the Executive Branch.

RAILROAD BILL

I was pleased that the Senate passed the Smathers Bill, after it had been favorably reported to the floor by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which I am a member. Our railroads are vital to our economy and are in a perilous condition. The bill should have an overall good effect.

NUCLEAR PROGRESS

The Atomic Energy Commission has asked Congress for authority to construct an $8,000,000 test reactor at the Savannah River Plant to test various kinds of fuel elements to be used in power reactors of the heavy water type. This is significant, because it signals the beginning of a new kind of activity at Savannah River. It will add to the importance of the part South Carolina is playing in developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
SPENDING UNION MONEY

The labor reform bill which passed the Senate last week will, if enacted, help safeguard working men and women from racketeers in labor unions. It is helpful legislation, and I voted for it, but not before I had exerted every effort, both in the Labor Committee and on the floor, to make it more effective.

I presented to the Committee legislation to cover all of the recommendations which came out of the investigation of union racketeering by the McClellan Committee, and I advanced other proposals of my own.

One of the amendments which would have improved the bill, but which was rejected, would have permitted a union member to sue for the recovery of dues used for purposes other than collective bargaining.

Many union members do not approve of the manner in which union dues are being used. In a poll recently conducted among workers in Lansing and Flint, Michigan, where there are large concentrations of the highly unionized automobile industry, 69 per cent of the workers polled said that they object to the manner in which union dues are being used, while only 13 per cent approved the manner in which union dues are being used.

I told the Senate that the union members in South Carolina object bitterly to the use of union dues to support the activities of such organizations as the Americans for Democratic Action and the NAACP. Labor unions have contributed large sums to both of these organizations, ignoring the wishes of the many union members who are opposed to integration and other left-wing policies.

THE RIGHT TO KNOW

One of my amendments, adopted on the floor of the Senate, will help protect the right of employees to know the facts and issues involved in certification elections -- the elections which determine whether employees wish to designate a union, and, if so, which union as their bargaining agent. The amendment struck out a provision of the bill which, in effect, would have allowed the National Labor Relations Board to hold a certification election without a prior hearing at which the issues could be aired.

George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, has falsely asserted that this amendment was motivated by "reactionary groups seeking only to frustrate legitimate union activities." Nothing could be farther from the truth. To my knowledge, there was no lobbying in connection with my amendment, and it is self-evident that protecting the workers' right to know does not frustrate any legitimate union activity.

CONFEDERATE WIDOWS' PENSIONS

The Veterans Administration has asked Southern Congressmen to assist in spreading the news that widows of Confederate veterans are eligible for pensions, by virtue of a Senate amendment to a bill increasing the pensions for widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War, Indian Wars, and the War Between the States. The United States has no official records on these widows, and, since the benefits are not automatic, the widows will have to fill out application forms which may be obtained in person or by letter from any VA office.

TRANSPORTATION TAX

I am pleased that the Senate has voted to remove the excise tax on passenger and freight transportation. I co-sponsored this amendment to repeal this wartime measure which was designed to discourage unnecessary travel and freight shipments.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
The Trade Agreements Extension Bill of 1958 will soon come before the Senate for action. I have already proposed that it be amended in two respects, to provide a greater measure of relief for domestic industries which are being depressed by imports from competitors in cheap-labor countries, and to make it conform more closely to the Constitution.

The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, would extend the provisions of the present law for five years, and give the President authority to reduce tariffs by an additional 25 per cent.

I am urging that the bill be amended to limit the extension to two years only, and to require the President to win the approval of a majority of both houses of Congress before he can deny implementation of Tariff Commission actions under the "escape clause" provision. The "escape clause" was put into the Trade Agreements Act in 1951 to provide a means by which industries hard hit by foreign competition might gain relief, but it has not been sufficiently effective. In too many cases, the President has refused to implement the actions of the Tariff Commission granting tariff increases or other relief.

A BASIC FALLACY

One reason why I favor limiting the extension of the provisions of the bill to two years is that we need to proceed immediately to a thorough study of the principles and assumptions on which our trade policy has been built. We should not commit ourselves to a five-year extension of our present trade policy, because it has many flaws.

We have been spending money recklessly and indiscriminately, through our foreign aid program, in a misguided attempt to build up the strength of foreign nations, and, by progressively lowering our tariffs, we have opened the door for the growing industries in those nations to find such a large place in the American market that they are forcing vital segments of the American economy to the wall.

