

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the majority leader a question. Certainly no one on this side of the aisle wants to deprive those who feel differently on the subject from having ample opportunity to discuss the matter, but would it not be well, beginning next week, to have the sessions run later into the evening, so that more Senators who are opposed to the motion may have an opportunity to present their case prior to the time any cloture petition might be filed?

Mr. LUCAS. I will say to the able Senator from California that my previous statement more or less stands in respect to what I think should be done. I believe that the sessions should last a little longer.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to my good friend from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to express to the Senator from California my appreciation for his solicitude in seeing that those of us who wish to be heard on this subject have an opportunity to do so. If the majority leader will permit, I wish to state that, without regard to the validity of the word "phony" which is being passed back and forth from this side of the aisle to the other, I think the debate has not reached any stage of filibuster, and will not until every Senator has had an opportunity to be heard on this question.

I hope Senators on both sides will give every Senator who desires to do so a chance to be heard, because it appears that, if some Senators are able to work their will, this might be the last occasion when these historic walls shall have seen free, untrammeled, unrestricted debate after the Senate of the United States has been in existence for 160 years.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois if it is not a fact that, even though cloture against his motion to take up might be found to apply, either by decision of the Chair or action by the Senate, that that in itself would not cut off discussion, but it would merely move us into the parliamentary situation whereby the merits of Senate Resolution 15 could be discussed on the resolution itself?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, does the Senator from California mean to infer that those of us who are opposing the resolution have not discussed the merits of the question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Will the Senator from Illinois yield to me to answer that question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have not charged that the able Senators, for whom I have a very high regard, have not consistently stayed right on the subject. They have not discussed any extraneous matters during the period of time I have been in the Chamber. I should like to say, and I think the Senator will agree, that I have been in the Chamber practically all the time the discussion has been proceeding.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will bear testimony to that. I think the Senator from California is the only Senator present who has been on the floor as much as has the Senator from Georgia, who has been present constantly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to say to the able Senator from Georgia that a filibuster does not necessarily mean that extraneous matters are being discussed. I think that a filibuster could also be defined as an announced effort of preventing the Senate of the United States from getting itself into a parliamentary position where it could even vote on the resolution itself, and I am merely pointing out that the able Senator would not be deprived of any of his freedom of debate if he and his associates would permit the Senate of the United States to function as a legislative body and amend its own rules.

Mr. RUSSELL. Some of us are still old-fashioned, and we speak a little more easily and with less restraint when we are speaking outside the shadow of cloture or gag rule that is always hanging over us after a measure has been laid down, thereby bringing it within the provisions of rule XXII, by making it the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Michael J. Galvin, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Earl James McGrath, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of Education.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Public Health Service will be confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, March 7, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 21), 1949:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

William R. Hart, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa, vice Maurice F. Donegan, term expired.

John C. Pickett, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the district of Wyoming, vice Carl L. Sackett, retired.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 21), 1949:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Michael J. Galvin to be Under Secretary of Labor.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Earl James McGrath to be Commissioner of Education.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR CORPS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Charles U. Culmer to be surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance.

Lewis H. Hoyle to be surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance.

Willie G. Simpson to be senior assistant surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance.

Howard M. Kline to be scientist (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance.

Lawrence Kilham to be surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance.

Gerald R. Clark to be senior assistant surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance.

John D. Faulkner to be sanitary engineer (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1949

(Legislative day of Monday, February 21, 1949)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. R. Orman Roberts, D. D., minister, Temple Methodist Church, San Francisco, Calif., offered the following prayer:

Remembering, O God, that gratitude is the parent of all virtues, we pause today on the threshold of this new week to give thanks to Thee for life itself and for every blessing that, out of Thy great heart of love, Thou hast bestowed upon us; praying especially that such intangibles as quietness of spirit, singleness of purpose, exaltation of righteousness, devotion to justice, rejoicing in hope, and the pursuance of peace shall be ours, now and in the life to come. In the name and spirit of our blessed Master, we pray. Amen.

DEATH OF SENATOR BROUGHTON, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, it becomes my sad and painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, Hon. JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON, which occurred Sunday morning, March 6, at 8:45 o'clock, as the result of a heart attack.

This is the second time within my brief service in the Senate that I have had to announce the death of my colleague from North Carolina. The first instance was the death of Senator Josiah William Bailey, which occurred on December 15,

1946, and today the announcement of the death of Senator BROUGHTON, after he had served in the Senate the brief period from December 31, 1948, until his death yesterday, being only 2 months and 6 days.

Short as was the tenure of service of Senator BROUGHTON, it was long enough for the Senate to make some appraisal of the man, and to realize that if he had lived he would have achieved great distinction in this body, even as he served with high devotion and pure patriotism the people of his Commonwealth and of the Nation. Already he was taking high rank in the Senate because of his gentlemanly bearing, his attention to his duties on the committees where he served, and in the Senate, which he attended with regularity, as well as in the social contacts with the membership of this body, each of whom he esteemed most highly.

When Senator BROUGHTON came to the Senate as the elected representative from North Carolina, he was no stranger to this membership, having served as Governor of North Carolina at the same time that 16 other Members of this body had served as governors of their respective States. All of them entertained high admiration for him and were acquainted with his character, ability, and high public service.

JOSEPH-MELVILLE BROUGHTON was born in Raleigh, N. C., on November 17, 1888, and therefore was just a little over 60 years of age. He was educated in the common schools of North Carolina, graduated from Wake Forest College, where he studied law, and later studied law at Harvard University, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1914. He immediately entered upon the practice of law, achieved great distinction in his chosen profession, and soon obtained a lucrative practice.

Senator BROUGHTON was interested in public affairs throughout his entire career. He was elected to the State senate from Wake County in 1926, and was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1940, and served from January 1941 to January 1945. He made a notable record, sustaining the best traditions of service established through the long line of distinguished men who filled that high position in North Carolina.

Senator BROUGHTON was unanimously endorsed by the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina for nominee for Vice President in 1944, and his name was presented at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, where he received the solid support of his own State, and votes from many other States.

In 1948, in a hotly contested primary in North Carolina, he was chosen as the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, and was elected in the general election in November 1948, by a majority of over 300,000, following which he began his service in the Senate on December 31, 1948.

Senator BROUGHTON is survived by his gracious and charming wife, three sons, and one daughter, who have the deep and abiding sympathy of his host of friends in this hour of travail and sorrow.

Senator BROUGHTON was a comparatively young man, and yet he had lived

long enough before the "silver cord was loosed or the golden bowl was broken" to have established a reputation for ability, character, and integrity, together with patriotic devotion to duty, which characterized his whole private life and public career. He had won the confidence, esteem, and affection of the people of North Carolina to a remarkable degree, and his passing will be mourned by all the people of the State, as well as his many acquaintances and friends throughout the Nation.

On another occasion, and at a more appropriate time, I shall take advantage of the opportunity to pay tribute to his memory and to set forth somewhat in detail the elements of his greatness and the extent of his service.

I would not close this brief tribute without recalling that he was a man of great faith and of high Christian virtues. All his life he had been intensely active in church affairs, and was a leading layman in the great Baptist denomination of North Carolina, and also one of the most outstanding Sunday school teachers in the Nation. In Raleigh, his home city, he taught a large men's Bible class for many years, including the period while he served as Governor, and when he came to Washington in January, he began the teaching of another men's Bible class at the First Baptist Church in Washington, and was continuing this almost lifelong service to his fellow man. The last thing he did Saturday night before retiring was to prepare his Sunday school lesson for his Sunday school class at 10 o'clock the following morning, but death intervened and the lesson prepared remains undelivered, except as he speaks to the members of his class and his friends and the Nation through his exalted example of high purposes and holy living.

Today in the United States Senate, of which he had been an honored Member for only a brief time, he had expected to deliver his maiden speech in discussion of the proposition now pending before the Senate, upon which he had very deep convictions, and he would have spoken with great effectiveness out of the wealth of his experience and the wisdom of his counsel.

Mr. President, we can ill afford to lose a man of the type and character of Senator BROUGHTON from public service. These days call for high thinking, noble action, and unselfish dedication to the ideals of the Republic, and a spiritual faith which shall always be a source of strength and power in every crisis. It is well to remember that there has never been a night dark enough to put out the stars, and amid all the confusion, strife and chaos extant in the earth, and likewise amid the sadnesses of sickness and death, this is still "My Father's world," but there is appointed a time for man to die. There is something majestic about death. Its very universality makes it a dreaded visitor in the homes of kings and subjects, presidents and citizens, rich and poor, white and colored, around the whole world. It levels all rank and makes a common denominator of all men. Sickness and death are not the tragedies of life; they are only the sadnesses. The age-old question pro-

pounded in the Book of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again?", is affirmatively answered by the faith of men in immortality, and all nature shares that faith as it expresses the beautiful resurrection each springtime from the death of winter.

Tomorrow, in his home city of Raleigh, N. C., we shall commit the body of Senator BROUGHTON to the earth in his loved Carolina, even as his spirit has already ascended the heights of immortality. May God rest his memory, and bestow His kindest benedictions upon his beloved family.

Mr. President, I offer the resolution, which I send to the desk, and which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 80) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I know that I speak the sentiments of each and every Member on this side of the aisle, and I am sure of the entire membership of the United States Senate, when I say that we are assembled today in sorrow because of the passing of one of our colleagues. In these circumstances certainly we know no party lines.

News of the passing of the junior Senator from North Carolina, Mr. BROUGHTON, is a painful shock to all of us.

It was not my privilege to have a long association with him, but during the little more than 2 months he was a Member of this body I got to know him quite well and I came quickly to respect his sincerity and his high purpose. He was almost immediately accorded the respect and the admiration of his colleagues in the Senate, because of his kind understanding and tolerant manner. I am sure that we all looked forward to much aid from him in solving the many great problems that come to the Senate for determination.

As has been so ably stated already by his colleague, the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the junior Senator from North Carolina had an illustrious career of service to his State and to his Nation—as educator, State legislator, governor, and finally as a United States Senator.

Mr. President, I personally join in the expressions of profound regret over his passing, which are shared by Senators on this side of the aisle, and indeed by the entire Senate. We extend to his immediate family our sincere sympathies and condolences.

North Carolina has lost one of its leaders, and we of the Senate have lost an able colleague, who advocated honorably and courageously the course of government for which he stood.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, every Member of the Senate has been shocked and saddened by the sudden and untimely death of the junior Senator from North Carolina, J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON. His death comes as a severe blow to all of us who knew him, and it comes as a particularly severe blow to the Senator from Illinois, because, Mr. President, I had the opportunity of knowing this distinguished man since 1940, when I first met him at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and had the pleasure of appearing with him on the Chicago University round table program for a discussion of important issues of the day.

In the short time he spent in these halls, he impressed every Senator with the force of his personality, the keenness of his mind, and his genuine friendliness toward his fellow men. He was at the threshold of a most illustrious career in the Senate. If he had been spared, he would have taken rank among the distinguished leaders of this body.

I can personally testify as to his indefatigable work as a member of the committees to which he was assigned, because of my personal contact with him in respect to several bills which he was handling as chairman of a subcommittee.

He had already achieved a brilliant career as a lawyer and as a statesman in North Carolina. He won recognition in political circles when he served as a member of the State senate there from 1927 to 1929. In 1936 he was the temporary chairman and keynoter of the Democratic State convention. He was elevated to the governorship in 1941 and served through 1945.

He was a champion of southern economic improvement and served at one time as chairman of the National Planning Association's committee of the South. He took an active part in the work of this committee, and he had great dreams for the future development of his native region.

In 1944, while he was still serving as Governor of North Carolina, his fellow Democrats supported him for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. He was a vigorous campaigner in the national elections in 1944 and 1948, and was a warm friend of the late President Roosevelt and of President Truman.

He regarded a place in the United States Senate as one of the highest attainments in American life, and he took his seat in this Chamber last December 31 with a serious determination to serve the American people with all his energies and abilities.

His determination to fulfill his duties wholeheartedly may have been one of the contributing causes of his death. Although he had been in poor health for some weeks, he continued to appear for the sessions of the Senate and he presided over our deliberations as recently as last Friday.

We feel deep regret and sorrow that he was taken from us after so brief a period in the Senate. But we also feel deep pride in having known such a fine man as a colleague and a friend, even for a little time.

I know I speak for all Senators who will not have an opportunity today to express their sentiments when I say that we send to his loving wife and family our deepest sympathy in their hour of trouble and bereavement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who served with Senator BROUGHTON for 4 years as a fellow governor, and for several years as a member of the executive committee of the governors' conference, I rise to pay my brief tribute to him today.

During that period of time we became close friends. I respected his judgment, I respected his word, I respected his method and common-sense manner of arriving at his conclusions. As a result of that friendship and mutual understanding I believe we were able to settle several problems which concerned out respective States more easily, more amicably, and with better results for both States in the long run.

He was the first southerner to speak at Gettysburg on Memorial Day from the spot where Lincoln delivered his famous address. He was there, as were we all, as the guests of the then Governor of Pennsylvania, now a Senator from that State [Mr. MARTIN]. At that time Governor BROUGHTON made a very moving address. I remember it, and I am proud of having been present on that historic occasion, where, as a northerner, I was also invited to speak.

Senator BROUGHTON was a man of great sense of humor. He was an imitable story teller, and a fine comrade. Whenever he saw me he always said that he started his political career in Massachusetts. He came to Massachusetts to attend the Harvard Law School in 1912. It was the year of the campaign in which President Wilson was a candidate. MEL BROUGHTON at that time made a few speeches in Massachusetts. He attended the victory parade, and in his elation that night he sent a telegram to his father saying, "We carried Massachusetts for President Wilson." He always referred to that incident whenever he met me.

