

### WASHINGTON REPORT

by Congressman James T. Broyhill  
**IMMIGRATION**

There have been heavy pressures to change the nation's immigration laws for the past decade. For the last five years, the White House has urged that these laws be rewritten to discard the national quota system which Congress first enacted in 1924. Last week, the long-awaited debate on what our immigration policy should be, took place in the House of Representatives.

Any country's national self interest determines its immigration policy. Many countries today severely limit admission and some permit no immigration at all. Australia allows only members of the white race to enter. Liberia excludes all persons who are not members of the Negro race. Jordan and Morocco permit only Arabic people to immigrate. Israel accepts only members of the Jewish faith. Switzerland and Japan forbid all immigration and the Soviet Union accepts no immigrants except under special circumstances.

In the United States, immigration has played a major part in the development of the country. Throughout the last century, this country welcomed and encouraged peoples to come here from all over the

world. Great tracts of land to be developed and a growing industrial economy provided room and opportunity for all. However, by the early part of the twentieth century, great changes had occurred. The American frontier had been conquered in the West. Vast numbers of immigrants were arriving each month. Bewildered by our customs, our language, and our institutions, these people gravitated to ghettos in our large cities where they could speak their own language and cling to old and familiar customs. A vast array of social problems festered in the ghettos. Unemployment and grinding poverty were rampant and it became imperative that our national policy be changed.

The change was made in 1924 when a yearly quota was imposed limiting the number of immigrants who could enter the country. The quota was divided into sub-quotas for each country of the world. This law also barred persons who would eventually be found ineligible for citizenship. Its formula favored immigration from certain countries on the premise that some countries and areas are far closer to the United States in culture, customs, standards of living, respect for law and experience with self-government.

As the years have passed, new situations have aroused increasing criticism of the immigration laws. Both residents Kennedy and Johnson have urged the Congress to change the law to admit aliens on the basis of skills rather than on the basis of their country of origin. This is a persuasive idea, but close study of the actual legislation disclosed some serious flaws. As it was first offered, the bill would have increased the number of immigrants by several hundred thousand each year and would surely contribute to the serious problems we already have — unemployment, welfare, housing and education. The original bill would have removed present restrictions against the admission of the insane. As it would also have legalized the status of ship-jumpers. It would have handed over Congressional powers over immigration matters to the President who would have decided who and how many immigrants could enter. This bill, I am glad to say, was completely rewritten by the House Judiciary Committee and a much more specific and tighter version was presented to the House.

I feel that the bill, as it was finally offered, takes an important step toward what our immigration policy ought to be. It is written to promote reunification of families, it protects the country from pressures of population surplus, and it encourages the cultural and technological growth of the country. It establishes a ceiling of 170,000 immigrants each year. Even with all these improvements, however, it leaves a glaring hole in the law. The 170,000 would be drawn only from the Eastern Hemisphere — Europe and Asia. No limit was placed on immigration from the other countries of North and South America.

Throughout Latin America, the population growth is twice that in the United States. Immense population pressures

## Race At N. Wilkesboro 250" NASCAR Grand National

### SENATOR ERVIN SAYS

WASHINGTON — The Senate got a warning about higher military costs and potential military equipment shortages during consideration of the defense appropriation bill last week. The warning came when Senator Stennis, floor manager of the \$46.8 billion defense money bill, said that amounts appropriated now would have to be supplemented in January 1966 to meet "the mounting tempo of our operations" around the world. Defense appropriations earlier this year were thought to be leveling off, but some Senators studying the Vietnam situation have estimated that the defense budget will rise by \$7 to \$10 billion early next year.

Advocating a realistic approach to military needs and costs, Senator Stennis said that unless the military situation changes rapidly that "sooner or later we are going to have to provide the funds to replace equipment and material diverted to Vietnam, to reconstitute our strategic reserve, to supply existing shortages of equipment and weapons, and to forestall even more serious problems are not critical now, they could become so if neglected.

Repeal of the right-to-work section of the Taft-Hartley Act, which passed the House on July 28, is listed as a priority measure for Senate action before adjournment. The controversial measure

would probably touch off a long discussion on the most basic principles of human rights.