We have done this in the belief that nations which have progressed economically because of American help will be strongly inclined to join us in the event of war. The lesson of history is that this is a false assumption. Military alliances are made for military purposes, with self-preservation the over-riding consideration. The status of trade is a relatively small consideration in making military decisions.

FOUR POLICY PROPOSALS

I believe that the following four points make up the basis for a trade program that is truly American.

1. We should shun every program which attempts to use trade concessions and gifts to foreign nations as diplomatic bargaining tools. The paying of tribute to buy protection is both immoral and ineffective.

2. We should adjust our tariff rates to safeguard domestic industry, not leaving rate adjustments to international agencies.

3. We should return to Congress its Constitutional powers to regulate foreign commerce.

4. We must work to make domestic industry as efficient as possible, so that it can maintain its place in a competitive world market.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
Cotton acreage in South Carolina is only about 13 per cent of the acreage planted in cotton 40 years ago. In 1918, South Carolina farmers planted 2,821,000 acres in cotton. The allotment for 1958 was 736,081 acres, of which 358,491 acres was placed in the Soil Bank.

Cotton farming continues to be the major source of income for many of our citizens. No economic problem in South Carolina is more pressing or more perplexing than the problem of the small cotton farmer, who finds his acreage shrinking and his income falling while prices rise.

LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

I am still hopeful that Congress will enact some meaningful farm legislation at this session, but the developments so far have not been encouraging. There have been two major attempts to enact farm legislation during this session of Congress, and both attempts have been rebuffed.

Recognizing early in the session that it would be difficult to work out long-range farm legislation that would meet with general approval, Congress passed in March a joint resolution to provide a temporary stay of any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments. I supported this resolution, feeling that it was in the best interest of farmers in South Carolina and throughout the nation. The resolution was vetoed by the President.

Late last month, the House of Representatives rejected H. R. 12954, an omnibus bill which contained farm legislation amending several existing laws. The bill included a new 3-year price support and acreage allotment plan for cotton. As a part of the plan, cotton farmers would have voted in a referendum to determine whether they preferred stringent acreage allotments, or more liberal allotments with lower price supports.

The day after this bill was killed, the Senate Agriculture Committee favorably reported another general farm bill, S. 4071, with another formula for determining cotton price supports and acreage allotments. It would permit individual producers to increase acreage allotments by 40 per cent if they would accept a price support reduction amounting to 15 per cent of parity. I am glad that this farm bill will be brought to the floor at an early date, so that Congress will have another opportunity to work out a suitable farm program.

LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS

In the long run, of course, the salvation of the cotton farmer depends on maintaining and expanding the market for cotton. We should expand our research programs in order to discover more efficient production methods, both on the farm and in the mill, and to find new uses for cotton.

For example, the recently-announced cotton spinning research laboratory at Clemson College should be of great help in finding the
best methods for handling and processing the various grades of cotton. I hope, too, that the Senate Textile Study Subcommittee, of which I am a member, will be able to write helpful legislation as a result of the industry investigation it is undertaking.

FARM INCOME

Recent government statistics show that the returns to all farm-workers for their labor and management reached a low of 69 cents per hour in 1957, while the average wage of industrial workers has reached $2.07 per hour.

It is imperative that we restore to the American farmer a fair opportunity to earn a living from the land.

ALASKAN STATEHOOD

The Alaskan Statehood Bill was passed by the Senate last week. I opposed it vigorously, for the following reasons: (1) Commonwealth status would provide every advantage of statehood except for two voting Senators and one Representative for Alaska's 150,000 citizens—statehood advocates and so-called liberals desire this great power in Congress; (2) Being an undeveloped territory, Alaska is not economically capable of supporting statehood; (3) This breaks the non-contiguity rule, paving the way for admission of Hawaii, with its strong Communist influence, Puerto Rico and other possessions; (4) Alaska would require extraordinary Federal aid; (5) The bill is unconstitutional in two respects, one of which would set the precedent for further reducing State sovereignty; and (6) The bill contains a provision granting 102 million acres of public land to the State of Alaska, providing the greatest "give away" ever incorporated in a statehood bill.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
I have stated many times that I favor full and proper safeguards to protect our domestic industries, our war mobilization base, and the jobs of the millions of working people from the adverse effects of low-wage foreign competition. I would like to see Congress establish a system of selective legislative import quotas to afford these badly needed safeguards.

As a realist, however, I know that legislative quotas cannot be enacted at this session of Congress. After the House of Representatives passed a bill to extend the Trade Agreements Act for 5 more years, I decided to concentrate my efforts on supporting amendments that would have a good chance of winning Senate approval and which would give our hard-stricken domestic industries at least a fighting chance to survive.