Mr. President, this body has lost a man with whom all Senators would ultimately have become friends. His State has lost a man whose judgment and whose common sense in the affairs of public life it always valued. The fact that he had been Governor of his State, and subsequently, until his death, Senator, is evidence of the confidence in which his people held him. The country will miss his unfailing judgment on many of the most difficult questions which will come before the Senate for decision.

Mr. President, I extend my sympathy to his widow and to his fine boys and to his daughter. All of us are shocked at his sudden, sad, and unexpected death.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay my brief tribute to the memory of Senator BROUGHTON. We were all terribly shocked when the announcement of his death was made.

I wish to refer briefly to the incident which has already been brought to our attention by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. The governors' conference was held in Pennsylvania in 1944. On Memorial

Day, which is May 30 in the Northern States, it was felt appropriate that suitable exercises be held at Gettysburg. After going over the list of southern governors it was felt that the address on behalf of the South should be made by the then Governor BROUGHTON, and the address on behalf of the North by the then Governor SALTONSTALL, who was the chairman of the governors' conference.

That program was carried out, and there was a Nation-wide hook-up of radio facilities. Moreover, the exercises were transcribed for the use of our armies beyond the seas. I had the honor of presiding at those exercises. The two speeches were of outstanding value so far as American patriotism is concerned, and served as a morale builder for our troops all over the world. Those speeches have been preserved in the archives of Pennsylvania, and in the archives of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission.

Senator BROUGHTON was an ideal American. He was a man of great courage. He was a man of real eloquence, because he believed in the things which he advocated. We have had the privilege of hearing him often in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and our State is better by reason of his fine speeches. I believe that the Senate of the United States and the people of America have lost a great advocate, who believed in the highest ideals of America. Personally I have lost a fine friend.

I wish to extend to his family and to the people of North Carolina my sincerest sympathy.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, because of my acquaintance with the distinguished junior Senator from North Carolina over a period of years antedating his entry into this body, during which time I was a member of and served as chairman of the conference of governors, in which he participated most actively, I should like to pay a brief tribute to his memory.

In the untimely passing of the distinguished junior Senator from North Carolina, the Honorable J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, the Senate of the United States and the people of our great country have lost a splendid public official, and we who have been privileged to know him over a period of years personally mourn the loss of a close friend, who has endeared himself by the excellence of his qualities and the breadth of his vision.

From the first day of contact with J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, shortly after his accession to the governorship of his great State in 1941, I was deeply impressed with his outstanding personal and official qualifications. His devotion to the public interest, his thorough knowledge of the law, combined with the eminent good sense of his interpretation of the statutes; his remarkable grasp of the problems of agriculture, of business, and of industry, in all of which he had wide experience; his high ideals both as to the purpose and aims of Government and, even more particularly as to his own life and conduct, set him apart, in my mind, as a gentleman whose friendship would be a true treasure and whose consultations and advice would ever furnish a sure guide.

In the various meetings and conferences among the governors of the country during the critical war years, I considered myself privileged to have available at all times his understanding knowledge of the problems with which we were mutually faced and the inspiration of his courageous efforts to devote to their solution all the capabilities which he possessed in such high measure.

No official of my acquaintance during the years I first met MELVILLE BROUGHTON has had a loftier concept of the opportunities afforded in Government to serve and advance the interests of all the people, not only of his own State but of the entire country. As has been indicated in the previous comments, he believed—and he acted in accordance with the conviction—that the American system of government was the ideal of all governments. The imperfections he accepted solely as challenges for the attainment of absolute perfection. He was just as firm in his convictions that his party represented the most advanced thought in the program for advancement of the people's interest and his support was never lacking in any program which would bring greater participation in government to the people or increased benefits in daily living.

The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] have made reference to the conference of governors. As an indication of the deep impression which Senator BROUGHTON made upon representatives from every section of the country, this instance may be cited: During a session of the governors' conference, attended by more than 40 of the chief executives of the States of the Union, an outstanding governor of one of the largest States, who happened to be of a different political affiliation from the Governor of North Carolina, asserted that if a poll were taken among the chief executives as to the one for whom the highest regard was entertained by all present, that choice would be the then Governor BROUGHTON.

Only last Thursday, when, with a group of Senators composing a subcommittee, we were at the White House with Senator BROUGHTON, the President of the United States, after the Senator's departure, gave expression to a tribute highly complimentary to the North Carolina Senator.

The entire period of his service in the different levels of government has been sufficient, I know, to impress deeply upon all his colleagues his thorough knowledge of governmental matters, his clear perception of fundamental principles, and his lofty idealism, all of which eminently marked him as a leader among men. Now that he is gone, I find that words are futile, indeed, to express the full meaning of his loss.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to add a word of appreciation for a dear friend who has passed on.

It so happens that my father was a native of North Carolina, as was well known to our distinguished brother and colleague Senator BROUGHTON. The kindly references which he made to what he was pleased to consider a somewhat

close kinship between himself and me, because of the fact that my father was a North Carolinian, in no small part contributed to the affection and regard which I had for our friend.

Mr. President, his qualities were known to all of us who had been associated with him, both in the Senate and as governors of States. His wholesomeness was manifest on all occasions. His kindly simplicity was equally obvious to all who knew him. Soundness of judgment characterized him, as it did others of our great men of present and past. Finally, he possessed a delicious sense of humor. These were all qualities which were designed to, and did, endear him to those who were associated with him.

Reference has been made by several Senators today to the historic incident at Gettysburg on the 30th of May 1944. It was my good fortune to be present on that occasion. I shall never forget the beauty of it. Great multitudes of children passed in single file and placed upon the graves of soldiers who had died scores of years ago flowers which were emblematic of the fact that today our Nation pays tribute and devotion to those of the North as well as those of the South.

I shall never forget the two notable addresses which were delivered upon that occasion, one by the Governor of a northern State, our distinguished colleague [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who spoke a few moments ago. He spoke on that occasion with characteristic frankness, plainness, and eloquence.

The other fine and beautiful address was delivered by our colleague from North Carolina who has gone on. Those addresses typify and symbolize to my mind the fact that today our Nation—North, South, East, and West—is united, regardless of the differences which may have separated us in years past.

So today, Mr. President, as in sorrow we express ourselves as to his departure, may we take some comfort in the fact that our great Nation, as he and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts so clearly exemplified on that notable occasion, is today drawn together by bonds of friendship and affection—North, South, East, and West—which we all trust may never be severed.

I join with our colleagues today in expressions of sorrow at his departure, and in the further expression of our deepest sympathy for his sorrowing wife and other members of his family.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, since we last met here, less than 60 hours ago, the only condition in which all men, everywhere, are truly equal has befallen one of our esteemed colleagues. An inevitable death has claimed the junior Senator from my neighboring State of North Carolina.

He was struck down as he prepared to use the time now allotted to me to further a cause in which he believed. As he walked and talked among us on this very floor Saturday afternoon, few of us discerned the fate that was in store for him. Now, we pause to pay our heartfelt homage to his memory, and to extend our condolences to his bereaved family and friends.

It was my pleasure to know Senator J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON when he served as chief executive of his beloved State of North Carolina. He served with distinction and credit to himself and to the people of his native Commonwealth. It was in his 4 years of service as Governor, that North Carolina awakened to the fact that local responsibility is essential to good government. As a tiller of the soil himself, he sought to show to all his people the advantages of crop diversification and other improvements in farming methods and marketing. He did much, also, to enhance the educational and health advantages of his people.

In addition to his official duties, he found time to be a servant of the public in other ways. He was an active, civic-minded citizen. Service as president of his State bar association and the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, and long service as teacher of Sunday-school classes, mark his illustrious career. Senator BROUGHTON was a good party man. He was selected in 1936 as temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention, and delivered the keynote speech.

A little more than 60 days ago, Senator BROUGHTON and I took the oath of office in this body at the same time. In his short service here, he endeared himself to his colleagues and to all those with whom he came in contact. We extend our profound sympathy to his immediate family and friends. We join the people of North Carolina in grief at the loss of his services. But, to paraphrase Tennyson, now that God's fingers have touched him, he sleeps.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Under the second resolving clause the Vice President appointed the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, March 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Holy Lord God of Hosts, the giver of all that makes life blessed, we thank Thee for the privilege of being man; made in Thy holy image; for freedom of the spirit, for the right of personal choice; for the joy of fellowship with Thee. Thou hast made us a little lower than the angels. Thou hast covered us with glory and honor. How excellent is Thy name.

In this day, we pray that we may not be conformed to this world but transformed by the renewing of our minds, that we may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.

Keep in the folds of Thy loving care our President, our Speaker, and the entire Congress. In the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 4, 1949, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a joint resolution and bill of the House of the following titles:

On March 2, 1949:

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to provide for the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train by the Archivist of the United States, and for other purposes.

On March 4, 1949:

H. R. 54. An act to retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the United States over lands within the boundaries of the Los Alamos project of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

THE LATE HONORABLE WALTER GRESHAM ANDREWS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER].

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, last week it was my sad duty to report to the Members of this House the death of one of my distinguished predecessors, former Representative Stephen Wallace Dempsey, who so ably served the Fortieth New York Congressional District from the Sixty-fourth to the Seventy-first Congress.

Today it is with profound grief that I inform you of the untimely death of my immediate predecessor, Walter Gresham Andrews, who served the same district with distinction in this House from the Seventy-second to the Eightieth Congress, and who did not seek reelection last year because of ill health.

Walter Gresham Andrews was born July 16, 1889, at Evanston, Ill. He was a grandson of Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State in Grover Cleveland's Cabinet.

When he was a boy, his family moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended public school. Later he attended Lawrence-

ville Academy, New Jersey, and was graduated from Princeton in 1913. While at college he was a great athlete and excelled at football, later serving as head coach of the Princeton team for 2 years.

Walter Gresham Andrews was a great soldier. In 1916 he enlisted as a private in the First New York Cavalry, and served on the Mexican border. During World War I he went to France with the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, and attained the rank of major. Wounded in action on the Hindenburg line, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Walter Gresham Andrews was a distinguished gentleman and statesman. He was the ranking Republican member of the House Military Affairs Committee from 1935, and served with great honor as chairman of the Armed Services Committee during the Eightieth Congress.

Walter Gresham Andrews was my friend. It was my privilege to serve on his staff in 1938 when he was chairman of the New York State Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and he taught me much. I shall miss his friendship, his advice, and his counsel, and I join with all my colleagues in expressing deep sympathy and condolences to his sister, Mrs. William P. Urban, in her bereavement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the death of Walter G. Andrews came as a great shock to his legion of friends, both in and out of Congress. As one who was privileged to enjoy his close friendship for many years, it was particularly sad news. As we travel through life we come to appreciate more fully that stout, lasting friendships count more than the material things of life. To lose a friend like "Ham" Andrews is indeed a great loss.

Andrews came into Congress 18 years ago, and his service to his district, his State, and his Nation was such that he was repeatedly elected without much effort. It could be truthfully said he could have been returned as long as he wished.

He was not a candidate for reelection because of waning health due to the strenuous work of reorganizing the national defense. This work will live long as one of his greatest contributions to his country. He was the first chairman of the unified Armed Services Committee, and his work of organizing the committee was a great tribute to his organizational ability.

As a veteran—a veteran who was injured in battle, privileged to wear the Distinguished Service Cross—he knew the national defense needs and he gave unsparingly of his time and health to build a defense that would keep secure the country he loved.

"Ham" Andrews was a grandson of Walter Gresham, a former Secretary of State. He graduated from Princeton. At college he excelled both as a football and baseball player. Later he served as coach. He always maintained his interest in these two great national sports.

For some months he knew he faced a losing fight, but he faced oncoming fate

with the resolute courage that made him a fine athlete, a courageous Congressman, and an American patriot.

This world is the poorer through the death of "Ham" Andrews. Our deepest sympathy goes to his sister and her family.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man I am proud to have known—a man beloved by us all, our former colleague, Walter G. Andrews, of New York, known affectionately to us as "Ham"—who suddenly and unexpectedly passed away last Saturday.

This is a profoundly sorrowful occasion for me. "Ham" Andrews was as fine a man as I have known in the House in the time I have been a Member of this body. He was honest and courageous in his views. He was as devoid of partisanship as a person can possibly be. He was true in friendship and extremely diligent in his attention to public affairs—so much so that I know that the fine service he rendered so overtaxed him that it must have had much to do with his untimely death.

His ambition was to serve well, to keep our Nation's interest always uppermost in the deliberations of the Congress. I never knew him to swerve from these goals throughout the many years he was with us here.

He was the first chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services. This was, to him, the highest honor the country could bestow. He devoted himself to that office with a selflessness and zeal and earnest conviction rarely seen in public life. All of us on that committee have remarked many times on how splendidly he served. I shall always be convinced that few men in America—if, indeed, there be anyone else who could have done so—who could have made that new committee function as excellently as it did during its first 2 years.

Such fairness in a man, such stanch loyalty to his friends, such disdain of narrow partisan considerations, such unswerving dedication to the Nation's interest—these all are characteristics of a great man. They are attributes of character to which we all aspire, to which we all pay homage.

"Ham" Andrews had them all—in abundance.

I have lost a respected and beloved associate, a cherished friend. In his passing, our Nation has lost a man who was as fine a public servant, as statesman-like a Representative, as genuine a patriot, as it can produce.

It is an honor to have been among his friends.

