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institutions. There is need for detailed study of the effects of particular legal arrangements, and for basic and applied research into law. The conduct of such research will require closer connection between law and the behavioral sciences. Increases in the currently miniscule level of funding for such studies would generate important interdisciplinary work. We urge Congress to support agencies authorized to provide for research on the law, and to enact pending legislation to establish and fund a national law foundation.

2. The profession should increase its efforts to take advantage of the developing technology of electronic data processing. Possible uses for the computer range from the storage and systematic retrieval of legal materials, to the employment of simulation techniques and linear programming, to calculate the consequences of legally significant events. At the same time, the profession should seek to develop the law necessary to deal with computer technology.

JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR LAW

1. The improvement in the organization and administration of our courts and the methods of selecting our judges remains a pressing necessity, in part because of rapid increases and changes in the work of the courts. We reaffirm that necessity. We make no recommendations on these subjects because the American Bar Association and the Twenty-Seventh American Assembly, *The Courts, the Public and the Law Explosion*, have spoken specifically to them. We urge implementation of the proposals for improvement of judicial administration contained in those recommendations, except that which concerns automobile accident cases, a matter we refer to below.

2. Equal access to the legal system requires not only the availability of counselors and advocates but also public subsidization of the other expenses of litigation for those who cannot afford them. These expenses include court fees, transcripts, deposition costs, sureties bonds and similar expenses often incurred in the defense or assertion of claims. Each jurisdiction should provide for waiver or public subsidization of all such expenses for persons who are otherwise unable to utilize the legal system.

3. Automobile accident claims are of vital concern to the public, the court and the bar. We commend the American Bar Association's determination to give objective and urgent study to the problem.

4. Instruction in law and legal processes, should be a part of primary, secondary and college education. The legal profession should encourage programs of such instruction. As part of its responsibility regarding education of the public, lawyers should seek to explain court decisions, especially where unpopular, and to help the public understand that a lawyer's duty includes representation of unpopular clients.

5. Law enforcement must be provided the resources to carry out its responsibilities firmly, capably and with sensitivity. Security in our daily lives depends upon this capability. The tranquility of our cities may depend upon the ability of law enforcement to demonstrate to the community that it deals justly both with the troubles of persons and with the troubles created by persons whose lives are touched by it.

Lawyers administering justice must take responsibility for assuring not only that these procedures are fair to the individual and the community but that they appear to be fair, to the end that justice be done and be known to be done. We urge that the institutions involved in law enforcement and prosecution, many of which are unduly fragmented, should be organized and financed on a scale sufficient to enable them to perform the tasks demanded of them.

THE NEWS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today's newspapers are filled with the news of Eastern Europe. The Czechs need Western economic assistance; the Russians attacked Thomas Masaryk, the first President and national hero of Czechoslovakia; and De Gaulle began a visit to Rumania amid warm welcomes by calling for a united Europe and increased attempts to bridge the gap between East and West.

In past weeks it has become clear that Czechoslovakia is walking a fine line. The country must have more contacts with the West for the sake of its economic survival. The Soviets put pressure on the Czechs by procrastinating in providing the requested economic assistance.

Czechoslovak economists concede that the country must extricate itself from its lopsided dependence on trade with the socialist countries. However, during the first few months of this year, imports from the West dropped while imports from Eastern European nations rose more than 9 percent.

Czechoslovak officials, worried about their economic position, now welcome foreign investment in industry. Premier Cernik yesterday said that the new government is interested in the gradual removal of East-West trade barriers.

Now is the time for the United States to consider our response to these changes in Eastern Europe. I invite the attention of the Senate to the East-West trade resolution I submitted last week, and to the hearings on East-West trade scheduled to begin later this month.

I ask unanimous consent that articles concerning the events in Eastern Europe, published in the Washington Post and New York Times of May 15, be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRAGUE'S LEADERS OUTLINE REFORMS; NEW CHARTER DUE—PREMIER AND TWO DEPUTIES HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE—STRESS CITIZENS' RIGHT—ECONOMIC CHANGES DUE—WESTERN CAPITAL WELCOMED—LAW BEING DRAFTED ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(By Tad Szulc)

PRAGUE, May 14.—Premier Oldrich Cernik and two deputy premiers announced at a news conference here today a far-ranging program of political and economic reforms they also said Czechoslovakia would welcome foreign investment in industry.

In a sharp departure from practices since the Communist takeover in 1948, the Czechoslovak premier submitted to a Western style of questioning by Czechoslovak and foreign reporters.

For an hour and 20 minutes, Mr. Cernik and Deputy Premiers Ota Sik and Gustav Husak freely, and often humorously, replied to questions ranging from relations with the Soviet Union the amount of work performed by civil servants.

Revealing the latest plans in Czechoslovakia's quickening "Socialist democratic revolution," Mr. Cernik and his colleagues announced these moves:

A special commission will be named tomorrow to draft the new constitution establishing a federal state in Czechoslovakia composed of Czechs and Slovaks and guaranteeing the rights of other minorities.

Legislation is being prepared to guarantee

freedom of the press and the right of assembly.

A new electoral law will be drafted, though no date for elections has been set. Mr. Husak said that the ruling National Front was "not a political party," but that the electoral law would deal with the parties of the front—the Communists, the Socialists and the Peoples party.

A law, to be completed later this month, will regulate the rehabilitation of victims of previous Communist regimes.

The rehabilitation process has been in progress since early this year, when the present Government came to power. Mr. Cernik said today that rehabilitation was "one of the primary tasks" of the new program of the Czechoslovak Communist party.

In his opening statement, Mr. Cernik said that one of the guiding principles of the new regime was "to stress the democratic rights and freedom of citizens."

Discussing economic problems, Mr. Cernik and Mr. Sik, who is this country's leading liberal Marxist economist, announced plans for changes that contrast sharply with orthodox communism.

The economy is to be reorganized to become competitive both domestically and in Western export markets.

The reorganization calls for creation of a central policymaking economic body. But at the same time there is to be a complete decentralization of industry and management, granting full autonomy to individual state enterprises and forcing them to compete for credits and markets.

Free enterprise will be permitted in "personal services." Mr. Sik explained that individuals could provide services as private businessmen if they worked alone or with their families, though they might also employ "one or two apprentices."

Subsidiaries to noncompetitive enterprises will gradually be removed.

Mr. Sik concedes that this might cause temporary "social problems" and some unemployment, but said that the workers would be absorbed by other enterprises.

It was the announcement of Czechoslovakia's desire to cooperate economically with the West that served to emphasize the new regime's determination to break away from the Communist bloc's economic patterns.

Mr. Sik said that Czechoslovakia would accept Western capital for industrial "jointed ventures" with state enterprises, although it will be up to each enterprise to negotiate with "capitalist companies."

He said offers of this type were already coming in from France, West Germany, Italy and other Western European countries.

Discussing what he and Premier Cernik described as Czechoslovakia's desire to contribute economically to the "European continent," Mr. Sik said that one of this country's goals—but also "the hardest nut to crack"—was achievement of convertibility for Czech currency—the crown.

He said such convertibility must result from economic productivity and not from arbitrary measures.

WEIGHING MONETARY LINK

In reply to questions, Mr. Sik, said that it was premature to think of Czechoslovakia's potential ties with the European Common Market, but he conceded that this country might consider a relationship with the International Monetary Fund.

He noted that Czechoslovakia was a member of the Communist bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance—the Comecon—and that she was preparing proposals to make this organization more effective.

But Mr. Sik made it clear that Czechoslovakia would insist on her independence and the protection of her interests in economic development.

After Mr. Cernik said that Czechoslovakia would make every effort to use trade to break down the "barriers" between the east and

the west, a reporter asked him whether this country's ties with the Soviet Union and the Comecon would not be an obstacle.

Mr. Cernik replied that while Czechoslovakia respected her relations in Eastern Europe, her decision to deal with the west or anywhere else was a matter of "our sovereign right."

He and Mr. Sik confirmed that Czechoslovakia was seeking industrial development credits from the Soviet Union. But they said Moscow had set no date for a reply to this request.

The premier said that the Government had invited the Soviet Premier, Aleksel N. Kosygin, to visit Czechoslovakia and that he expected him soon. He also said the Hungarian party chief, Janos Kadar, who has emerged as a cautious supporter of Czechoslovak policy, would probably meet the Czechoslovak party chief, Alexander Dubcek, next month in Budapest.

There has been concern here that Moscow will not grant credits to Czechoslovakia because of the growing Soviet irritation with Prague's "democratic socialism." Representatives of the Comecon countries began talks on Moscow today.

The news conference was held at the Presidential residence. Mr. Cernik and his associates were as relaxed and natural as if they had been holding sessions with the press all their lives. Later, a spokesman for the Premier said that such news conferences would be held regularly.

More than 100 reporters, including American, British and Soviet correspondents, filled the large conference room along tables bearing coffee, mineral water and plates of cookies.

Mr. Cernik, wearing a gray suit, answered questions standing in front of a microphone. He accepted written questions as well as those asked from the floor. When a question touched on one of his colleague's specialties, he would turn it over to Mr. Sik or Mr. Husak.

After 80 minutes, Mr. Cernik told the reporters, "Thank you for coming."

Then he and his deputies mixed with the correspondents, shaking hands and exchanging pleasantries.

[From the Washington Post, May 15, 1968]

DE GAULLE VISITS RUMANIA, HALLS ITS INDEPENDENT POLICY

(By Donald H. Louchheim)

BUCHAREST, May 14.—President de Gaulle called on Communist Rumania today to march "side by side" with France toward a united Europe of truly independent nations.

At the start of a six-day state visit, de Gaulle indicated approval of Rumania's policy of independence from the Soviet Union, and indirectly appealed to Moscow to permit other Eastern European nations to follow the same path.

De Gaulle is the first Western chief of state to visit this country, which has been as much a maverick in the Soviet bloc as France has been in the Western alliance.

CONGRATULATES NATION

In a toast to President Nicolae Ceausescu, de Gaulle congratulated the Rumanians for refusing to bow to either ideology or outside political pressure in their quest for national independence.

He said that France and Rumania are particularly well suited to be partners in "a united political effort" to bridge "the sterile and artificial separation" between Eastern and Western Europe.

Rumania has ignored Soviet wishes on major foreign policy questions over the last year, and, in recent months, has moved into open opposition to Moscow on several issues.

In his toast, de Gaulle apparently sought to reassure Moscow that he had not come to Bucharest to exacerbate the breach between Rumania and the Soviet Union.

He said, "The fact is that Rumania is next to Russia, to which it is attached by certain

links." He credited the Soviet Union with keeping Europe from being "entirely enslaved" 25 years ago, and said that the Soviet Union's "value and power make it an essential pillar" of a reunited Continent.

But he stressed that the nations of Europe must put an end to "a situation in which many of them find themselves divided into two opposing blocs, bowing to political, economic and military direction from outside."

From the moment de Gaulle stepped out of his Caravelle jetliner at the Bucharest airport he received an unprecedented welcome from the Rumanians, who view the visit as a consecration of their effort to win international prestige.

The streets were jammed with flagwaving students and workers who were either given a special holiday or time off to participate in the welcome. At the airport de Gaulle plunged into the crowds, who seemed surprised to be suddenly shaking his hand.

TO ADDRESS LEGISLATURE

Throughout the day, spectators gathered to catch a glimpse of de Gaulle as he laid wreaths at monuments and traveled to the Opera House for a presentation of traditional Rumanian dancing.

De Gaulle is scheduled to make three major speeches here, including addresses to the Rumanian Parliament and Bucharest University.

In his brief arrival speech, de Gaulle also stressed the twin themes of European independence and unity.

Ceausescu welcomed de Gaulle by sounding many of the same nationalistic notes. The Rumanian leader said that in Rumania's view, "the nation, far from having exhausted its role in modern society, still remains an essential factor of social life."

Like de Gaulle, he expressed the hope that the two nations could strengthen political ties, but he stopped short of de Gaulle's appeal for "a combined political effort."

Ceausescu, whose shortness is accentuated by de Gaulle's height, also included a condemnation of "American aggression" in Vietnam in his luncheon toast. De Gaulle did not refer to Vietnam in his speeches and toasts today.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, May 15, 1968]

PRAGUE OBSCURES U.S. FIRM'S ROLE IN PROJECT

(By Dan Morgan)

PRAGUE, May 14.—The Czechoslovak Communist government is trying to play down the fact that a United States company is to supply technological expertise for one of the largest chemical combines ever planned for the country.

The contract for the Slovnaft Polypropylene Chemical factory in Slovakia was signed recently, but there has as yet been no official recognition that an American firm will supply several millions dollars worth of scientific and technical know-how for the project.

[A U.S. official in Washington said that under the terms of the Export Control Act, the government could not publicly identify the American company involved. It was also not clear whether the company had yet been issued the Commerce Department license required of American firms selling technical skills to East European Communist countries.]

On Monday the Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo reported that two Japanese firms, Chisso and C. Itoh, will supply machinery and technology, but there was no mention of American participation. The total cost will be 238 million Czechoslovak crowns—or about \$60 million at the foreign exchange rate.

The factory project is an example of the delicate position Czechoslovakia's new lead-

ers find themselves in as they try to pull out of their economic slump without arousing suspicions among their Communist neighbors that the country is on the road to capitalist domination.

The new Prague team is carefully trying to avoid provoking the Soviet Union, which is upset by the turn the democratization process has taken in Czechoslovakia.

However, two of the country's top leaders indicate today, that Czechoslovakia may now have to risk more capitalist contacts for the sake of its own economic survival.

One of the reasons is Soviet procrastination in providing requested economic assistance.

Premier Oldrich Cernik said at a press conference that the new government was "interested in collaboration" with Western firms, and the gradual removal of East-West trade barriers.

Cernik declined to comment directly on whether Czechoslovakia was interested in a formal commercial deal with the Common Market. But Deputy Premier Ota Sik, who conceived the Czechoslovak economic program, said that he had personally received many proposals from Western firms, which he has turned over to the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

The Soviet Union has procrastinated so far on the Prague request for quick aid in the form of a hard currency loan to revive the worsening economy.

Czechoslovak economic planners have admitted such a loan would be used in part for purchases of licenses and materials in the West.

Cernik said gloomily today that "when it is convenient for them (the Soviets) they will give us an answer."

Adding to the urgency of the situation was the release yesterday of trade figures for the first three months of the year.

They showed imports from capitalist countries off from the comparable 1967 quarter by 5 per cent and exports lower than the average quarterly figures for 1967.

Contrary to previous reports, there was no sign of any lessening of exchanges with socialist countries. Imports from that area rose more than 9 per cent.

After 20 years of mismanagement, Czechoslovak economists concede the country must extricate itself from its lopsided dependence on socialist trade.

The country's deficit with the capitalist countries is increasing. A hard currency loan is needed to refinance the debt, make needed investments in housing, highways and the chemical industry and work toward a convertible currency, a process that Sik says will take five to seven years.

Despite new Western business interest in Czechoslovakia, there has been no dramatic upturn in investment here, even though Czechoslovakia is the only socialist member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In 1951, GATT revoked most favored nation treatment for Czechoslovakia by a vote of 24 to 1, which means that it receives none of the special tariff considerations available to other members.

The Tatra automobile, one of the most desired products in Europe in the 1930s, has practically disappeared from Western markets. The Skoda auto works, however, has just completed a cooperative deal with Simmons Machine Tool Corp.

Automobile production is now under 100,000 a year, but economic planners want to boost this to 200,000.

Sik said this would mean closing down factories in other areas of production, notably in the overcapitalized steel industry. He did not say what would happen to the workers.

In other events in Czechoslovakia today, a Soviet marshal speaking at a steel works in Ostrava brought greetings from Soviet Party leader Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union would not interfere with Czechoslovakia.

PARTY TO CANVASS PUBLIC OPINION

PRAGUE, May 14.—Czechoslovakia's Communist leaders are asking readers of the official Communist Party newspaper what they think of the democratization drive, and if communism is compatible with democracy.

But the Party Central Committee's Institute of Political Science, which is taking the poll, has not announced whether it will publish the results.

Among the issues raised is: "One can speak of democracy only when voters have a chance to decide freely between two independent and equal political parties which are not dependent on each other."

Another question in the section on democracy asked is one "can only speak of socialist democracy when the Communist Party has a leading role."

The long questionnaire was printed in the paper, *Rude Pravo*, and replies were to be sent anonymously.

Dan Morgan of The Washington Post filed this report from Prague:

A top Czechoslovak official today indicated the new government is not interested in having Hungarian Party leader Janos Kadar mediate in its difficulties with the Soviet Union.

There had been reports from Budapest that Kadar would meet Czechoslovak Party leader Alexander Dubcek here soon to discuss the issue.

However, Premier Oldrich Cernik said the two would not meet before Dubcek goes to Budapest in June, and then primarily to work out a new trade agreement.

[From the Washington Post, May 15, 1968]

MOSCOW IS INCREASING PRESSURES ON PRAGUE

(By Anatole Shub)

MOSCOW, May 14.—The Soviet Union today began increasing the pressure on Czechoslovakia despite renewed assurances of loyalty from Prague. The main developments were:

A blistering attack on the late Thomas G. Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's first President, on whose grave the new President, Ludvik Svoboda, laid a ceremonial wreath last month.

A carefully phrased warning by Soviet Marshal Ivan Yakubovsky, military commander of the Warsaw Pact, that pact states—including Czechoslovakia—are expected to carry out the long-delayed joint maneuvers of their armed forces and to enact new measures for tightening the pact's high command.

The attack on Masaryk, which appeared in the newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, seemed certain to provoke a strong reaction in Prague, which is preparing to celebrate this fall the 50th anniversary of Czechoslovak independence. Masaryk was generally regarded as the George Washington and Thomas Jefferson of that independence until Stalinists forbade even the mention of his name from 1950 to 1963. He has been restored full honors in the current Czechoslovak national revival.

The Soviet attack, drawing partly on the work of a Czechoslovak Stalinist historian, charged Masaryk with subsidizing murderers and spies in Russia during and after the civil war, and accused him of "bloody crimes against the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples."

"We would not mention this now," the article declared, "if it were not for the slogan 'Back to Masaryk' that has been wittingly or unwittingly taken up by some people in fraternal Czechoslovakia. . . . Do those people who repeat this slogan today realize what disaster they are courting for their people?"

Although Masaryk died in 1935, the article blamed his successors for the loss of Czechoslovak independence through the 1938 Munich Pact. The cause, according to *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, was the Prague government's rejection of a Soviet proposal to render military assistance. The proposal involved the passage of Soviet armed forces through Poland into Czechoslovakia—an idea by no means irrelevant today. East Germany and other critics of Prague's new course have

urged that Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces be moved into Czechoslovakia to strengthen the common defense.

Yakubovsky, writing in *Pravda* on the 14th anniversary of the pact, declared that member states "have carried out, are carrying out and will carry out joint maneuvers of the united military forces." Large-scale maneuvers originally scheduled for Czechoslovak soil in April, were delayed at Prague's request. The new Czechoslovak Defense Minister said last week that only staff maneuvers, rather than troop movements, would be held but Moscow has yet to confirm this limitation.