Therefore, I introduced amendments to the bill (1) limiting the extension of the Act to 2 years, and (2) requiring the President to get the consent of Congress before denying the benefits of the escape clause to industries hard-hit by foreign competition. This is a step toward returning to Congress its Constitutional power to regulate foreign trade.

The Senate Finance Committee, by an 8-7 vote, adopted the essence of my amendments, compromising on a 3-year extension.

The escape clause amendment is the key amendment to the bill. As passed by the House, the bill provides that the President's refusal to carry out an escape-clause recommendation of the Tariff Commission may be overruled only by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. It is absurd to suppose that any single industry whose application for relief had been denied by the President could muster the support of two-thirds of the members of both Houses.

My amendment, by contrast, requires the President to obtain the concurrence of a simple majority. He is in a better position to win congressional approval of his position than is a single industry which is depressed by foreign competition. Unless there is a change in our trade policy, the depressed conditions which have affected our textile and plywood-veneer industries in South Carolina and elsewhere will spread and adversely affect the jobs of many more workers throughout America.

I earnestly hope that these amendments will be retained on the Senate floor and in the conference committee.

A great deal of information concerning the effect of our trade and aid programs on our domestic textile industry was presented last week at the opening hearings of the Senate Textile Study Subcommittee, of which I am a member. The Committee now has an excellent foundation of basic testimony, from which we shall proceed to a thorough examination of textile industry problems. A trip to South Carolina for field hearings is listed among our plans.

The Army's new plan for the reorganization of reserve components assures the continuance of the 51st National Guard Division, of South Carolina and Florida, and the 108th Army Reserve Division, in North Carolina and South Carolina. For reserve components division structure to be properly manned, however, it is important that Congress take a firm stand against the manpower reduction proposed by the Administration. In these troubled times, it is utter folly to reduce the strength of our National Guard and Reserve forces.

Sincerely,
STROM THURMOND
STATES' RIGHTS BILL

Passage of the States' Rights Bill, H. R. 3, by the House of Representatives last week was one of the most encouraging developments of this session of Congress. I believe that the people of the United States are becoming more aware of the grave dangers in permitting the Federal government to usurp the rights of States. I heartily commend and congratulate the members of the House of Representatives who supported this States' Rights Bill and fought for its passage.

The States' Rights Bill declares that the passage of a Federal law in any given field of legislation does not necessarily pre-empt that field of law for the Federal government. In other words, State laws which are not in conflict with Federal law will stand, and may be enforced by State authorities.

THE NELSON CASE

Federal pre-emption of State authority was one of the issues in the Nelson case. In that case, the Supreme Court held that Steve Nelson could not be convicted as a Communist agitator by the State of Pennsylvania, under the anti-subversion law of that State, because the Federal government had exclusive jurisdiction over subversion cases, under the Smith Act.

This case is one of the most glaring instances of the Supreme Court's overriding the will of Congress. The author of the Smith Act, Congressman Smith of Virginia, has stated that it was never intended to nullify State authority to prosecute alleged subversives. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court ruled that State authority had been nullified.

The House adopted an amendment to the States' Rights Bill stating specifically that States have the right to enforce their own anti-subversion laws.

SENATE ACTION NEEDED

I have written to the Judiciary Committee urging that the States' Rights Bill be reported promptly to the Senate, so that it may be considered at this session. The Senate could consider either the House-passed measure, or the companion Senate bill, which I co-sponsored with Senator McClellan.

The Judiciary Committee reported a similar bill to the Senate during the last Congress. At that time, it was not brought up on the Senate floor because some feared this action would stir up agitation for the so-called Civil Rights Bill. That unconstitutional measure has since been passed, but the States' Rights Bill is still pending in Committee.

THE JENNER BILL

Although the Judiciary Committee reported the Jenner Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the Senate in April, no action has been taken by the Senate. I am urging the Majority Leader, who is also Chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee, to bring the Jenner Bill to the floor at the earliest possible moment, in the hope that it can be enacted at this session.

The Jenner Bill would remove appellate jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in cases challenging State rules for admission to the bar.

It would also overturn several Supreme Court decisions, by making Congressional committees the final judges of whether questions asked of their witnesses are pertinent, affirming the right of States to enforce their own anti-sedition laws, and broadening the Smith Act to forbid "theoretical advocacy" of the forcible overthrow of the government as well as advocacy which is "incitement to action."