I am moved beyond the power of words to express that he has gone.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, our departed colleague, "Ham" Andrews, as he was affectionately known to all who served with him here, was a very dear friend of mine for many years.

Our friendship extends back all the way to the days when we attended rival colleges, played on rival football teams, and subsequently coached those teams.

We both served as officers in World War I. We both served together here as Members of this House for 18 years.

We have been in each other's homes many times. The members of my family were devoted to him. We made various trips together over the years.

I have a sense of very deep personal loss in his death.

Under date of June 19, 1948, I expressed my great regret at his decision to retire from the Congress because of ill health, and paid my tribute to his character and to his capacity. That statement will be found in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I shall attempt no detail at this time.

May I simply say, Mr. Speaker, that "Ham" Andrews was a man of the greatest courage. His courage was proven in an outstanding war record with the Twenty-seventh Division, during World War I, in which he was wounded, and in which he received the Distinguished Service Cross and an extraordinary commendation from his division commander, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan. The latter stated that in the general's opinion, "No company officer in the division had a better record than yours for skill and determined leadership in battle." His courage was also demonstrated here both in committee and on the floor of this House, as those who served with him know, time and time again.

"Ham" Andrews was also a man of great ability, a fact proven by the outstanding contribution which he made to the Nation as ranking member of the Committee on Military Affairs during World War II and by the splendid work which he did in organizing the new Committee on Armed Services. That work has been commended by all concerned.

"Ham" Andrews was also a man of great human understanding and of great kindness. He was always holding out a helping hand to those with whom he came in contact. He had a very wide circle of devoted friends, literally of all ages, and in every walk of life; true friends who are today the better for having known him; true friends who today mourn his untimely passing.

Mr. Speaker, I join in extending my heartfelt sympathy to his sister and to the other members of his family.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentleman. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include some extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad heart that I announce the death of Hon. Walter G. Andrews, our beloved colleague of 18 years' service in the House of Representatives.

I know that in his death he will be mourned by the people in every city and hamlet of the Forty-second District of

New York, which he served so faithfully and so well.

That our good friend approached death like a philosopher and a brave soldier, no person who knew him can doubt. "Ham" Andrews, as he was affectionately known and called by his colleagues, knew, when he left Congress, that his impaired health would permit him no longer to render a public service which his constituents would expect of him.

To the end of his last term in the Eightieth Congress he devoted his time, his strength, and his fine ability to the welfare of his constituents and in promoting legislation that would make for the security of his country, which he loved so devotedly and for which he had so valiantly fought and sacrificed.

I am only one of innumerable friends here and throughout the Nation who will this day deeply mourn the death of our friend and former colleague.

We all recognize that an outstanding athlete, a brave soldier, a constructive legislator, a statesman, and a great American has conscientiously accomplished his life's work and that he has performed it well. We all know that the Republic is infinitely stronger and better for his having lived and having served.

As a part of my remarks, I am inserting an article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on March 6, 1949:

W. G. ANDREWS, REPRESENTATIVE 18 YEARS, DIES—BUFFALO MAN HEADED HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN EIGHTIETH SESSION—WON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 5.—Walter G. Andrews, 59, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee in the Eightieth Congress, died after a heart attack here today at a hotel. A veteran of 18 years in the House, Mr. Andrews represented the Forty-second Congressional District of New York. He was a resident of Buffalo.

WAS WAR VETERAN

Walter G. Andrews, a Representative since 1930 and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, announced in June 1948 that, on account of his health, he would not be a candidate for reelection. He was a veteran of World War I and held the Distinguished Service Cross.

He was born in Evanston, Ill., the son of William Henry and Kate Gresham Andrews. He was a grandson of Walter Q. Gresham, who was Secretary of State under President Grover Cleveland.

After his graduation from Princeton University in 1913 he was varsity football coach there for 2 years.

In 1916 he enlisted in the First Cavalry of the New York National Guard and went with that unit to the Mexican border. After the entry of the United States into World War I he was sent overseas and participated in several campaigns. He was wounded in the assault of the Hindenburg line. At the time of his discharge he had attained the rank of major in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, the former Seventh Regiment.

He was a director and a member of the executive committee of Pratt & Lamberg, Inc., and in 1930 was Federal census director for western New York. In that year he was elected to Congress for the first time.

In 1935 he became ranking Republican member of the House Military Affairs Committee. A gunnery expert in World War I, he took a practical view of military questions before the House. He was an advocate of universal military training and of the draft, but opposed combining the two in one bill.

In the rivalry between the Air Force and the Navy air arm in the newly constituted military forces, Mr. Andrews sided with the Air Force. All land-based aircraft, he held, should be controlled by the Air Force. He was active in promoting the restoration of old Fort Niagara and the improvement of the present Fort Niagara.

He was a member of the American Legion, the Saturn Club of Buffalo, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Tiger Inn of Princeton University. He was not married.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, it was with profound sorrow but no surprise that I learned yesterday of the passing of our late and lamented friend, Walter Gresham Andrews. For the past 18 months I have watched him fail in health, due to overwork and anxiety about the country which he loved and for which he died.

"Ham," as all of us affectionately called him and as he liked to be called, was a most remarkable individual. Many people did not fully understand and appreciate him. He could be abrupt, irascible, and impatient with those who could not as clearly and quickly grasp a point as he could himself. Often we differed on matters of legislation; in fact, at times we violently clashed in committee, out of committee, in his home, and in my home, but he was the type of man with whom you could differ and still love.

He was a man of superb courage, resolute will, and indomitable spirit, untiring in his efforts to serve his country whether in war or in peace. I seriously doubt if any man in this Congress could have performed the marvelous job he did following the reorganization, when we merged the old Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. Due to his indefatigable industry and earnest effort, he succeeded, I think, in molding the Committee on Armed Services into a rock of impregnable unity and of common understanding. He will always be remembered as its first chairman. And seldom will there be an abler one.

Whether it was on the football field, whether in the front-line trench, whether in the long, arduous hours of slavish work behind a desk, "Ham" Andrews, the grandson of the Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland, measured up in every way to the best traditions of his forefathers.

Many of us have been the recipients of his generous and gracious hospitality. Never was there a better host. His heart was rugged, but it was so big that it finally burst. He enjoyed helping others. For 14 years I have been privileged to sit by his side in our committee. We have felt the thrill of victory and the sting of defeat. Out of our mutual experiences was born a priceless friendship. My heart now aches and I shall miss him sorely.

"Ham" Andrews has left a rich legacy to each and every Member of this House. We admired him because of his sterling patriotism. His soul burned with love of country. He has left us the blessed memory of a comrade who could play

just as hard as he could work and whose rich fellowship in and out of Congress we shall cherish until the final day. God rest his soul, bless his loved ones, and help us to love our country with the same unalloyed passion that he did.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I served on the old Military Affairs Committee with our late lamented friend, Walter Gresham Andrews, for many years. I knew him intimately. He was a real American; and his deportment and actions in Congress and elsewhere showed more conclusively than words that he placed the welfare of his Nation above all other considerations.

"Ham," as he was affectionately known by all of us, was, in fact, a man of action. He was a distinguished wearer of the Distinguished Service Cross. Endowed by nature with the rare ability to organize, he set to work to weld together into one great unified legislative force, the individual members of the two historic committees—the Military Affairs and the Naval Affairs Committees. In the handling of this work, Chairman Andrews performed such an outstanding job that his handiwork remains today in this Eighty-first Congress.

"Ham" did not seek reelection. He knew he was a very sick man. He knew he could not live long. We gave him a farewell party just before adjournment of the Eightieth Congress, and no one knew better than "Ham" the meaning of the word "farewell" as we left him there at the doorway of this party.

He has gone, but, in the great hereafter, where there is reward for honest, sincere, rugged effort; where there is appreciation for loyalty and patriotism of the highest order, there today is "Ham" Andrews, clad in the raiments of royal purple, welcomed and appreciated for the rugged, courageous public official that he was, affectionately accepted and received into the hereafter.

New York may well be proud of this native son, and this Congress of a brilliant and most conscientious Member.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I want also to pay my tribute to the memory of Walter G. Andrews. I served only one term with him—my first and his last—but he had that gift of friendship so that even when one knew him a short time one felt as though one had an old and trusted friend.

I had the opportunity of seeing his work as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, that new committee which came out of the Reorganization Act. I admired his patriotism, and above all, I admired his conviction. He believed in the rearmenting of this country. He believed in the strengthening of our defenses. I think it can be truly said that to that end he not only worked but gave his life.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentlewoman; and I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, there comes a time that we like to think about individuals deeply and sincerely; this is a trait that we should not be ashamed of here in this body. I had the privilege of serving with "Ham" Andrews during the most trying time that this country has ever passed through. Ham was always loyal to the principles of national defense. He not only used his influence but he worked hard at it.

When history is written, in my opinion it will be recorded that "Ham" Andrews exercised as much influence on not letting our armed forces fall to pieces after World War II as any individual on the committee. It so happened that he stepped into the chairmanship at an opportune time.

I am glad to have had the privilege of serving with this man of high character, and I wish to express to his family my deepest sympathy.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentleman; and I yield now to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and sorrow we record the passing of our very dear and able friend, and former colleague, Walter Andrews.

Serving with him as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I can speak of the kind and sympathetic manner in which he considered all the problems that were presented to him as the chairman of this committee.

His previous military experience amply qualified him for this very important assignment and the efficient and constructive manner with which he organized the committee in the Eightieth Congress and carried on its work won for him the respect and admiration of all the Members on both sides of the aisle.

He was a fine, devoted and patriotic American whose one ambition in life was to preserve the principles and ideals of liberty and free government and to hand on to posterity those same great privileges and opportunities that were handed on to him.

He served his State and Nation and served them well. He will be greatly missed and it is with a feeling of deep sadness that we record his passing.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so, may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks in the RECORD at this point on the passing of our colleague.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, Walter G. Andrews came to this Congress imbued with a desire to see that America was made strong. When World War II came on our country was better prepared because of his diligence and his knowledge of military. Behind the scenes, in preparation for that great struggle, Congressman Andrews contributed no end to the adequate preparation and defense of this great nation. I

always went to him for advice on questions of national preparedness. I was always rewarded by his sound suggestions. One of the things I admired most about Mr. Andrews was the fact that he never consummated anything until he had given it great thought, and after he had digested the facts in connection with any question, he submitted it and voted honestly and intelligently before the entire House. I have admired the great work that he did. America is certainly in a much more strategic position to defend herself in time of war because Walter Andrews was chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services.

His honesty, his sincerity, his forthrightness remind me of Polonius' speech in Hamlet:

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, Walter G. Andrews was a tower of strength in the House of Representatives.

He probably did more to build up the defense picture of the United States than any other member. In reality, he wore himself out in the work that he did in connection with the armed services.

He was a fine character, a man of real courage and one whom the country could ill afford to lose.

We rejoice that so fine a person was able to serve with us in the House of Representatives.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, from the time I came to Congress a little more than 10 years ago until the end of the last session, it was my privilege to have served with "Ham" Andrews on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services. As chairman of the later committee he rendered an outstanding service in its organization. In the selection of its administrative staff and other personnel he adhered strictly to the letter and spirit of the reorganization act. Aside from reducing the number of subcommittees, the organization and personnel of the committee remained unchanged when the committee was reorganized this year under a new chairman. This, I believe, was a tribute, not only to his unusual administrative ability and his sense of fairness but to his complete nonpartisanship on any matter pertaining to national defense and welfare of the Nation.

"Ham" Andrews served with distinction on the battlefields of France during World War I. He enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of major. For gallantry in action he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. When he retired from Congress last year the House lost one of its most effective members and the Nation one of its most devoted public servants. "Ham" Andrews regarded nothing more sacred than the privilege of being an American.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, the country has lost a great citizen in the death of Walter Gresham Andrews. He was a truly great American, an unselfish, honorable, able man and legislator and a fine soldier.

When I first came to Congress 9 years ago he was extremely kind and helpful and always remained a true friend. He

did not hesitate to criticize me when he thought I was wrong but it was always to me directly. He had a great capacity for being kind and helpful in a quiet way. We all know his great legislative record with the Military Affairs and Armed Services Committees. He always took the broad viewpoint, thinking of his country first and did not use his influence in the committee for petty or selfish purposes. He loved to entertain and was a delightful host. In his passing I have lost a true friend and the country has lost one of its finest citizens.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep sorrow that I read of the death of our former colleague, Walter G. Andrews, in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune. We, who are members of the New York delegation, regretted to learn last year that "Ham" was not going to run again for reelection due to ill health.

While in the Congress he devoted practically all of his time to our Nation's military affairs and, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he worked faithfully to bring about complete harmony in combining the duties of the old Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee. For 18 years he served his country in the Congress.

In 1916, "Ham" Andrews enlisted in the First Cavalry of the New York National Guard, and with that unit he went to the Mexican border. During World War I, he participated in several campaigns overseas. He was wounded and received the Distinguished Service Cross. At the time of his discharge, he was a major in the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.

"Ham" was a graduate of my old alma mater, the Lawrenceville school in New Jersey, where he was held in very high esteem. At Princeton, he was one of its outstanding football players and after graduating from that institution, he was its varsity coach for 2 years.

At his home in Buffalo he was actively interested in the Pratt & Lambert Co. and had a wide acquaintance with the business and banking leaders of that city.

The city of Buffalo, New York State, and our country, mourn the loss of a devoted and loyal American.

Mr. TOWE. Mr. Speaker, it was with profound sorrow that I learned of the passing of Walter G. Andrews.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee it was my pleasure and privilege to serve under his leadership.