I have strong feelings about the repeal of this section of the Taft-Hartley Act. If it comes to the Senate Floor at this session, I intend to discuss the right-to-work principles at length. I would do so in the hope that the majority of the Senate would reach the sound conclusion that the repeal of Section 14(b) would interfere with one of the most basic freedoms of the American people. As a matter of principle, I do not believe that any man should be compelled to join or support any organization of any kind for the privilege of eating his own bread gained by the toil of his own hands.

Foreign aid got another one year extension with the Senate-House approval of the \$3.3 billion authorization bill for the program. The subject has been a Senate controversy since March with action yet to be taken on the appropriation bill to provide funds for the extension of the program. The program in its present form is not satisfactory to the United States or the recipient nations. Both its merits and its costs are constantly debated and challenged. I think foreign aid continues to be a most expensive means for achieving limited results. For this and many other policy reasons, I voted against the authorization of the program.

#### BETTER MAKE SURE

The surly old miser fell ill, and in a panic sent for the local clergyman, although he had never done anything to help the parish.

"If I leave \$50,000 to the church," he croaked, "will my salvation be assured?"

"I wouldn't be certain," replied the clergyman, "but it's worth trying!"

#### GOING BUSTED

Wage slave: "Could you give me a raise, Sir? There are three companies after me."

Boss: "What three?"

Wage slave: "Light, water, and telephone."

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C. — Activities for the "Wilkes 250" NASCAR Grand National stock car race-- which is scheduled Sunday, October 3 at North Wilkesboro Speedway -- have been expanded to include two days of qualifying trials.

The trials will be held on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1-2, and will include a 20-lap qualifying race on Saturday. Previously, the event has been preceded by a one-day session of time trials on Saturday.

Speedway president Enoch Staley said the first 10 starting positions will be determined in Friday's trials from 2 to 4:30 P. M. The track will be open for practice from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Friday.

The remaining starting positions will be decided Saturday. On that day, the track will be open for practice from 10 A. M. to noon. Time trials from 1 to 3:30 P. M. will determine 11th through 20th positions. The 20-lap race, at 4 P. M., will decide the rest of the starting order.

From 35 to 40 cars are expected to start the 400-lap race at 2 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 3, on the five-eighths of a mile banked asphalt track-- scene of NASCAR's fastest 250-mile races.

Home town favorite Junior Johnson, a Ford driver, set both of the track speed records last April at the fifth annual 250-mile Gwyn Staley Memorial. The marks are a qualifying speed of 101.033 miles per hour and a 250-mile average of 95.047 miles per hour.

The defending champion in the "Wilkes 250" is Marvin Panich of Daytona Beach, Fla., who drives a Ford maintained by Glenn Wood of Stuart Va.

#### ONE TOO MANY

Angry wife -- Why did you get drunk in the first place, Wobbly husband -- it was not the first place, Honey. It was the last place.

#### ON MEDICARE

The Senate and House have approved a historic program of protection medical costs for 12,000,000 older Americans. The program includes the boosting of Social Security checks.

### Social Security News

I received a letter from an estranged wife of a wage earner now drawing old-age insurance benefits. "I'm still his legal wife," she wrote, and asked if she were entitled to benefits now that she had attained age 65.

I wrote this lady to come in and file her claim immediately for it is not necessary for the husband and wife to be living together in order for the wife to receive benefits.

Here are the requirements for entitlement to wife's benefits:

... be the wife of a wage earner entitled to an old-age insurance or disability insurance benefit

... have attained age 62-- or have in her care a child entitled to benefits on the earnings record of her husband

... not be entitled to an old-age survivors or disability insurance benefit which equals or exceeds one-half of the primary insurance amount of her husband.

... file an application for benefits.

Wives' benefits are paid at age 62 if reduced benefits are elected. This is a decision the wife must make herself. Social Security employees will discuss the effect of filing early and at age 65-- out they won't make a recommendation. Various factors, such as the length of time you live, etc., determine whether "early benefits" or a reduced rate are beneficial in your case.