If passed, I believe the bill would have the good effect of causing the Supreme Court to practice more self-restraint in the future.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
THE LITTLE ROCK CASE

I hope that the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals will sustain the decision of District Judge Harry J. Lemley suspending integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. However, I am not at all confident that the Court will, inasmuch as none of the 7 judges are from the South. This circumstance is a dangerous deviation from the principle that local judges, familiar with local problems, should, whenever possible, have jurisdiction over legal controversies arising from the infamous 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation.

The 7 judges who will hear the appeal from Judge Lemley's order are residents of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. Even attributing full sincerity to these men, they cannot be in the best position to decide questions involving education and local law enforcement in other sections of the country.

NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING

I have contended all along that the Federal courts have no jurisdiction over problems of education. Under our Constitution, education is a subject reserved to the States, since it was never delegated to the Federal government by the States. In my opinion, every order of the Federal courts in the Little Rock case, from the original Supreme Court decision to Judge Lemley's recent order suspending integration, is unconstitutional.

However, Judge Lemley's order, in which he agreed with the Little Rock Board of Education that integration at the present time is not feasible, at least had the merit of recognizing the facts of life in the South. Judge Lemley, a native of Virginia, is a resident of Arkansas. He is in a position to understand the problems of Arkansas.

There is a great need for such a local understanding in adjudicating legal cases growing out of the segregation controversy.

JUDGE DAVIES' ORDER

The tragic events of last September, when the President unlawfully ordered Federal troops into Central High School, grew from an unwise court order by Judge Ronald Davies, a resident of North Dakota. Judge Davies, sitting temporarily as the District Judge in Little Rock, ordered the Governor of the State to withdraw the National Guard from the positions to which the Governor had assigned it, in his efforts to maintain order in Little Rock.

Subsequent events proved that this North Dakota judge did not understand the depth of feeling in Little Rock in opposition to the integration of the public high school. If a local judge had heard this case, the President might not have had the occasion to order Federal troops into the school.

DANGERS IN CENTRALIZATION

This is clearly another example of the dangers in over-centralization of the government.

The Founders of our government realized that the best government is that which is close to the people. The principle of local self-government, which permits the government to adjust itself easily to local needs, is one of our best safeguards against tyranny.

Federal interference in local school systems flies in the face of the Constitution and the principle of local self-government. It is a step toward centralized tyranny.

Sincerely,
STROM THURMOND
THE LEADING ISSUES

Recently I was asked to predict what the leading campaign issues will be in 1960. It is human nature to enjoy trying to look into the future, but events are moving so swiftly that it would be most difficult to predict accurately which issues will be deemed most important in the campaign of 1960.

An even more interesting question -- and one more practical for discussion -- is that of what the major issues should be. Many times, the issues which are most discussed in a political campaign are not the issues most worthy of discussion.

The following, quite briefly, are the issues which I think should be paramount in the national elections:

THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM

1. The American people must be vigilant against the threat of Communism at all times. The avowed goal of the Communists is the domination of the world. They are attempting to destroy our government by working from within, and they would seize upon any opportunity to destroy it by military force. We must maintain a strong military establishment, including a strong combat-ready Reserve and National Guard force. To guard against Communist penetration from within, we must maintain a sound national economy by reducing the national debt and curbing government expenditures.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

2. It is essential that we return to the principles of Constitutional government which have made this country great.

We must restore the proper balance of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal government, and between the Federal government and the State governments, with renewed emphasis on local self-government, and the rights and powers of the States.

FARM PROBLEMS

3. We should place particular emphasis on the promotion of programs that will raise the standard of living of our farm population. The average farmer realizes only 69 cents per hour for his labor and management, as compared with $2.07 per hour for the average industrial worker.

FOREIGN POLICY

4. We must devise a foreign policy that will enable us to live in peace and harmony with the other Nations of the world while maintaining our self-respect and the respect of other Nations, avoiding unnecessary entangling alliances, and cooperating within constitutional limits with other countries. We must abandon the policy of trying to buy friendship abroad through foreign aid grants. Emphasis should be on loans and development through private capital.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

5. We must strive to establish a foreign trade policy which will permit the expansion of trade without sacrificing the jobs of American workers, such as is occurring in our textile and plywood-veneer industries in South Carolina.