"Ham" Andrews demonstrated his loyalty and patriotism by serving his country on the Mexican border and in the First World War. As you all know, he had a distinguished military career, and as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services he again demonstrated his extreme devotion to his country.

Because of his understanding of the urgent necessity of preparing our country for any eventuality he brought to his work as chairman, a point of view which resulted in great accomplishment. He was a man of great determination and drive and at the same time was extremely considerate of the viewpoint of others. "Ham" Andrews may have been impatient at times; but we who worked with him never doubted that his impatience was born of a realization of the

urgency and importance of his work, and a zeal to have done with vital jobs which needed doing. Underneath it all he was a generous, kind, and extremely considerate soul. Those of us who had the opportunity to work with him and know him well have lost a good friend.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 5, the Great Umpire called a third strike on a great American.

I shall always cherish the memory of having served as a member of the first Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives under its first chairman, the late Walter Gresham Andrews, former Member of Congress from the State of New York.

Walter Andrews, affectionately known as "Ham," possessed all of the attributes of great leadership. His vision, wisdom, and fairness will always remain a goal to which any American may proudly aspire.

I particularly cherish the memory of "Ham" Andrews because, in addition to his tremendous administrative ability and his keen appreciation of the defense needs of this country, he was also a sportsman and he played the game of life as he played baseball or football; honestly and with determination.

As a ballplayer, I fully appreciate this characteristic in a great man, and in the formation of the first Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, "Ham" exhibited all of the qualities of leadership and direction that are found in a captain of a successful baseball club or football team. And he produced a winning combination as evidenced by the accomplishments of the first Armed Services Committee, and the assurance that it will continue as one of the greater committees of the Congress.

Winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I, commander of a machine-gun company during sustained combat, and holder of the Purple Heart for wounds received in action—Member of Congress from 1930 until this past January—"Ham" Andrews devoted a great portion of his life to the American people.

The world can little spare men like "Ham" Andrews. This Congress, the armed services, and the American people owe him a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in behalf of our national defense. His passing leaves a void in the ranks of great living Americans.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, the death of "Ham" Andrews brings a poignant feeling of loss to me and my family. All of you knew of his intelligent, high-minded, devoted work here in Congress, especially in the program for the armed services which came from his committee. All of you may not know of his thoughtful, friendly activities and interest in all kinds of people, both in and out of Congress. He was willing to appear as a crusty old bachelor, of limited friendships and interests; he was actually a great soul, thoughtful, considerate, and kind, with a host of friends in many different circles and walks of life. He befriended me, as a freshman Congressman, 10 years ago. He was thoughtful and generous in many little kindnesses to me, my wife, and our children. His wise advice and

guidance resulted in the formation of the Wednesday Nite Club, a group of Republicans who still meet, and who helped others to start similar groups, first, to learn the ropes in Congress, then to improve our work by meeting together in good fellowship, hearing experts on various subjects, then discussing these subjects informally and frankly. Many other groups doubtless owe their original inspiration to "Ham" Andrews.

He was high-minded, tough, unswerving, and courageous in his own decisions on legislative matters, but his tact, his understanding and sympathy with those of opposing views, and his organizing ability, helped to make some of the debates on vexatious defense questions generate more light and less heat, leaving fewer scars after the vote was taken. His organization of the new Armed Services Committee last session was a work of real statesmanship that will benefit our country for years to come, and could well be an example to other committees.

A bachelor, his colleagues were his family; the armed services, his friends, his country were his family. My heart goes out to his sister and his close relatives at this time, but the whole human family benefited from his life and suffered a loss in his passing.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I concur in what has been said today about the late Representative Walter G. Andrews, whose untimely passing was a shock and loss to me. I served with "Ham" Andrews, as we all affectionately called him, the last 2 years of his long and strenuous service in the House. His interest in me and kindness to me shall always be remembered. He was a real statesman and an able legislator, and I know that his life had been devoted to the protection and welfare of his country. Needless to say, he will be greatly missed by his host of friends and admirers. I should like to take this opportunity to extend to his family my sincere and deep sympathy.

BROTHERS UNITED

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 1944, Pfc John P. Dennewitz was killed in action. On April 15, 1945, T/5 James H. Dennewitz was killed in action, and then, Mr. Speaker, on April 16, 1945, just 24 hours later William J. Dennewitz, United States Navy, was killed in action. These men were brothers and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dennewitz, R. F. D. No. 5, Chillicothe, Ohio.

These young brothers were killed in different parts of the world, but all three of them made the supreme sacrifice in order that America might remain free. The spirits of these brothers have been united since their death and now their mortal remains have again been united in death by appropriate military services in their native Ross County, Ohio.

I know Mr. Speaker, that you and all my colleagues in this House join me in offering heartfelt sympathy to the par-

ents of these fine American boys and are grieved beyond expression that their homecoming and reunion had to be in this manner.

I am confident that all of us will renew our pledge and redouble our efforts in the hope that we may with divine guidance somehow formulate and build a just and lasting peace in order that future tragedies such as this may be eliminated from the world scene.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech delivered by him before the Legislature of Nebraska.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include Senate Joint Memorial No. 6 of the Oregon Legislature.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in four separate instances on the excise tax.

Mr. SCUDDER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Humboldt Times and a statement by Aubrey Drury.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF LUTHER BURBANK

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, today is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Luther Burbank. He was born on March 7, 1849, and his birthday is observed every year as Arbor Day in California, provided for by an act of the State legislature. Today, thousands of trees will be planted in California to commemorate this man who loved and worked with nature.

Luther Burbank was known as the plant wizard. His work in the propagation of hundreds of varieties of fruit, vegetables, and flowers has caused his name to be indelibly imprinted in the minds of civilized humanity. When disease struck the potato crop in Ireland and threatened their livelihood, it was Burbank who came to the rescue by developing a potato with immunity. When the Phylloxera blight struck the vineyards of France and many of our American vineyards, Luther Burbank discovered that the California wild grape root would withstand this disease, and by its development saved the grape vineyards and the wine industry. Today the vineyards of Europe grow on California wild grape roots.

The work of Luther Burbank as the benefactor of a man cannot be overemphasized. Today in Santa Rosa, Calif., a fitting tribute is being paid this great American.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the February issue of the National Grange Monthly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. E'lis, of the University of Arkansas.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CHESNEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

NEW DEFINITION OF TREASON

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard two of our colleagues speak on the subject of communism. My purpose this morning is to speak on the subject of a House joint resolution which I introduced on the first day of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come when we must amend our Constitution's definition of treason which, as it now stands, is restricted to acts committed in time of war.

On the first day of this session I introduced House Joint Resolution 9, which adds to the present definition the following provisions applicable in peace as well as wartime:

Adhering to any group which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or collaborating with any agent or adherent of a foreign nation in working for the overthrow or weakening of the Government of the United States, whether or not by force or violence.

I believe that the people of our country desire the opportunity to add this new definition to our Constitution's provisions. Many veterans' organizations have endorsed it and many civic and other organizations. We should pass this immediately so that the legislatures of the various States can pass upon it without delay. I hope that if any Congressman is in doubt on this proposal that his constituents will let him know their opinions upon it. Personally, I feel that there is no doubt that the vast majority of Americans want to have a

chance to put this provision in our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country, in my opinion, are astounded by the fact the Congress has not yet acted after all of these investigations which are very worthy. Laws against the Communists should be enacted, and our Constitution should be revised along the lines I have suggested.

MINNESOTA FEPC LEGISLATION

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday of last week the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] addressed the House for 1 minute. He prefaced his remarks with an excellent quotation to this effect, that "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." He went on then to commend the legislature of the State of Minnesota for having voted down the Fair Employment Practice Act. I would like to inform the Speaker that repentance in Minnesota followed fast, and on Friday, almost at the time when the gentleman from Mississippi was addressing the House, Senate Committee of the State Legislature of Minnesota reconsidered the FEPC and voted favorably on the measure. There is joy over the one that has returned; the lamp still burns for others.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on Flood Control.

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include editorials.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. COFFEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Senator MYERS on the bill S. 1163.

Mrs. DOUGLAS (at the request of Mr. HOLIFIELD) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper excerpts.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include resolutions.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Federal taxation.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may sit this week at times when there is no legislation on the floor of the House, or when the House is not in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am making the announcement that we have this morning started hearings on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. I will make another announcement, that by a majority vote the Committee on Minimum Wages, has voted that no roll call be taken on that particular bill before Wednesday, so I am setting Wednesday for a roll call on the minimum-wage bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include tables relating to aid to education.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a joint statement prepared by Representatives FORD, ENGEL of Michigan, and himself.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include two editorials.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter, also a statement he made before the Committee on Agriculture.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Friday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

THE FEPC BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have just listened to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] boasting that the committee of the Minnesota Legislature handling the so-called FEPC bill has reversed itself and reported that communistic monstrosity favorable.

If the gentleman from Minnesota gets any consolation out of this movement toward industrial suicide for his home State, it must be based upon his lack of information on the subject.

Instead of the committee reversing itself, only one member of that committee agreed to change his vote in order to let the measure come to the floor of the House, but in so doing he announced that he would vote against the bill.

Industries are running out of those States that have already adopted the FEPC program, which we all know was promulgated by Joe Stalin in 1920; and I predict that if the legislature imposes it upon the people of Minnesota it will sound the death knell of the industrial progress which that State is now making.

If the people of that great State want the legislature to commit industrial suicide for them in that way, I do not know of anything that we can do about it here. But I am reasonably certain that the sponsors of this communistic program could not ram it through both Houses of the Congress of the United States from now until doomsday.

The hush-hush attempts now being made in those States where this program has been adopted fails to conceal the evil influence it is having on the industrial progress of those areas.

It hangs like the sword of Damocles over the head of every businessman in those States where it has been adopted; and many of them are closing out their enterprises and moving elsewhere.

For instance, I have a letter before me here from a businessman who is out now looking for a place for his plant. He happens to have been in business in a State that adopted the FEPC, which compelled him as well as others to close down and move to some other State.

In this letter he says:

I have been in business in the State of _____ for a long time. I am now getting the hell out of there.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 99)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The maintenance of adequate armed forces has been one of the principal

functions of the Federal Government since the establishment of this Nation. Today we maintain our armed forces in support of our primary desire for world peace. They are evidence of our determination to devote our utmost efforts toward achieving that all-important goal.

Throughout our history, the steady advance of science and technology has resulted in constant changes in the means of warfare and the character of our armed forces. In the few years since the cessation of hostilities in World War II, tremendous developments in technology have been made. The speed of aircraft has doubled, the means of undersea warfare have been revolutionized, the range and accuracy of guided missiles have increased, the potentialities of the atom have been more fully revealed.

The development of man's ability to shrink space and time and to control natural forces makes imperative a corresponding development of the means for directing and controlling these new powers. The effective and workable organization of our Government, and especially of our armed forces, is essential in the modern world.

The recent reports of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government have focused attention on the importance of the sound organization of the Federal Government. The Commission has stated that the first essential to the achievement of better government is a general clarification of the lines of authority and responsibility within the executive branch. In its report entitled "National Security Organization," the Commission has specifically applied this principle to the organization of our armed forces. The report states that we now lack adequate civilian authority and control over the military forces, that maximum efficiency and economy is not being realized in defense expenditures, and that interservice relationships must be improved to achieve the most effective defense. The recommendations of the Commission which would strengthen the National Military Establishment and the position of the Secretary of Defense have great merit and present an objective toward which I believe we must continue to move.

I have long been aware of the necessity for keeping our national security organization abreast of our security requirements. To this end I recommended unification of the armed forces to the Congress in December 1945. My desire was to improve our defense organization while the lessons of World War II were still fresh in the minds of all. We must not forget these lessons in evaluating our security position today.

A great deal was learned from those 4 years of war. We learned, among other things, that the organization of our War and Navy Departments, prescribed by detailed statutes, was far too rigid and inflexible for the actual conduct of war. We learned that modern war required the combined use of air, naval, and land forces welded together under unified commands overseas, and under the strategic direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Other lessons were also learned. We learned that widely diverse supply pol-

icies of the separate services were costly and hampered the total effectiveness of military operations. We learned that there were great differences in training and combat doctrine among the services, and that these differences often provoked sharp conflicts in our theaters of operation.

My message to the Congress of December 1945 had a double purpose. It was intended to take advantage of our wartime experience and to prevent a return to the outmoded forms of organization which existed at the outbreak of the war.

Following that message the subject of the proper organization of our armed forces was debated throughout the Nation. After the most careful consideration the National Security Act was enacted by the Congress in July 1947.

This act has provided a practical and workable basis for beginning the unification of the military services and for co-ordinating military policy with foreign and economic policy. A few examples of the progress achieved in the period since the act became effective are evidence of its value.

The efficiency of military purchasing has steadily increased until today more than 75 percent of the matériel of the armed services is procured under coordinated purchasing arrangements.

A number of joint training and education programs have been instituted so that the personnel of each service may gain a greater understanding of the weapons and doctrine of the other services.

A uniform code of military justice has been developed, designed to be applicable to the personnel of all the armed forces. This code is now before the Congress for its consideration.

The coordination of military policy with foreign and economic policies has been greatly improved, principally through the efforts of National Security Council and the National Security Resources Board.

The past 18 months have dispelled any doubt that unification of the armed forces can yield great advantages to the Nation. No one advocates a return to the outmoded organization of the days preceding the National Security Act. On the contrary, the issue today is not whether we should have unification, but how we can make it more effective.

We have now had sufficient experience under the act to be able to identify and correct its weaknesses, without impairing the advantages we have obtained from its strength. We have also had the advantage of a thoroughgoing appraisal by the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. On the basis of our experience to date, as further borne out by the Commission, we should now proceed to make the needed improvements in the act.

The duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense as now set forth in the act are of too limited a character and are restricted to specified items. For example, the act expressly provides that all duties not specifically conferred upon the Secretary of Defense are to remain vested in the Secretaries of the Army, the

Navy, and the Air Force. While the Secretary of Defense, as the head of the National Military Establishment, ought to be ultimately accountable, under the President, for its administration, he is specifically limited by this act in the degree to which he may hold the military departments responsible to him. The departmental Secretaries are specifically authorized to deal directly with higher authority. Furthermore, many of the key responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense have been assigned by this statute, not to the Secretary, but to boards and agencies which derive much of their authority from the military departments themselves.

In short, the act fails to provide for a fully responsible official with authority adequate to meet his responsibility, whom the President and the Congress can hold accountable. The act fails to provide the basis for an organization and a staff adequate to achieve the most efficient and economical defense program and to attain effective and informed civilian control.

I, therefore, recommend that the National Security Act be amended to accomplish two basic purposes: First, to convert the National Military Establishment into an executive department of the Government, to be known as the Department of Defense; and, second, to provide the Secretary of Defense with appropriate responsibility and authority, and with civilian and military assistance adequate to fulfill his enlarged responsibility.

Within the new Department of Defense, I recommend that the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force be designated as military departments. The responsibility of the Secretary of Defense for exercising direction, authority, and control over the affairs of the Department of Defense should be made clear. Furthermore, the present limitations and restrictions which are inappropriate to his status as head of an executive department should be removed. The Secretary of Defense should be the sole representative of the Department of Defense on the National Security Council.

I am not recommending the blanket transfer of all statutory authority applicable to the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to the Secretary of Defense. Neither am I recommending any change in the statutory assignment of combatant functions to the Army, Navy, and Air Force. I recommend, however, that the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force administer the respective military departments under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

To meet these additional responsibilities, the Secretary of Defense needs strengthened civilian and military assistance. This can be provided by the creation of new posts and by the conversion of existing agencies of the National Military Establishment into staff units for the Secretary. I recommend that Congress provide an Under Secretary of Defense and three Assistant Secretaries of Defense.

The duties now placed by statute in the Munitions Board and the Research

and Development Board should be recognized as responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense. The act should be amended to make possible the flexible use of both of these agencies, and of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as staff units for the Secretary of Defense. Finally, I recommend that the Congress provide for a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to take precedence over all other military personnel, and to be the principal military adviser to the President and the Secretary of Defense, and to perform such other duties as they may prescribe.

In my judgment, these changes will make possible effective organization and management of the Department of Defense. They will provide a responsible official at its head, with strengthened civilian and military assistance, to undertake the immense job of aiding the President and the Congress in determining defense needs and in supervising the administration of our defense activities. These measures are essential to continued and accelerated progress toward unification. I am convinced that only through making steady progress toward this goal can we be assured of serving our major objectives, the most effective organization of our armed forces, a full return on our defense dollar, and strengthened civilian control.

I urge the Congress to give prompt consideration to these recommendations. From the standpoint of present and potential cost to the Nation, there is no more important area in which to work for improved organization and operations. Action on these recommendations will prove beneficial to the Congress, the American people, and the President by providing better means of assuring defense needs and administering the defense program. We should seize this opportunity to strengthen our defense organization which is so vital to the security of this Nation and the peace of the world.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1949.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: FOREIGN AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES (H. DOC. NO. 98)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying message, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The conduct of the foreign relations of the United States has become an increasingly momentous responsibility of our Federal Government. Many of our hopes for world peace and domestic security are dependent upon the effectiveness of our machinery for the development of foreign policy and for translating policies into action.

The foreign affairs activities of this Government are carried on by a number of agencies, but the greatest share of the responsibility is borne by the Department of State. Moreover, the President, and the Congress as well, rely upon the Secretary of State to provide leadership

among the Government agencies concerned with various aspects of foreign affairs and to recommend the steps necessary to achieve an integrated and consistent foreign policy.

The State Department has for some time recognized the need for modifications and improvements in its internal organization to enable it to discharge the increased responsibilities which have been assigned to it in the postwar period. During the past year, under the leadership of Secretary Marshall, the Department made certain urgent adjustments in its organization and undertook comprehensive studies of its long-range organizational requirements. The major recommendations arising from these studies received my approval some months ago, but were not placed in effect pending the completion of the report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The Commission has made a thorough study of our governmental machinery for the conduct of foreign affairs. With respect to the organization of the Department of State, the Commission's recommendations generally embody and endorse the organizational plans formulated by the Department. With my approval, the Secretary of State is now proceeding to put these plans into effect.

In order fully to carry out this reorganization, two changes in the statutes governing the Department are required. First, additional positions of Assistant Secretary of State should be created to permit the Department to organize its principal activities on a geographic basis and, at the same time, to maintain its requisite relationships with the Congress, and with the other executive agencies and the international organizations. Second, certain powers vested by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 in subordinate officials should be placed in the Secretary, subject to his delegation. This action is needed to provide the Secretary with authority commensurate with his responsibilities, and further to apply the principle, strongly recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, of clarifying the lines of responsibility and authority within the executive branch.

Early action on these measures is desirable to strengthen this Government's resources for achieving its international objectives.

The suggestions of the Commission with regard to the personnel management of the Department of State and the Foreign Service will require additional study before recommendations can be submitted to the Congress.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1949.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution (S. Res. 80):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to

take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian tomorrow.

The message also announced that pursuant to the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. HOEY, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. DONNELL, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. THYE, Mr. KEM, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. KERR as members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article on the restoration of Red Hill, the home of Patrick Henry.

Mr. THOMPSON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech by Hon. Willis Bradley, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing and will cost \$248.50.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on the St. Lawrence seaway.

Mr. SPENCE (at the request of Mr. BUCHANAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD regarding sections 4 and 5 of the housing bill.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include the testimony given by the dean of the A. and M. College of Texas.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter in each case.

Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of Col. James Perry Alvey, one of the most valuable men he has known since being in Washington.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order for today. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may be printed in the RECORD at the end of the legislative program and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1997) to authorize the survey of a proposed Mississippi River Parkway for the purpose of determining the feasibility of such a national parkway, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAWFORD objected.

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1959) for the relief of the county of Allegheny, Pa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the county of Allegheny, Pa., the sum of \$29,147.50, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the County of Allegheny, Pa., by a fire which completely destroyed a building known as Agricultural Hall, located in South Park, county of Allegheny, Pa., on February 16, 1944, while being occupied, used, and exclusively under the control of the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2049) for the relief of certain postal employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 593) for the relief of certain postal employees be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all employees at first- and second-class post offices who were reduced from the position of regular clerk or regular carrier to the position of substitute clerk or substitute carrier prior to July 1, 1945, or who were formerly regular clerk or regular carrier and were reinstated as substitute clerk or substitute carrier prior to July 1, 1945, and whose compensation was converted to \$1.24 per hour effective July 1, 1945, instead of \$1.04 per hour as provided by sections 12 (a) and 24 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435, ch. 274), are hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States any amounts paid to them as a result of such overpayment of salaries from July 1, 1945, until the date their compensation was adjusted to conform to the provisions of the

act of July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435, ch. 274), as amended, and in the audit and settlement of the accounts any postmaster or other designated disbursing officer of the Post Office Department or postal service the amounts paid to such employees from July 1, 1945, as compensation shall be considered to have been authorized. Any amounts heretofore credited to such employees, or refunded to the United States by them on account of such overpayment of salaries shall be repaid to them out of any money available for the payment of salaries to city delivery carriers and clerks at first- and second-class offices: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMISSIONED GRADE IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 630) to amend section 19 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), so as to remove the upper age limit for appointment to commissioned grade in the Supply Corps of the Navy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 19 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. No person shall be appointed to a commissioned grade in the Supply Corps of the Navy who will be less than 21 years of age on July 1 of the calendar year in which appointed and until his physical, mental, and moral qualifications have been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UPPER HALF PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR NAVAL RESERVE ADMIRALS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 673) relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve performing active duty in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any officer of the Naval Reserve serving in the grade of rear admiral shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed by law for rear admirals of the upper half when any officer of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, junior to him, is in the upper half of the list of rear admirals: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to officers of the Naval Reserve while on any lineal list established pursuant to title III of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947: *Provided further*, That no back pay or allowances shall be held to have accrued under the provisions of this act for any period prior to the date of its approval.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the comma, insert the following: "When otherwise entitled to active-duty pay and allowances."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE MARINE BAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2485) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the Eighty-third and Final National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., August 28 to September 1, 1949.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to permit the band of the United States Marine Corps to attend and give concerts at the eighty-third and final national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., August 28-September 1, 1949.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of such band in attending and giving concerts at such convention, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the cost of transportation and pullman accommodations for the leaders and members of the Marine Band, and allowance not to exceed \$8 per day each for additional traveling and living expenses while on duty, such allowance to be in addition to the pay and allowance to which they would be entitled while serving their permanent station.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2513) to amend subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 58 of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ELSTON objected.

AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2216) to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to provide for an Under Secretary of Defense.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 202 of the National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U. S. C., sec. 171a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) There shall be an Under Secretary of Defense, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary shall perform such duties, and shall exercise such powers, as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe. The Under Secretary shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Secretary of Defense during his absence or disability."

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 301 of such act (5 U. S. C., sec. 171b), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Under Secretary of Defense shall receive the compensation prescribed by law for Under Secretaries of executive departments."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 9, insert "Provided, That a person who has within 10 years been on active duty as a commissioned officer in a Regular component of the armed services shall not be eligible for appointment as Under Secretary of Defense."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARKING OF VEHICLES ON POST-OFFICE PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2660) to prohibit the parking of vehicles upon any property owned by the United States for postal services.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful to park, store, or leave any vehicle of any kind, whether attended or not, or for the owner of any vehicle of any kind to allow, permit, or suffer the same to be parked, stored, or left, whether attended or not, upon any property owned by the United States for postal purposes, over which the United States has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, without the consent of the postmaster, custodian, or any other officer of the United States charged with the custody and control of such property. Whoever violates the provisions of this act, or any rules or regulations promulgated hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25.

SEC. 2. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Violations of such rules and regulations shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 1 of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC POSITIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 20) to amend the act of August 1, 1947, as amended, to authorize the creation of 10 professional and scientific positions in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if a member of the committee would explain this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The purpose of this bill is to establish 10 positions in the professional scientific service within the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Under an act passed by the Eightieth Congress certain positions were created within the Department of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force which authorized the payment of more than \$10,000 to certain employees and certain persons doing work of a professional nature. This extends that by creating 10 additional positions in the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The purpose of this is explained in a letter from Mr. Hunsaker of the National

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in which he states the following:

It has become difficult for NACA to hold and attract outstanding scientists while being at a competitive-salary disadvantage, not only with industry but with the three military services as well.

It is believed, as was brought in the hearings, that the refusal of the Congress to create these 10 additional positions would greatly impair the work of the NACA.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Are these 10 new positions, or are they simply increasing the salaries of positions that now exist?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is to increase the salaries of positions that now exist.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words, what this is, in fact, is a pay increase, a salary-increase bill for just these classifications?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not exactly, because they have such difficulty in holding the men that they have. There has been quite a turn-over.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman feel that it would be inadvisable to consider these 10 positions in connection with the pay bill which I understand the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service is now studying?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That bill will not affect anybody but the Chairman of the NACA.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In the judgment of the gentleman, there is no direct relationship?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Except wherein the chairmanship is concerned, and if I am not mistaken, that bill provides for \$15,000 salary for him anyhow.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, does the gentleman know what the budget is for NACA for the next fiscal year?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I cannot say that I do. But, the Budget Commission has endorsed this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Does the budget allow the amount of money for these 10 additional professional positions in the budget for the fiscal year 1950?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That I cannot say, but the Budget Commission has approved this bill along with the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. STEFAN. The bill has budget approval for the appropriation for this salary increase in the budget for 1950, and the appropriation is now before us.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That I cannot say, sir.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I am informed that they have, sir, but I have not personally checked it.

Mr. STEFAN. I withdraw my reservation, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the

creation of additional positions in the professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments," approved August 1, 1947, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That (a) the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within their respective departments, not more than 13 positions each, and the Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 6 positions, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions, relating to the national defense, military and naval medicine, and any and all other activities of the National Military Establishment which requires the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel.

"(b) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, not to exceed 10 positions in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established in order to enable the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to secure and retain the services of specially qualified personnel necessary in the discharge of the duty of the Committee to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

"(c) The rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this act shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission."

