SAFEGUARDING BENEFITS OF INCOMPETENT VETERANS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6319) to amend chapter 55 of title 38 United States Code, to establish safeguards relative to the accumulation and final disposition of certain benefits in the case of incompetent veterans.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 446, S. 716.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill shall be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 716) to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). Let the Chair announce that, pursuant to the agreement which previously has been entered into, during the further consideration of Senate bill 716, the time is subject to the limitation which has been ordered.

MR. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, is the Senate still proceeding in the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President——

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the agreement which has been entered, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. KEFAUVER) be permitted to speak at this time for 7 minutes, as if in the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

EUGENE MEYER

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I should like to have the privilege of joining several of my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the Washington Post Co.

Mr. Meyer, as publisher of one of the better newspapers in the United States, believed that truth was a most effective instrument in the improvement of the Senate. Under his guidance, the Washington Post has unswerving and resolute adherence to the Nation as a newspaper of reputation. His whole career will serve as an inspiration to all of us in government, as well as to the newspaper profession and, indeed, to life who cherish Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

BRINKMANSHIP IN STEEL

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the July 17 issue of The Commonweal has a perceptive editorial entitled "Brinkmanship in Steel." Commonweal, which is edited and published by Catholic laymen, is one of the most respected of American periodicals, and its editorship is notable for the thoroughness with which it scrutinizes the controversy in question. It is my belief that the editorial very helpful summing up the situation in between the steel industry and the union, I particularly wish to read the concluding paragraph:

"If "hanging the line" on prices and wages is the way by which newspapers and magazines will cooperate by forcing their competitors into a fixed position, let us be clear: the American public will know the importance of that situation in both the short run and the long run.

For weeks it has been obvious that management would prefer the status quo, as opposed to any increase in wages or fringe benefits. Steel such as Bethlehem Steel's competitive position in steel imports and alternative domestic steel products, and it would mean that both management and the public could understand.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the body of the Record, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

BRINKMANSHIP IN STEEL

President Eisenhower does not consider the present labor situation in the steel industry a "national emergency" in the Taft-Hartley meaning of that phrase, but he is obviously concerned with the effect a strike could have on the national economy and the common good. The industrial situation officials, including Vice President Nixon and Secretary of Labor, have been active behind the scenes to find a solution acceptable to both sides, even though the Federal Government has not officially intervened in the dispute. And the negotiations continue, not only as a result of the original deadline only as a result of the President's exhortation that both sides "continue to interrupt the production of steel until all terms and conditions of a new contract are agreed upon."

We share the President's concern. Indeed, we are quite sure that the present labor climate is such that a strike could have a very serious effect on the national economy and the common good. It is not unusual that labor and management have not yet made up their minds about the outcome of this situation.

Significantly, sharp criticism of management's conduct of the current negotiations was recently expressed by Iron Age, an influential magazine which reflects the views of part of the steel industry itself. This year, said Iron Age, the major steel companies are "trying to make up their minds whether to withdraw concessions previously won by the union" and are likely to be "labor troubles galore" in the months and years immediately ahead.

The union says wages and benefits can be increased out of current high profits without any increases in wages or fringe benefits; in addition, it wants the union to accept the status quo without any changes. Management wants the union to accept the status quo without any increases in wages or fringe benefits; in addition, it wants the union to accept the status quo without any changes.

The union says the present labor situation in the steel industry is not serious and that the public would not be able to understand what the real situation is. This is the plus side that would make a strike acceptable to the public.

The President's exhortation that both sides "continue to interrupt the production of steel until all terms and conditions of a new contract are agreed upon."

THE STEEL STRIKE DEADLOCK

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, it is probable that the most serious economic problem facing our Nation today is the steel strike deadlock.

Negotiations, mediation, and fact-finding are in the public's eye. The President called in many of the country's leaders to place "labor and management, each argues that the other is wrong."

In the midst of this impasse, the public interest founders and the consumer wonders.

When the smoke has cleared away, will John Q. Public's pocketbook feel another whack?

Will the prices of newspapers and other products rise? Will the prices of newspapers, books, and other products rise?

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