Of course, this provision holds true for widows as well as wives. At the death of a wage earner, the surviving widow -- regardless of whether she is living with the husband or not -- may be entitled to monthly benefits. The widow's benefit is payable at age 62 without reduction -- and mother's benefits are paid to the widow even though she is not 62 if she has "in her care" a child of the deceased wage earner who is entitled to benefits.

Women should learn their rights as a wife or widow under the Social Security program. Send for free Booklet 35.

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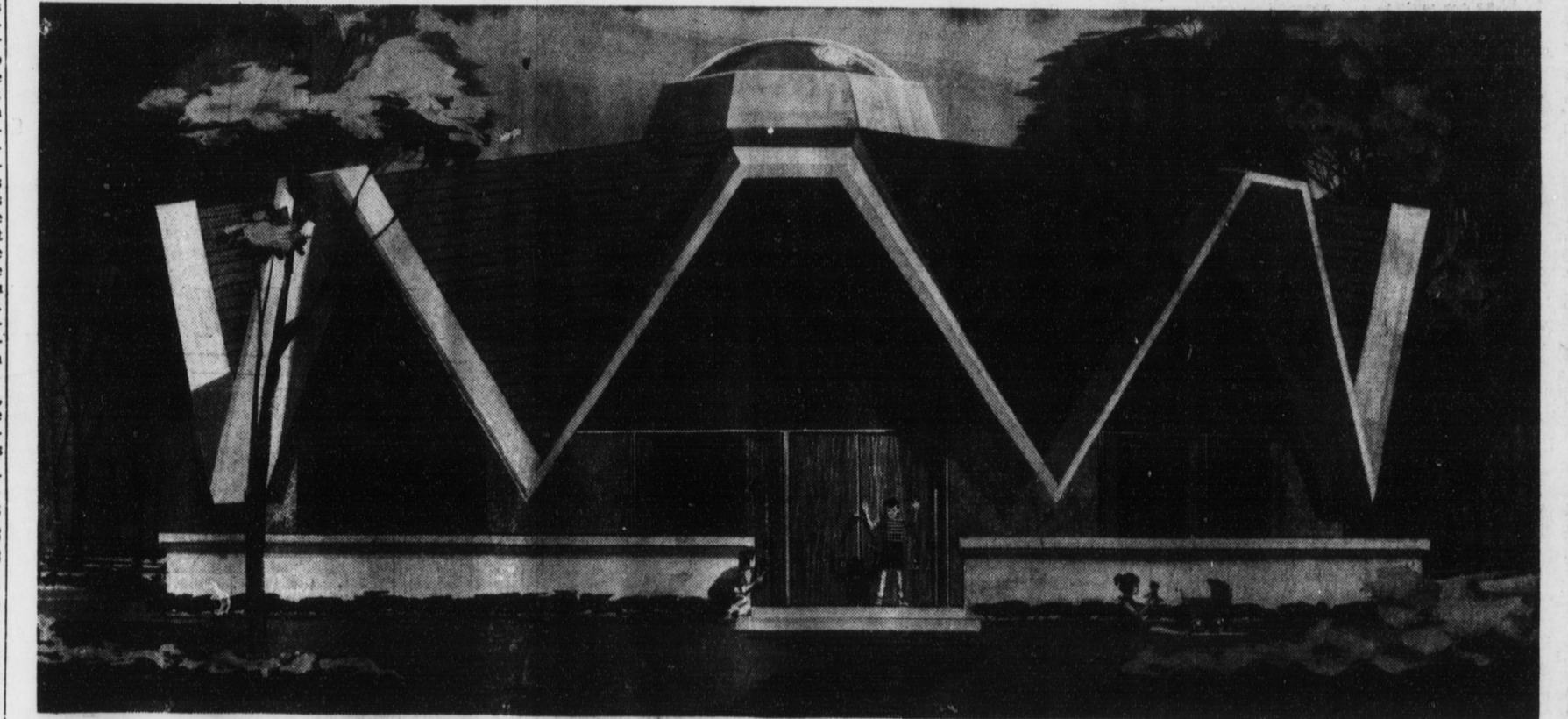
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