Sec. 2. Section 3 of such act of August 1, 1947, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this act in the National Military Establishment and in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, during that calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. In any instance where the Secretary or the Chairman, respectively, may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and, in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPLETION OF PROCESSING OF VISA CASES

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 160) to authorize completion of the processing of the visa cases, and admission into the United States, of certain alien fiancés and fiancées of members, or of former members, of the armed forces of the United States, as was provided in the so-called GI Fiancées Act (60 Stat. 339), as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the so-called GI Fiancées Act, as amended and extended, expired on December

31, 1948, at which time several hundred cases of alien fiancés or fiancées of American citizen members, or former members, of the armed forces of the United States were pending under that act at American consular offices abroad; and

Whereas the quotas to which the aliens in most cases are chargeable are oversubscribed for several years: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That American diplomatic and consular officers are hereby authorized to finish processing all cases of the alien fiancés or fiancées of citizens of the United States which were pending at American diplomatic and consular offices on December 31, 1948, under Public Law 471, Seventy-ninth Congress (60 Stat. 339), as amended and extended, in the same manner as if that act were still in effect: *Provided*, That the American citizen concerned in each case has personally met his or her fiancé or fiancée: *Provided further*, That the processing of all such cases shall be completed and the aliens concerned, who are granted visas, as well as those who received such visas before January 1, 1949, and were unable to come to the United States for reasons beyond their control, who arrive at a port of entry in the United States before July 1, 1949, and who are found to be admissible under the immigration laws, including the provisions of Public Law 471, as amended, may be admitted into the United States within the period of validity of the visa, as provided in Public Law 471, as amended, the same as if it were still in effect: *And provided further*, That the record of entry of aliens admitted under the provisions of this act, who within 90 days of admission marry the fiancé or fiancée to whom they were destined at the time of entry, shall upon the submission of proof of marriage, be amended to show admission for permanent residence.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 2, line 21, after the comma as it appears after the word "act", insert the following: "and under the provisions of Public Law 471, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 253) to amend the act of June 25, 1938, relating to the appointment of postmasters under civil service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will a member of the committee kindly explain to the membership what this bill does?

Mr. MORRISON. This bill merely takes away the requirement for the appointment of a postmaster where a post office changes from third class to fourth class, and vice versa, where the post office changes from fourth class to third class, so that it is not necessary to have another examination and have the appointing all over again of a postmaster. If a post office changes from third class to fourth class, under this bill the postmaster remains the same. If the post office changes from fourth class to third class, the postmaster still remains the same.

This bill was considered by the subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office

and Civil Service. It has a favorable report from the National Association of Postmasters, the Civil Service Commission, and the Postmaster General. It was unanimously passed by the House subcommittee and unanimously passed by the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of interest expressed in this bill by people who depend upon third- and fourth-class offices in my district for their service. I appreciate the gentleman's explanation and hope the bill passes.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. Is it not a fact that this bill just does away with the extra expense of an examination?

Mr. MORRISON. The gentleman is correct. The cost is \$65 per post office, and last year some 300 post offices were involved in these changes, so that much will be saved.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this bill has much to commend it and should pass unanimously. I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1076), as amended, is amended by striking out the following after the word "Provided": "That postmasters now serving may continue to serve until the end of their terms, but they shall not acquire a classified civil-service status at the expiration of such terms of office except as provided in section 2 hereof" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That postmasters of the fourth class, appointed in the classified civil service, whose offices advance to a higher class, and postmasters of other classes, appointed in the classified civil service, whose offices are relegated to the fourth class, shall continue to serve under their original appointment until a vacancy occurs by reason of death, resignation, retirement, or removal, in which event the appointment shall be made as provided in section 2 of the act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2681) to provide pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MINING CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 942) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend

section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512)" (Public Law 593, 80th Cong.).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to amend section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512)" (Public Law 593, 80th Cong.), is amended to read as follows: "That the first proviso of section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512, 515), be amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That all authorized indebtedness shall be paid in the order of its creation; all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the assessments shall be according to the true and full value thereof, except that all mining claims may be valued at the price paid the United States therefor, or at a flat rate fixed by the legislature, but if the surface ground is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purpose, or if there are improvements or machinery or other property thereon of such a character as to be deemed a part of the realty, then the same shall be taxed according to the true and full value thereof. No tax shall be levied for Territorial purposes in excess of 2 percent upon the assessed valuation of the property therein in any 1 year; nor shall any incorporated town or municipality levy any tax, for any purpose, in excess of 3 percent of the assessed valuation of property within the town in any 1 year.'

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the first proviso of section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of June 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 302), be further amended by deleting the phrase 'unpatented mining claims and non-producing patented mining claims, which are also unimproved,' and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase 'all mining claims'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to promulgate rules and regulations establishing a medal; the method of selecting such recipient thereof and awarding the same to any child residing in the United States, who is 18 years old or under, who has exhibited exceptional courage, extraordinary decision, presence of mind, and unusual swiftness of action, regardless of his or her own personal safety, in an effort to save or successfully saving the life or lives of any person or persons whose life or lives were in actual imminent danger.

Sec. 2. The Attorney General shall also honor by an appropriate medal such American boy or girl citizens, 18 years old or under, who, in the opinion of the Attorney General, shall have achieved outstanding or unusual recognition for character and service during any given year.

Sec. 3. The medal to be awarded for bravery or valor as defined in section 1 of this act shall be known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, while the medal for outstanding character and service as defined in section 2 of this act shall be known as the Young American Medal for Service, and such medals shall be presented by the Attorney General in person, or through a duly authorized representative designated by the Attorney General.

Sec. 4. Accompanying such medals herein designated there shall be an appropriate certificate of commendation presented to the recipient or recipients stating (a) the circumstances under which the act of bravery was performed, and (b) citing the outstanding recognition for character and service.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make a report to the Congress at the end of each fiscal year and to furnish the Congress with a list of the names of all those upon whom he shall have conferred either of such medals.

Sec. 6. It shall also be the duty of the Attorney General to list in his annual budget request the sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, which sum is hereby authorized.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 15, after the word "presented", insert the word "personally."

In lines 16 and 17, delete the language "in person, or through a duly authorized representative designated by the Attorney General," and insert in lieu thereof "for and on behalf, and in the name of the President and the Congress of the United States of America."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALASKA GAME LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 220) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to revise the Alaska game law," approved July 1, 1943, as amended (57 Stat. 301).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to revise the Alaska game law," approved July 1, 1943, as amended (57 Stat. 301), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Residence and citizenship: That for the purposes of this act a citizen or a national of the United States who has resided in the Territory for a continuous period of 12 months immediately preceding his claim for resident hunting, trapping, fishing, or other privileges under this act, or a foreign-born person not a citizen or national of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has resided in the Territory for a like period, shall be considered a resident; but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within 7 years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship: *Provided, however,* That whenever the Secretary shall determine the fur resources of Alaska are threatened by hunting or trapping, or from other causes, he may, in his discretion and for such periods as he shall determine, extend the required residence period in the Territory from 12 months to 3 years as a prerequisite to obtaining a resident trapping license; a citizen or a national of the United States who

has not resided in the Territory for a continuous period of 12 months, or for the extended period of 3 years, as the case may be, immediately preceding his claim for resident privileges shall be considered a nonresident; and a person not a citizen or a national of the United States who is not a resident of the Territory, as defined in this section, shall be considered an alien."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "resided" and insert in lieu thereof the words "maintained a bona fide residence."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "continuous."

Page 2, line 14, following the words "months to", insert the words "not exceed."

Page 2, line 16, strike out the word "resided" and insert in lieu thereof the words "maintained a bona fide residence."

Page 2, line 16, strike out the word "continuous."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALASKA COUNCIL OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1337) to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America for recreation and other public purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America is hereby authorized for a period of 1 year from and after the effective date of this act to apply for the purchase of, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the organization for recreation and other public purposes the following-described public lands situated in Alaska:

The east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of unsurveyed section 2, township 15 north, range 1 west; Seward meridian, embracing 240 acres.

Sec. 2. That the conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said council for the land at its reasonable appraised price of not less than \$1.25 per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the conveyance hereby authorized shall not include any land covered by a valid existing right initiated under the public-land laws or found by the Secretary of the Interior to be needed for public purposes: *Provided further*, That the coal and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 14, after the word "under", insert "applicable laws and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 29) to authorize payment of claims based on loss of or damage to property deposited by alien enemies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would appreciate it if the chairman of the committee, or someone, would explain this bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Attorney General to pay claims of less than \$1,000 to former enemy aliens, particularly those on the west coast, whose property was taken by the military authorities. In many instances the Japanese there were forced to evacuate their homes, and cameras, binoculars, and other important items of personal property were seized by the military. This bill permits all those whose personal property was thus taken, where the property has not been restored, to file claims with the Attorney General, and the Attorney General is permitted to allow those claims, provided they are under \$1,000. If they are above \$1,000, he must report back to the Congress.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman, and wish to ask him one more question. Does this bill include enemy aliens in the Islands of the Pacific and of the Philippines and Hawaii?

Mr. CELLER. I do not think there is any limitation in the bill. It is my understanding from a cursory reading at this time that those aliens would be benefited by the act.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the gentleman have any information as to how many of them there are and how much money it would cost?

Mr. CELLER. I am informed the amount is not very large, because the items are not very great or costly.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does it exceed \$1,000,000?

Mr. CELLER. Oh, no; nothing like that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, from what funds are these claims to be paid?

Mr. CELLER. This bill provides for the appropriation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay in an amount not in excess of \$1,000, when accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement, any claim against the United States arising on or after December 7, 1941, for damage to, or loss or destruction of, personal property, the use, operation, possession, custody, or control of which was prohibited by proclamation No. 2525, dated December 7, 1941, and proclamations No. 2526 and No. 2527, dated December 8, 1941 (55 Stat. pt. 2, pp. 1700, 1705, and 1707), the possession of which property was not prohibited by law prior to said promulgations and which was deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry in the manner provided in the regulations promulgated by the Attorney General on February 5,

1942, as amended (7 Fed. Reg. 844; 28 C. F. R. 30.1-30.16): *Provided*, That the damage to or loss or destruction of property shall not have been caused in whole or in part by any negligence or wrongful act on the part of the claimant, his agent, or employee, and that the claim is substantiated in such manner as the Attorney General may by regulation prescribe: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Attorney General to pay or settle any claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property which had been used for espionage or other illegal purposes on or before December 7, 1941.

Sec. 2. No claim shall be considered unless presented in writing within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act.

Sec. 3. Any decision or settlement made by the Attorney General under the authority of this act and such regulations as he may prescribe shall be final and conclusive, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General may report such claims as exceed \$1,000 to Congress for its consideration.

Sec. 5. Such appropriations as may be required for the settlement of claims under this act are hereby authorized.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN CONSULTANTS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1950) for the relief of certain consultants formerly employed by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no provisions of any law, regulation, or order (including travel orders or authorizations) which authorize or direct deductions from per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence for items of meals or lodging obtained free or purchased from any Government agency or from the Military Establishment or from any branch of the Government drawing rations from the military or providing quarters by arrangement with the military, shall be deemed to apply to those persons employed as technical, scientific, or other form of expert consultant by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee division of the Foreign Economic Administration without compensation or at \$1 per annum during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946, by reason of such employment and during the period thereof; and no deductions shall be taken from per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence to such employees for any such meals or lodging during such employment (such meals or lodging being sometimes referred to herein as "items").

Sec. 2. Any charges for such items against the accounts of such employees appearing on the books of any Government agency shall be canceled and eliminated, and proper credits shall be entered against such accounts therefor.

Sec. 3. No certificate or statement as to such items furnished such employees shall be required of them.

Sec. 4. In order to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act—

(a) In any case wherein any such employee has not been paid any sum for said allowance and has not been advanced any funds for travel or other expenses, the Com-

troller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credits or to cancel charges for such items in the accounts of such employee (whether on accounts in his office or in the office of any certifying, disbursing, or other accountable officer) and in the accounts of any present or former certifying, disbursing, or other accountable officer.

(b) In any case wherein any such employee may have been paid such allowance without deductions for such items, the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credits or to cancel charges therefor in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) In any case wherein any such employee has furnished a certificate as to such items, as a result whereof deductions therefor were taken from any sums paid him for such allowance, or in any case wherein any such employee has paid or refunded any sums to any Government agency by reason of claim made against him for such items, a sum equivalent to the amount of such deductions or refund shall be paid to such employee, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make such payments; and, for such purpose, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph; and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credits or to cancel charges therefor in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) In any case wherein sums for travel or other expenses have been advanced to any such employee, or in any case wherein any such employee has been partially paid on account of such allowance, the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credits or to cancel charges for such items in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, so that any such charges will be eliminated and canceled in determining whether such employees or the Government is entitled to any difference between such advance or partial payment and the allowable per diem: *Provided, however,* That in any case wherein any sums were advanced to any such employee for travel or other expenses, the disbursing officer shall be credited for charges for such items only to the extent of any such advances outstanding.

SEC. 5. Any surety on any bond furnished by any such employee is hereby relieved from any liability by reason of any claim or charges for any such items.

SEC. 6. No provision of this act shall apply to or prejudice any claim of the United States against any such employee or the surety on his bond by reason of any item other than those specified in section 1 of this act; and any refunds or payments made to any such employee by reason of this act shall be subject to deductions by reason of any other proper charges against the account of any such employee.

SEC. 7. Any refund or payment to any such employee, or any credit or cancellation of any charges for such items, made by reason of this act, shall be in full settlement of all claims by any such employee against the United States or any department or agency thereof for reimbursement for expenses of such employee for such items.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 170) to authorize the transfer of certain property to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee about this, first, as to how much it would cost.

Mr. GRANGER. I have a similar bill to S. 170. There is no way of estimating what this would cost at the present time, because nothing has been done to determine that. It will be determined by how large the school will be. I understand they are talking about a school for five or six hundred students, which would make it cost about half as much as they are talking about.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. After the transfer of the property is made, will there be expenditure of funds for building of the school or enlarging it?