FREE ENTERPRISE

6. To encourage the growth of the free enterprise system, we should restrain the government from getting into business, except where the undertaking is clearly unsuitable for private enterprise, or where considerations of national security demand government participation and control.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
I have said many times that those who favor Federal control of the nation's school systems will use any excuse they can find to win public support for general Federal aid to education. General Federal aid will lead inevitably to Federal control of the schools.

Last year, the most popular excuse for Federal aid to education was that the States lacked the money needed to modernize and expand educational facilities. However, the Federal government is in a poorer financial position than any of the States. A deficit of approximately $12 billion is now expected in the current fiscal year, and the Federal debt will probably rise to about $288 billion.

The argument that the Federal government has plenty of money to spend for educational purposes is an absurd one.

This year, proponents of Federal aid to education have made the most of a new rationalization for their program. They have asserted that our educational system must be improved to meet the increased demand for scientists and technologists in the national defense effort, and that the Federal government should take the lead in effecting the necessary improvements.

The true motives of the Federal aid proponents can be unmasked by a study of the legislation presented to Congress. The legislation is based on the indefensible theory that the Federal government can exercise effective leadership with money, rather than with ideas. Instead of working for legislation which would make a direct contribution to the national defense effort, the proponents of Federal aid have proposed a wide variety of programs, some wholly unrelated to national defense and some only vaguely related to national security.

Our educational problem is a national problem, but it is one that can be solved, in the final analysis, only at the local level. Finding the solution will require new emphasis on the responsibilities of parents, local communities, and State governments. It will require constructive cooperation among parents, teachers, and community leaders.

Money is needed, of course. But we must always bear in mind that the farther a tax dollar goes from home, the less value is returned. Federal programs are more expensive than State programs, in terms of value received per tax dollar.

Federal spending will not solve our educational problems.

One of my amendments to the military appropriations bill, providing for a minimum force of 300,000 men in the Army Reserve, was approved by both Houses of Congress. The bill also provides for a National Guard of at least 400,000 men. This reserve strength in our ground forces is urgently needed to provide proper balance in our Armed Forces.

Ground forces are vital in all phases of the so-called "brush-fire," or limited, wars, and they are needed in any war, large or small, to occupy and hold land areas.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
A group of so-called liberal Senators recently served notice, on the Senate floor, that they will make a determined effort next January to change the rules of the Senate, to restrict debate. I shall be among those who will resist this effort, with all the vigor at my command.

The tradition of full discussion is one that has contributed largely to the Senate's proud distinction as the greatest deliberative body in the world. The Senate is one of the last forums on earth where men can discuss matters of vital importance without severe restrictions on debate. The right of every Senator to discuss issues fully is the great buffer which protects both the smaller and the larger States from imposing on each other.

The rules of the Senate, which permit unhurried consideration of measures which otherwise might be passed hastily, is an important part of the system of checks and balances which is the heart of our governmental system.

Those who seek to destroy the present rules of the Senate claim that a change is necessary to prevent a minority from blocking needed legislation. It is said that a handful of stubborn Senators can prevent the enactment of laws by refusing to end debate.

This claim is not valid. The present rules of the Senate provide ample means for ending debate on those occasions when debate is unduly extended. Standing Rule XXII permits limitation of debate by two-thirds of the Senate membership (64 Senators: two days after a petition has been submitted by 16 Senators. Thereafter debate is limited to one hour for each Senator.

It has been proposed that the Rule be changed to permit a simple majority to impose a gag on debate. Under this amended Rule, 49 Senators could ride rough-shod over a minority of 47.

Nothing is closer to the core of our American philosophy of government than the principle that rule by the majority must be adequately checked to safeguard the freedoms of the minority. The unbridled will of a majority powerful enough to smother all opposition inevitably leads to a tyranny under which all individual rights are smothered.

In short, the issue at stake is whether we shall preserve the right of the people to have the Senate fully discuss all sides of the issues before acting on legislation.

Preservation of this right is not a sectional issue. Every section of the country will be benefited if the Senate will maintain itself as the forum in which every Senator, regardless of the size of the State from which he comes, can talk things out before the country.

I intend to be prepared for an all-out fight in January. Any restrictive change in the Senate rules would be a serious blow to the American system of government.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
The 85th Congress, which closed Saturday, had two paradoxical sessions, economically speaking. During the first session, Congress slashed the Administration's budget by $4.5 billion, making it possible to balance the budget and show a slight surplus. For a while it appeared that we were beginning to make some progress toward reducing the huge national debt so that we could soon lessen our tax burdens.