The Warsaw Pact commander also declared that "the exposure of anti-Marxist and various kind of anti-socialist elements" had now become of decisive importance and that "supreme responsibility lies with the socialist states for the fate of the revolutionary achievements of the peoples."

Yakubovsky concluded by asserting that recent Communist summit meetings at Sofia, Dresden and Moscow had "reaffirmed the determination to strengthen in all ways the monolithic structure of our ranks." At the Dresden meeting, he said, "concrete measures for strengthening the Warsaw Pact and its military organization were unanimously decided," which would act as "guarantee" of the pact's future. The reference to unanimous decisions at Dresden last March 23 seemed strange, in view of the fact that Rumania, a pact member, was not invited there and has stated it will not honor decisions made in its absence. Czechoslovak leader Alexander Dubcek did attend, but his government is reported to have reconsidered since then his original assent to a new pact political council, with headquarters in Moscow.

Along with the Masaryk attack and Yakubovsky warning, the Soviet press today reprinted without comment new assurances of loyalty to the alliance by Dubcek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Moscow Vladimir Koucky, and the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry.

NEED TO KEEP FAITH WITH AMERICAN HERITAGE

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, America's support for the important Human Rights Conventions on Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, Freedom of Association, and Genocide would help to clarify the basic problems cluttering the road to world peace.

The American tradition—an unalterable belief in human rights—sets our great country apart from other nations which live under totalitarian rule and order.

I have for many months spoken in the Senate, asking that the Senate ratify these treaties and put a stop to the diplomatic embarrassment inflicted upon our country.

Especially during the observance of International Human Rights Year, it is imperative that we take action now to reaffirm our Constitution and end our professed righteousness.

It is quite perplexing to see the continuation of this country's failure to put its responsibility on the line and endorse these treaties which distinguish our idea of government from any and all types of tyranny.

I recall the words of President Johnson while commemorating the United Nations:

The world must finish once and for all the myth of inequality of races and peoples, with the scandal of discrimination, with the shocking violation of human rights, and the cynical violation of political rights.

Our adherence to the human rights

conventions can serve as the greatest contribution to the Nation's interests and enable us to keep faith with our heritage.

I again urge the Senate to give its advice and consent to the conventions on—Forced Labor, Political Rights of Women, Freedom of Association, and Genocide.

DEATH OF JOHN COLLIER, FORMER COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, the word of John Collier's death last week has brought to the minds of many a renewed appreciation of his unique insight and exceptional contribution to humanity in general and to the Indians of the Americas in particular. John Collier is an individual very often described in superlatives, as illustrated by the Washington Post's editorial, beginning:

John Collier is probably the best-known authority this country has produced on the subject of the American Indian.

On his 80th birthday, in 1964, Mr. Collier was named by the Secretary of the Interior to receive the Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor of that Department, in recognition of his extraordinary leadership in the field of Indian affairs. The citation opened with this paragraph:

John Collier, humanitarian, conservationist, poet, and teacher was United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1933 to 1945. He is being honored today because more than any other one person, he symbolizes the turnaround in the nation's treatment of the American Indian.

Mr. Collier was caught up in the forefront of the struggles, both in and out of Government, for the rights of Indians and other dependent peoples of the world. In 1946, in London, he served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation at the first General Assembly of the United Nations where guiding trusteeship concepts were formulated. He devoted himself to the principle of civilian administration and increased local participation in the governments of Guam and American Samoa.

In an unpublished poem written in his 70th year, John Collier wrote:

Then, it might be, from our so-transient hour
Some impulse, some strange grace to future man
Might pass; . . .

I think we can affirm that he did indeed give to today's and future man the ideas, action, and courage which stood tall and led.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "Indians Lose a Friend," published in the Washington Post, and an article entitled "John Collier, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Is Dead at 84," published in the New York Times, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, May 11, 1968]

INDIANS LOSE A FRIEND

John Collier is probably the best-known authority this country has produced on the