Mr. GRANGER. That is, provided the appropriations are made.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of the War Assets Administration is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without reimbursement or transfer of funds for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a vocational school for Indian children and a center for housing and training adult Indians for off-reservation employment and placement, the property known as the Bushnell General Hospital near Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, comprising two hundred and ninety-eight and five-tenths acres, more or less, together with roads, buildings, and other betterments thereon.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to take over the property as soon as Congress has appropriated the necessary funds to provide for alterations, maintenance, and operation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION, EXTENSION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN HOOPA, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 554) to provide for the construction, extension, and improvement of school buildings in Hoopa, Calif.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of not to exceed \$803,000 for the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school buildings in Hoopa, Calif.: *Provided*, That plans and specifications for the construction, extension, and improvement of the said school buildings shall be furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *And provided further*, That the said school buildings so constructed, extended, and improved shall be the property

of the United States, and shall be turned over to the Hoopa Valley Unified School District under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended by the act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458), and shall be made available to all the Indian children of the said district on the same terms, except as to the payment of tuition, as to other children of said school district.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRIBAL FUNDS OF NAVAJO INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 994) to provide for disposition and use of tribal funds of the Navajo Tribe of Indians.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provisions of existing law, the tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter placed to the credit of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, in the United States Treasury, shall be available for such purposes as may be designated by the tribal council of said tribe and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1755) to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw as much as may be necessary from the fund on deposit in the Treasury of the United States arising from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber within the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, according to the provisions of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 137), to the credit of the Red Lake Indians in Minnesota, and to pay therefrom \$100 to each member of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who is living at the date of enactment of this act. Such payments shall be made as soon as practicable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 2. No money paid to Indians under this act shall be subject to any lien or claim of attorneys or other persons. Before any payment is made under this act, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, ratify and accept the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Payments made under this act shall not be held to be "other income and resources" as that term is used in section 2 (a) (7), 402 (a) (7), and 1002 (a) (8) of the Social Security Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 42, secs. 302 (a) (7), 602 (a) (7), and 1202 (a) (8)).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the bills eligible for call on the calendar at this time.

THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (S. J. Res. 22) to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that he has consulted with the gentleman from Tennessee and understands the gentleman from Tennessee has cleared this matter with the majority Members on both sides.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance in May 1949 a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, as amended.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. That when used in this act, the term—

(a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelligence;

(c) "Government agency" means any executive department, commission, council, independent establishment, corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States, board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the Government; and

(d) "Continental United States" means the States and the District of Columbia.

SEAL OF OFFICE

SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES

SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (Public Law 413, 80th Cong. 2d sess.).

(b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in subsection (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall mean the Di-

rector, the Deputy Director, or the Executive of the Agency.

(c) The determinations and decisions provided in subsection (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head may be made with respect to individual purchases and contracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts, and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his powers provided in this section, including the making of such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or officials of the Agency.

(d) The power of the Agency head to make the determinations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable. Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4, or by section 5 (a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be based upon written findings made by the official making such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall be available within the Agency for a period of at least 6 years following the date of the determination.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research, or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associations; courses or training programs under the National Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

(b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses of officers and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this section, in addition to the pay and allowances to which such officers and employees may be otherwise entitled.

TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES

SEC. 5. (a) Under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its officers and employees assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions, shall—

(1) (A) pay the travel expenses of officers and employees of the Agency including expenses incurred while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) (3) with regard to the granting of home leave;

(B) pay the travel expenses of members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; accompanying him on authorized home leave; or otherwise traveling in accordance with authority granted pursuant to the terms of this or any other act;

(C) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on the termination of his services, to his residence at time of appointment or to a point not more distant, or, upon retirement, to the place where he will reside;

(D) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which, because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household and personal effects;

(E) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not in excess of 3 months after such first arrival at such post or until the establishment of residence quarters, whichever shall be shorter;

(F) pay the travel expenses and transportation costs incident to the removal of the members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency and his furniture and household and personal effects, including automobiles, from a post at which, because of the prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent danger to life and property, and the return of such persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the cessation of such conditions; or to such other post as may in the meantime have become the post to which such officer or employee has been assigned.

(2) Charge expenses in connection with travel of personnel, their dependents, and transportation of their household goods and personal effects, involving a change of permanent station, to the appropriation for the fiscal year current when any part of either the travel or transportation pertaining to the transfer begins pursuant to previously issued travel and transfer orders, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not all be effected during such fiscal year, or the travel and transfer orders may have been issued during the prior fiscal year.

(3) (A) Order to the United States or its Territories and possessions on leave provided for in 5 U. S. C. 30, 30a, 30b, or as such sections may hereafter be amended, every officer and employee of the agency who was a resident of the United States or its Territories and possessions at time of employment, upon completion of 2 years' continuous service abroad, or as soon as possible thereafter: *Provided*, That such officer or employee has accrued to his credit at the time of such order, annual leave sufficient to carry him in a pay status while in the United States for at least a 30-day period.

(B) While in the continental United States on leave, the service of any officer or employee shall be available for work or duties in the Agency or elsewhere, but the time of such work or duties shall not be counted as leave.

(C) Where an officer or employee on leave returns to the United States or its Territories and possessions, leave of absence granted shall be exclusive of the time actually and necessarily occupied in going to and from the United States or its Territories and possessions, and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting transportation.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee of the Agency, a privately owned automobile in any case where it shall be determined that water, rail, or air transportation of the automobile is necessary or expedient for any part or of all the distance between points of origin and destination, and pay the cost of such transportation.

(5) (A) In the event of illness or injury requiring the hospitalization of an officer or full-time employee of the Agency, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred while on assignment abroad in a locality where there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U. S. C. 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay the travel expenses of an attendant.

(B) Establish a first-aid station and provide for the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant such a station: *Provided*, That, in his opinion, it is not feasible to utilize an existing facility;

(C) In the event of illness or injury requiring hospitalization of an officer or full-time employee of the Agency, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred in the line of duty while such person is assigned abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic;

(D) Provide for the periodic physical examination of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such officers or employees.

(6) Pay the costs of preparing and transporting the remains of an officer or employee of the Agency or a member of his family who may die while in travel status or abroad, to his home or official station, or to such other place as the Director may determine to be the appropriate place of interment, provided that in no case shall the expense payable be greater than the amount which would have been payable had the destination been the home or official station.

(7) Pay the costs of travel of new appointees and their dependents, and the transportation of their household goods and personal effects, from places of actual residence in foreign countries at time of appointment to places of employment and return to their actual residences at the time of appointment or a point not more distant: *Provided*, That such appointees agree in writing to remain with the United States Government for a period of not less than 12 months from the time of appointment.

Violation of such agreement for personal convenience of an employee or because of separation for misconduct will bar such return payment and, if determined by the Director or his designee to be in the best interests of the United States, any money expended by the United States on account of such travel and transportation shall be considered as a debt due by the individual concerned to the United States.

(b) In accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 70), the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee of the Agency allowances in accordance with the provisions of section 901 (1) and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

GENERAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

(a) Transfer to and receive from other Government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the performance of any of the functions or activities authorized under sections 102 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, 80th Cong.), and any other Government agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appropriations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accordance with this paragraph may be expended for the purposes and under the authority of this act without regard to limitations of appropriations from which transferred;

(b) Exchange funds without regard to section 3651 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543);

(c) Reimburse other Government agencies for services of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such other Government agencies are hereby authorized, without regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with the Agency;

(d) Authorize couriers and guards designated by the Director to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of confidential documents and materials affecting the national defense and security;

(e) Make alterations, improvements, and repairs on premises rented by the Agency, and pay rent therefor without regard to limitations on expenditures contained in the act of June 30, 1932, as amended: *Provided*, That in each case the Director shall certify that exception from such limitations is necessary to the successful performance of the Agency's functions or to the security of its activities.

SEC. 7. In the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d) (3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, 80th Cong., 1st sess.) that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795 of the act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U. S. C. 654), and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI, chapter 212 of the act of June 30, 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 947 (b)).

SEC. 8. Whenever the Director and the Attorney General shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations, or to the failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: *Provided*, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the authority of this section shall in no case exceed 100 persons in any one fiscal year.

SEC. 9. The Director is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than three positions in the professional and scientific field, within the Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those scientific-intelligence functions relating to national security, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including—

(1) personal services, including personal services without regard to limitations on types of persons to be employed, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rental of news-reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices, including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds; subject to policies established by the Director, transportation of officers and employees of the Agency in Government-owned automotive equipment between their domiciles and places of employment, where such personnel

are engaged in work which makes such transportation necessary, and transportation in such equipment, to and from school, of children of Agency personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations outside the continental United States where adequate public or private transportation is not available; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of firearms, including purchase, storage, and maintenance of ammunition; subject to policies established by the Director, expenses of travel in connection with, and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of professional, technical, scientific, and other similar organizations when such attendance would be a benefit in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association and library dues; payment of premiums or costs of surety bonds for officers or employees without regard to the provisions of 61 Stat. 646; 6 U. S. C. 14; payment of claims pursuant to 28 U. S. C.; acquisition of necessary land and the clearing of such land; construction of buildings and facilities without regard to 36 Stat. 699; 40 U. S. C. 259, 267; repair, rental, operation, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and

(2) supplies, equipment, and personnel and contractual services otherwise authorized by law and regulations, when approved by the Director.

(b) The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 12. This act may be cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949."

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill as amended be dispensed with and that the same be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will that deprive any Member from making a point of order against the bill at this time?

The SPEAKER. A motion to suspend the rules suspends all rules. Therefore, a point of order would not lie as to any provision of the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Including the Ramseyer rule?

The SPEAKER. Including the Ramseyer rule.

The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to embarrass the gentleman from Missouri, but I submit that to demand a second a Member must be opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Missouri opposed to the bill?

Mr. SHORT. I am not; I am very much in favor of it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER] is recognized for 20 minutes; the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2663 is a bill to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency. There have been some misconceptions as to its purposes. For this reason, I would like to make certain broad statements concerning the bill and its purposes before discussing it in detail.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established as a successor to the Central Intelligence Group, under the provisions of section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947. This section sets out the functions of the Agency. It should be pointed out at once that H. R. 2663, which we are now considering, does not alter or add to these functions in any way. It simply provides for the administrative implementation of the functions which the Congress has already seen fit to give to the Agency.

Secondly, it should be pointed out that CIA functions exclusively under the powers granted it by the National Security Act of 1947 and not under any Executive order whatsoever.

Thirdly, with one or two exceptions to which your attention will be drawn, there is no authority in this proposed bill which at some time or other has not been granted to some other agency of the Government or which some other agencies are not now utilizing through their own implementing legislation. The reason why the hearings have been held in executive session, and why a certain amount of secrecy has been utilized in connection with this bill, is that the discussions with the members of CIA who appeared before the committee went into the operational background of the Agency. Naturally, operational details cannot be talked about in public for they go to the very heart of CIA's activities. Bear in mind, however, that the CIA is prohibited by law from any internal security functions. It deals only in the field of foreign intelligence.

This bill which we are now considering with one difference was introduced into the second session of the Eightieth Congress last year, and was unanimously approved by the Armed Services Committees both in the Senate and the House after detailed hearings. The bill itself passed the Senate on the last day of the

session, but due to the last minute pressure of business could not be called up in the House. After most careful consideration, the present measure has again been unanimously approved, first by a subcommittee and then by the full Armed Services Committee in the House.

As I have said, its purposes are administrative, and its provisions break down into four main categories. In the first place, the Agency seeks to avail itself of the benefits of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 so that it may utilize the most up-to-date procurement facilities in connection with its activities. Secondly, in connection with the sections dealing with foreign travel and similar allowances, the Agency, in availing itself of many of the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, is seeking to build up a career service in the intelligence field second to none. A second-best intelligence service is almost as bad as none at all. Within the framework of existing Government laws and salaries, we are seeking to place CIA on a career basis, particularly for those of its employees who may spend a large portion of their career on foreign assignment. Thirdly, we are supplying the Agency, by this bill, with certain general administrative authorities which are needed. Finally, we are supplying the Agency with appropriations language to which their budget and fiscal employees, as well as those of the General Accounting office, may look in the auditing of the Agency's expenses.

In broad terms, therefore, H. R. 2663 seeks to assist this country in the building up and development of a career foreign intelligence service, and to free the Agency from certain restrictions so that it may operate as a mature intelligence service must operate.

Section 1 of this bill merely contains certain very basic definitions of terms used in the act.

Section 2 authorizes a seal of office for the Agency, and provides that judicial notice shall be taken thereof. From time to time it has been necessary for CIA to produce records in court. For example, the records of the monitoring of foreign propaganda broadcasts in their possession have included recordings of the speeches made from Germany by Douglas Chandler and Robert Best. These recordings were the basis of the recent convictions of these two men for their treasonable activities during the late war. In order that authenticated copies of such material can be submitted when called for in court, a seal is necessary of which the court can take judicial notice.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the Agency to utilize certain of the authorities granted the armed services in the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. The main features of this law which are being extended to the CIA are in the field of negotiation for contracts without advertising. The general ceiling for which contracts can be negotiated without advertising today is \$100. The Armed Services Procurement Act raises this ceiling to \$1,000, and it is being extended to include CIA contracts up to this amount. In addition, the act authorizes negotiation of contracts without advertising where public exigency will

not admit of delay, where it is impracticable to secure competition, and for supplies or services the nature of which should not be publicly disclosed. It stands to reason that certain of the technical equipment which this Agency must utilize may be made only by one firm for reasons of security, and certainly some of this equipment should not be openly advertised for. Therefore, it seems only proper that these authorities which the Congress has already extended to the armed services should be further extended to CIA. The remainder of this section sets forth the applicable provisions of the Procurement Act regarding rules for advertising, the type of contracts that can be made, damages, joint procurement, delegations of authorities and limitations thereon.

Section 4 of the bill authorizes the Agency to assign its personnel to schools for special instruction and training, and to pay the cost of such tuition and expenses. This will permit the Agency to send selected employees to such schools as the National War College, advance courses in international relations and related fields, refresher courses in language fields, and special training courses.