Then came Sputnik and the recession. That was all the advocates of an all-powerful central government needed to start a spending spree which converted the hitherto balanced budget of the first session into a deficit of $2.8 billion and which will finally result in an estimated 12-billion dollar deficit for fiscal year 1959. Just prior to adjournment, it was necessary to increase the ceiling on the national debt to $288 billion in order to cover a record peace-time budget of $72 billion and more spending which will surely follow.

I think it is safe to tab this as the "spendthrift session."

I realize that some of this additional spending was put into our defense program where we must pay whatever price is necessary in order to maintain the security of our country. Sputnik demonstrated, however, not only the need in this area, but it also served as a warning that we must reduce other government spending which is not of an essential nature if we are to remain strong economically as well as militarily. Both are vital in our efforts to cope with the Communist menace. Federal aid advocates used Sputnik, however, as an excuse for winning approval of a general federal aid to education bill, although education is a field in which the Federal Government has no constitutional authority.

I am glad to report that some of the wild domestic spending schemes finally reached a legislative roadblock. They were designed to stem the recession by pouring "government money"—I prefer to call it taxpayers' money—into the sagging economy. The fallacy in these proposals was that most of the money would be spent after the recession had passed and would therefore only add to the subsequent inflationary spiral.

Foreign aid continued to be the main giveaway program of the Congress. The State Department, not satisfied with this instrument of foreign policy, then asked and received from the Congress the longest extension of the so-called reciprocal trade program in history. The department was also given additional tariff-cutting powers with which to imperil the jobs of more American workers in the textile, plywood, chemical, hardware, and many other domestic industries.

I regret very much that the Congress adjourned without passing effective and meaningful legislation to curb labor racketeering and the unwarranted pre-emption by the Supreme Court of jurisdiction rightfully belonging to the States. I worked hard for passage of a strong labor reform bill and a States' Rights bill. I hope they can be approved next year.

Perhaps the most damaging of all legislation enacted at this session was the admission of Alaska to statehood. This was an irrevocable act which paved the way for election of more Congressional representatives who will insist on greater centralization of powers in the Federal Government. In addition, it greatly enhanced the chances of the admission of Hawaii with its non-American traditions and Communist influences.

Next week I plan to review with you a summary of the constructive legislation approved during this session.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND
Last week, I devoted my Report to the People to a discussion of some of the unwise and harmful things done by the 85th Congress during the session just concluded. By way of ending this series of Reports, I shall briefly summarize this week some of the constructive work of the session.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The entire session was marked by a sober concern with our national defense position.

Congress approved a much-needed reorganization plan for the Defense Department, which should help promote efficiency and economy, while reducing waste, duplication, and inter-service rivalry.

Congress made some progress in helping the Defense Department prepare itself for the new concepts of warfare brought about by advances in rocketry, nuclear power and space exploration, but further efforts are needed. In addition, Congress recognized the necessity of maintaining strong ground forces, including Reserve and National Guard units.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

As I mentioned last week, the immediate and unfortunate reaction to the recession, on the part of many Congressmen, was an impulse to spend a great deal of money on unsound government projects. In considering the problems of the national economy, however, Congress did succeed in enacting some measures that will be helpful in sustaining business activity and improving employment activities. Note-worthy in this respect are acts to encourage small businessmen and to alleviate the critical problems of the railroad industry.

The economic problems of the farmer were considered in detail. The general farm bill finally enacted will not solve all our farm problems, but it does prevent further reductions in acreage allotments for cotton and rice farmers. This was the best bill obtainable after two earlier ones were vetoed.

Congress succeeded in removing from the tax laws some of the inequities which have had a depressing effect on the national economy.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

Although Congress failed to enact the States' Rights Bill, voting 41-40 to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee, I am hopeful that a climate of opinion has been developed which will make it possible to enact legislation along this line during the next session of Congress. During the session I got the Senate to eliminate from the housing bill a provision which would have permitted integration by infiltration in public housing. Later, the Senate ignored a proposal to commend the Supreme Court for its decisions against school and transportation segregation.

OTHER LEGISLATION

Among the constructive measures which I supported vigorously and successfully was a bill designed to minimize air collisions, resolutions to prevent the imposition of pay television on the people, and to make a thorough study of the problems of the textile industry. We also approved a number of needed revisions in the field of veterans' legislation.

This was an exceptionally energetic and active Congress. While it showed too much enthusiasm in certain directions and failed to take needed action in other fields, it did accomplish some good work.

I am appreciative of the letters I have received commenting on these weekly Reports, and I am looking forward to resuming them in January when Congress convenes again.

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND