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STATEMENT BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND (D-SC) FOR HIS WEEKLY RADIO BROADCAST OF JANUARY 24-25, 1959 (RECORDED JANUARY 22, 1959).

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

As expected, a number of so-called civil rights bills have been introduced in the Senate. There will be others during the current term of Congress. My position is well known on the subject. So-called civil rights legislation is unnecessary on a national level. The persons at whom this legislation is aimed -- we of the South -- know best whether such legislation is needed or workable. And we are perfectly capable of maintaining discipline in our own house.

One of the bills I am co-sponsoring at this time / ~~will not~~
~~be received well by persons who gamble illegally. This bill~~
would eliminate the present ^{federal} income tax exemption for gambling losses/suffered in cities or states where gambling is illegal. Winnings, whether in a location where gambling is lawful or unlawful, ~~must~~ ^{would continue to} be declared.

This bill does not infringe on the rights of states to make gambling legal, nor does it punish those persons who gamble legally. However, without attempting to legislate on the moral issue in any way, it would discontinue the inconsistency of rewarding with income tax exemptions/those violators of state gambling laws.

It was my privilege to visit South Carolina this past Monday /to speak at the ground-breaking ceremonies for a new multi-million dollar Homelite plant /at Greer. Homelite is a division

of Textron, Inc., which has many plants in South Carolina. This new plant at Greer will manufacture pumps and power equipment/and is another concrete example of the existing trend in industry to turn South/in searching for a climate healthy for production.

New industry is springing up all over South Carolina, and we should feel proud of this. There are various reasons why this is happening, perhaps the most important ones being: Our citizens' willingness to give a full day's work for a day's pay/and the sound philosophy of our state and local governments.

Tuesday, I spent the day in Columbia attending the inaugural¹⁰¹ of Governor Ernest F. Hollings. I ^{feel} am confident that Governor Hollings/and the other new state officials/will continue to provide South Carolinians with sound leadership. I was pleased to talk with many South Carolinians at the inaugural^{time} and to hear their views on the issues facing us all today.

For the benefit of listeners who wonder what a Senator does/ during the first few weeks of a Senate session, I'd like to quickly review the procedural steps/for the consideration of legislation.

First -- proposed laws (or bills) are introduced by a Senator or group of Senators.

Second -- once introduced on the Senate floor, these bills are then sent to the Committees concerned/where it is possible for a smaller group of Senators to study them. In most instances, the bills are turned over to sub-committees which report back to the committee as a whole. Frequently the sub-committees hold

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hearings or investigations prior to reporting back to the committees. This was the case with ^{our} a special sub-committee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which studied the textile industry this past fall.

Third -- the policy committee of the majority party in the Senate determines the order in which bills out of committee are considered on the Floor. All of the major committee chairmen of the Senate are on this policy committee.

Finally -- once out of committee and taken to the Senate floor for consideration, the bills may be passed by the Senate and then sent on to the House of Representatives. If the House concurs with the Senate, the bill is sent to the President for his signature.

Most of the activity in the Senate today is in committees and sub-committees. The process may seem slow and burdensome, but it is our democratic way and is our best protection against bad laws and dictatorship.

This is Strom Thurmond in Washington.

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