

his efforts to strengthen and stabilize the government.

The basic objectives of Indonesia's domestic policy are to mold the Indonesian people into a great nation, to develop the country's resources, and to improve the living conditions by giving the Indonesian people a greater share in the benefits of an expanding economy.

Indonesia's potential for economic development is great. There are large areas of land that have not yet been developed agriculturally, and the islands are rich in untapped mineral resources such as petroleum, tin, and bauxite. An 8-year plan for economic growth was launched in January 1961 as a blueprint for Indonesian development.

The United States has had an interest in Indonesia from the very outset. The United States played an important role in helping Indonesia negotiate its freedom from Dutch rule, and it has continued to encourage the development of a stable and democratic country. The American foreign aid program has helped to strengthen the Indonesian economy and to improve the living conditions of its people. The two countries have established a long record of cooperation and friendship. On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Indonesian independence, the United States takes the opportunity to express its desire to maintain close and cordial relations with Indonesia on a basis of mutual respect.

Civil Rights Resolutions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 15, 1963

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am certain the "Resolutions Adopted by the House of Bishops, Protestant Episcopal Church, Toronto, Ontario, August 12, 1963," will be of interest to Members. These important resolutions were brought to my attention by the Rev. William E. Craig, director, St. Francis Boys' Home, Salina and Ellsworth, Kans., who is sincerely concerned with the rights and needs of all minority groups.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church urges the Congress of the United States to pass such civil rights legislation as shall fairly and effectively implement both the established rights and the needs of all minority groups in education, voting rights, housing, employment opportunities, and access to places of public accommodation.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, mindful of the Church Assembly to be held in Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963, in cooperation with the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, (a) recognizes not only the right of free citizens to peaceful assemblage for the redress of grievances, but also that participation in such an assemblage is a proper expression of Christian witness and obedience; (b) welcomes the responsible discipleship which impels many of our bishops, clergy, and laity to take part in such

an assemblage and supports them fully; (c) prays that through such peaceful assemblage citizens of all races may bring before the Government for appropriate and competent action the critical and agonizing problems posed to our Nation by racial discrimination in employment, in access to places of public accommodation, in political rights, in education, and housing.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church commends to all people the Presiding Bishop's letter dated Whitsunday 1963, as appropriate and helpful in the present racial crisis; and that we support the Presiding Bishop in this wise and timely expression of Christian leadership.

Call to Political Duty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENDEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 15, 1963

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Mr. Speaker, in his keynote speech to the workshop meeting of the Republican Citizens Committee not long ago Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called strongly upon "political amateurs" to participate in politics. This call is well worth remembering and pondering for the vast majority of citizens who find it so much easier to sit back and do nothing and then complain because they are not governed as they would like to be. History plainly indicates that democracies remain strong only so long as their citizens remain actively interested in their governments.

Therefore, I call the attention of every citizen to former President Eisenhower's remarks in the article from the Saturday Evening Post of August 10, 1963, which follows below:

A CALL TO POLITICAL DUTY

After an illustrious career in public service, no one would criticize Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower if he decided to take it easy in his retirement. But the former President seems to be going stronger than ever. Recently he has shown a zest for close political combat unlike anything that he showed during his "active" career.

Not long ago a group of distinguished Republicans from all sections of the country gathered at Hershey, Pa., for a workshop meeting of the Republican Citizens Committee. General Eisenhower delivered the keynote speech.

He let the New Frontier have it. Duty "requires that we call the roll, clear and loud on the opposition's record," he said. "the sorry record that stands naked to behold, when the cunningly manipulated veneer of imagery is peeled off. * * * For the sake of its future, the American electorate * * * should become fully aware of the political connivance that is a way of political life for those who avidly seek power at any cost—and having won it, reach out for more and more."

The main thrust of General Eisenhower's speech was a call for massive participation by Republican-oriented citizens in the campaign of 1964. "I hope this town meeting is the forerunner of many, many more across the country by different citizens' groups, all of which make their contribution toward the growth of Republicanism," he said. "Political amateurs," he added, "bring verse, sparkle and fresh ideas which perk up a

political party the way a well-advertised medicine does tired blood. Many of today's finest public officials and party organization leaders were yesterday's 'political amateurs.'"

The general speaks from experience. "Dedicated nonprofessionals," he said, "were to a considerable extent responsible for my decision in 1952 to enter the political arena."

We heartily endorse General Eisenhower's call for massive Republican citizen participation in the coming campaign. The so-called amateurs can give the party something that the tired party pros seem unable to supply—a renewed energy and a hefty injection of idealism. Perhaps the "amateurs" will even uncover a Republican candidate who will give Jack Kennedy a run for his money in 1964.

Trotters Shoals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 15, 1963

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the textile industry is the leading industry in the Carolinas and Georgia. This great industry, the very backbone of our economy, must never become dependent upon the Federal Government for its power. Another Federal Government dam at Trotter Shoals on the Savannah River would give the Federal Government a complete monopoly over that great river. If the Federal Government controls power and water, it will control people and their employment.

The following editorial is from the August 3, 1963 issue of Southern Textile News:

PRIVATE VERSUS SOCIALIZED POWER

With the textile industry's vital interest in taxes and electrical power, close watch should be kept on proposals for Uncle Sam to construct the Trotter Shoals Dam on the Savannah River in South Carolina rather than for private enterprise. This is not of interest just to South Carolinians, but has far-sweeping interests to all taxpayers.

The pseudoliberals, whatever party label they wear, like to call themselves "The party with a heart," or "The party of the people." This infers that conservatives are heartless and unconcerned with people. But close examination of the doctrine and programs of the liberals often discloses that, either their heart is blind or they are more interested in power than people. This is illustrated in the Trotter Shoals project.

As a matter of heart, the liberals argue that all of the natural resources of the Nation "belong to all the people." This is the argument they use to justify Federal construction of hydroelectric dams, notwithstanding the fact that Federal electricity is sold at cutrate prices to only a favored few of the people. Specifically, this is the argument behind Interior Secretary Udall's demand that Uncle Sam, rather than private enterprise, construct the \$78.7 million Trotter Shoals Dam, a project which would remove 22,000 acres of land from State and local tax rolls.

Would Federal construction of this dam help "all the people?" Here is what is in store for this area (and other areas in time) if the Government does not build the dam:

1. The Mead Corp. will employ 1,400 workers in the construction of a \$40 million plant at the site which will create 650 per-

manent jobs. The plant will purchase \$9 million worth of pulpwood a year which will create another 1,850 jobs. The plant will pay \$3.8 million a year in local, State and Federal taxes (not counting the taxes which the new workers will pay.)

2. Duke Power Co. will employ 1,000 workers in the construction of an electric steamplant at the site which will create 135 permanent jobs. The steamplant (which will generate 24 times as much electricity as the Federal dam) will purchase \$25 million worth of coal a year which will create more new jobs in the mining industry. The investor-owned steamplant will pay \$13 million a year in local, State, and Federal taxes.

As a matter of "heart," which would do more for the most people, the Federal Government or private enterprise?

Is President Kennedy Afraid To Trust the American People?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 14, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, why does President Kennedy refuse to trust the American people? Why does he enter into secret negotiations with Khrushchev? What has he promised Khrushchev? Who is calling the shots, our President or the Soviet dictator?

It is time the American people know just what President Kennedy has in mind for them and what kind of country he intends to leave for our children. The reports of secret agreements reached with Khrushchev should fill us with fearful foreboding.

It seems to me Congress should demand a full explanation to the questions raised in the following article from the Washington World of August 19, written by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott.

Even Averell Harriman, famous for his negotiations with the Russians, says our goals and theirs are absolutely irreconcilable. Therefore, any agreements acceptable to Khrushchev must be against the best interest of the United States.

The article follows:

KENNEDY AND KHRUSHCHEV MUCH CLOSER ON AGREEMENT THAN STATEMENTS INDICATE

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev are much closer to a step-by-step agreement on a nonaggression pact between the West and the Soviet block than their public statements indicate.

In fact, they already have reached an understanding in their exchange of letters on a plan for a piecemeal approach to cope with the opposition of West Germany and France.

SCHEDULE OF TALKS

Under this Kennedy-Khrushchev strategy, the following "escalator procedure" will be pursued in the "second round" of negotiations underway in Moscow:

Exchange of military missions between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, the Iron Curtain military alliance.

Resumption of discussions on the security of West Berlin and its access routes.

A joint declaration to be signed by the

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