Section 5 of the bill presents one of its most important features from a career standpoint. Virtually all of the provisions of this section have been taken directly from similar provisions in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. It provides for the payment of travel expenses for the employees of the Agency and for the members of their families when proceeding to posts of duty abroad, and from post to post abroad. It provides for their being returned to the United States with their families on statutory home leave after 2 years of continuous service abroad.

It must be reemphasized that these provisions are not new departures created for CIA, but are merely extending to the Agency the best features of other career services in the Government. This section also provides for the hospitalization and medical care of the Agency's full-time employees abroad, and includes provisions for the periodical physical examination of all of the employees on foreign posts.

Certain general administrative provisions are granted to the Agency, most of which are similar to authorities granted to other agencies of the Government at one time or another, or which deal with the security of the Agency's operations. For instance, there are provisions permitting the arming of couriers and guards carrying confidential documents. Specific authority is needed to override State statutes which prohibit the carrying of firearms without special licenses. Such a statute is in existence for the FBI, and the armed services have always been allowed to arm officer couriers.

Section 8 of the proposed bill contains a provision which will permit the entry of 100 aliens into the United States for permanent residence. This will be explained more fully by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. However, I would like to emphasize that this section involves a time factor. Time is of the

essence, and should these people be required to go through the many procedures of obtaining visas, having photographs taken, and filing applications—they would be dead before taking their second step. In certain areas of the world such persons can only contact an American once. This section permits quick action to save the lives of persons of high intelligence value to the United States.

Finally we have provided in this bill some basic appropriations language to which the Government Accounting Office and the budget and fiscal offices of the Agency can look in the expenditure of funds. Much of this language is necessary, for without it the expenditure of funds for the purposes set forth herein cannot be allowed. In addition, we have provided the legal basis for the granting to the Agency authority for the spending of those unvouchered funds which the Appropriations Committee of the House will earmark, and without which there can be no successful operation of an intelligence service.

For the reasons I have set forth, I urge the passage of this bill. Above all, it will allow this country to continue and increase the successful operation of its foreign intelligence, upon which some day the security of this country and our very lives may well depend.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will it affect the personnel of our American military government in Germany?

Mr. SASSCER. It is my understanding that it will not.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself one additional minute.

Basically it is outlining the administrative procedure. There is a section in the bill relating to bringing in aliens, which my able colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] will discuss. However, I would like to again emphasize that this section involves a time factor. It in no way encompasses the functions or prerogatives of the immigration authorities or congressional committees. This is a security measure. These men can only contact an American once. Time is the element. If they cannot make a quick exit their heads may be off and valuable information lost.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Does the gentleman mean to imply that immigration restrictions built up over the years are not suspended by this bill?

Mr. SASSCER. They are suspended for 100 aliens on the basis of their potential news value for security purposes and not for the purpose of general immigration laws.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has again expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, although I do not like the hush-hush business surrounding this bill, I shall not oppose it. Certainly if the members of the Armed Forces Committee can hear the detailed information to support this bill, why cannot our entire membership? Are they the Brahmins and we the untouchables? Secrecy is the answer. What is secret about the membership of an entire committee hearing the lurid reasons? In Washington three men can keep a secret if two men die. It is like the old lady who said, "I can keep a secret but the people I tell it to, cannot."

I must counter the remarks of the previous speaker. We have in the bill this very significant language "for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws or regulations."

In the first place, if there had not been a closed rule, I would have made the point of order to strike out this provision because it is exclusively within the province of the Committee on the Judiciary and is not the business of the Committee on the Armed Services. The Committee on the Armed Services has nothing to do with immigration. Now this provision I have read throws out the window, at the discretion of the Director mentioned in this bill and the Attorney General, all the legislative immigration restrictions that we have built up over the years. It throws them to the winds, and if the Attorney General and the Director wish to admit Facists, Communists, Hitler sadists, morons, moral perverts, syphilitics, or lepers, they can do it. I think the House ought to know what it is legislating about, and I think, in a measure, this indicates how the cold war is unhinging the nerves of some of our high military authorities. The secrecy, especially the brand we are treated to, is ridiculous. Secondly these immigration privileges are badly conceived. If you want to give this authority to the military, all right, but I think we should know what we are doing and whither we are going. The military is not infallible. Witness the situation of the charges levied by the military intelligence against one Agnes Smedley recently, that she was a Communist, or a Russian spy, and instead of retracting when they found they were in error, they simply admitted a faux pas. The military is indeed not infallible. On the question of immigration they are given carte blanche, willy-nilly, to admit 100 persons under this particular provision which should be stricken from the bill or, if it is not stricken, certain safeguards should have been added.

I have spoken briefly to advise the Armed Forces Committee to stick to its own knitting. When immigration is involved, let the proper committee be consulted—the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few days, much has been said about a provision in the proposed act which will permit the entry of 100 aliens annually into the United States without regard to immigration laws. I would like to explain this provision carefully and fully,

Section 8 of this bill provides that whenever the Director and the Attorney General shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, that alien and his family shall be given entry without regard to their admissibility under the immigration laws and regulations. The number of persons who can come into the country under this provision is limited to 100 persons in any one year. Let me emphasize that what is being waived are the laws regarding the admissibility of an alien into this country, but no laws are being waived regarding his conduct once he is here. The alien must live up to every law of the United States just as every other alien must do, and failure to do so will lead to his deportation for cause. What is the purpose of this section? Briefly, it is this. There are many people all over the world who believe in this country and what it stands for implicitly. Many of them are living in police states. Some of them may have formerly been highly placed in the service of their government. Some of them may even be there now. Many of them have important intelligence information to make available to this country, and such information may be of vital importance to our national security and our policies. These people, be they soldiers or statesmen or scientists, can only approach a representative of America once. If they are seen talking with an American, it may mean the concentration camps, or in some instances death itself. There is no time here to get visas and fill out the forms which the immigration laws require. The element of time is often 24 hours or less. When CIA plans such an operation, security requires that the people knowing it be held to an absolute minimum. The people who will be selected will be most carefully screened by CIA, and only the select few will be chosen. The concurrence in the Director's selection lies with the Attorney General, whose Immigration and Naturalization Bureau must administer the immigration laws once these people have arrived. The Committee feels that this power should be granted to the Director of Central Intelligence, and that the operation of our intelligence agency requires its existence. Its force and effect is testified to by the screams of anguish which have already emanated from Communist sources abroad. The Rumanian radio protested immediately after the Armed Services Committee approved this section. This is what it said:

Dollars fatherland, fatherland of gangsters and of international swindlers, is now officially decreed fatherland of spies from any corner of the world.

A statement by the American Slav Congress, which is on the Attorney General's list as a Communist organization, was forwarded to this committee, and almost upon its very receipt the Moscow radio started to broadcast its text. The Moscow radio says that this provision will make every freedom-loving American and every honest person in the world

disgusted with the cynicism of the United States Congress and its policy of reviving fascism and preparing a new world war. It is interesting to note that the Moscow radio picks up and endorses this protest almost as soon as the committee itself has received the telegram. The people who will enter this country under this provision are not spies. They are defectors from the totalitarian state. They are people whose love of democracy is so great that at the risk of their lives they come to representatives of the United States to give them information which will help the west and the United States survive.

I believe the well-known radio commentator, Edward R. Murrow, very neatly summed up the purpose of this section in his broadcast of March 4, in which he stated, and I quote:

This is essentially an underground railroad for first-class passengers only, up to 100 a year. It will be confined to people of the highest caliber, morally and mentally, who have to get out of their own countries on short notice or face arrest, torture, or execution, people whose background, information, and services are so valuable to us that it would not be safe to keep them for any prolonged length of time even in countries of western Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the dearest thing we can give these aliens is admission to this country, and that is what your committee proposes.

As an essential weapon for the successful operation of this country's foreign Intelligence Service, and after the most serious and searching consideration, your committee has endorsed this section and urges its adoption, as well as all other provisions of the bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of the House who are present to the language on page 6 of the report. I think it can be said without any fear of contradiction that this is the first time in the history of the United States that this language is found in any report accompanying a bill coming before the Congress. It reads as follows:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation in view of the fact that much of such information is of a highly confidential nature. However, the Committee on Armed Forces received a complete explanation of all features of the proposed measure. The committee is satisfied that all sections of the proposed legislation are fully justified.

Let us look at this a moment. We are being asked to vote for legislation without having full explanation of all of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman knows of course that this is an espionage bill.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I do not see what difference that makes. We have gone through two world wars. We have gone through a civil war and the Congress has never been asked to vote for any legislation without explanation of all of the provisions of the bill and that is what this report asks the Members

of this House to do. Can anyone deny that that is what we are being requested to do under this motion to suspend the rules?

What are we doing here? First of all, as to the secrecy with which the committee has been operating, it admits that its members have the information which they are withholding from the House. As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the former Speaker of the House [Mr. MARTIN], said, if he is correctly reported in this morning's press: "There is no such thing as a secret in Washington, when any three persons know it." Yet, we are told that the information the committee has must be kept a secret from the Members of the House. What is worse, the committee informs us through its report that the Members of the House must pass this bill without any explanation of all of its provisions. This makes every single section of this bill suspect. No Member of Congress has been informed. No Member of Congress has been given the full explanation of all of the provisions of the legislation to which the representatives of the people are entitled before voting on any legislation. Only the members of the Committee on Armed Services, we are told, have been given the explanation. That is the situation you have before you. If under the wave of hysteria you want to abdicate your legislative functions to just one committee of the House, that is your privilege, but as for me I refuse to do it. I no not care what reason is given. There has never been and there can never be any justification at any time for the representatives of the people, who are elected to Congress, to abdicate their function of legislating with full knowledge on the matters which come before them. This bill suspends that function and says,

"You must not have knowledge of all of the provisions of the bill." It says, "You must vote blindly and must take the word of a committee." No one challenges the good faith of the committee members, but the fact is that with 435 Members from 435 different districts, we are all entitled to have our own viewpoint on legislation based on at least a full explanation of all of the sections of a bill. For that reason all times in the history of the Congress of the United States the membership has been given full explanation in a report which is intended to explain the bill. Never has Congress been told in a report accompanying a bill, as this one does, that Congress cannot have a full explanation of all provisions in the bill. This is the first time that Members of the House are told, "You cannot have any full explanation of this legislation. It is highly confidential. It deals with espionage."

As a result of the hysteria under which this bill is being passed I suppose a majority of the House will vote for this bill, even though in doing so you are suspending your legislative prerogatives and evading your duty to the people of this Nation.

Now, without having been given explanation of all of the provisions, I have been trying to find out something about this bill by reading the bill, as well as

the report. Here are a few things that the Members of the House ought to know. I deal with section 4, on page 3:

Sec. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research, or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associations; courses or training programs under the National Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

What does this mean? With all of the vast powers that are given this agency under the guise of research and study, you are subjecting labor unions and business firms to the will of the military. You are opening the door for the placing of these intelligence agents, supposed to deal with security pertaining to foreign as well as internal affairs in the midst of labor organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes.

You are opening the doors for the entrance of intelligence agents into labor organizations; yes, to spy on labor and carry out antilabor activities. I am sure if it were not for the cold war hysteria, very few Members of the Congress would vote for that provision. Certainly the majority would not vote to suspend the rules so that you must take this bill as it is without any opportunity for amendment, despite its serious implications against the security of the liberties of the American people.

The gentleman from New York has discussed the immigration provision of the bill. I simply want to add to his comments that this section will work out only in one way: That there will be admitted into this country former Fascists and Nazis, antilabor people, monarchists, people that a democracy such as ours would want to keep out. It is only natural that the followers of the Hapsburgs, Francos, and other Fascist scum will be the beneficiaries of this feature of the bill, which suspends the immigration laws and allows for permanent admission of 100 of them per year.

Then, from the standpoint of Government operations, on page 15 of the bill, we find this:

The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds.

I wish some of you gentlemen who have been cutting down appropriations for unemployment services and social welfare legislature would listen to this:

The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditures of Government funds.

So what are we doing here? From what we know—and, mind you, we have not been told everything—but from what we know, we are suspending civil liberties in the interest of a military intelligence agency. That is definite. You cannot get away from that. We are also making it possible to have admitted into this country, under the guise of

counterespionage or counterintelligence, people that a democracy would spew out under all circumstances. We are suspending all laws with regard to Government expenditures, and we are asking the Members of Congress to suspend their prerogatives and cease to do their duty on legislation with full explanation of the legislation. Of course, there are times when bills get by. We cannot all be up to date on everything. We might not know what is in a bill. That happens. But this time we are told that we are not supposed to know what is in the bill. I want to read that again, and I hope it will sink in:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation in view of the fact that much of such information is of a highly confidential nature.

Congress is suspending its right to legislate and we are being asked to do this in furtherance of a cold war. This is illustrative of what this imperialist cold war is imposing on the people of a country: Suspending its civil liberties, invasion of the labor movement by intelligence agents, admission of undesirables—undesirable in any democracy—and asking Members of Congress to suspend their prerogative to pass on legislation.

But you say this is dealing with espionage, that this is done for the sake of security. I refuse to believe that our Nation is so unsafe from a security standpoint that we have to suspend not only the civil liberties of the people but the legislative prerogatives of the Representatives of the people in the Congress. If you want to do this in the hope that a newspaper will not criticize you for voting against it because of the hysteria which is being whipped up, that is your privilege; but I submit that the situation is obvious: Hysteria is used to undermine the civil liberties of the people and extend the military control—military control—I emphasize that, over the lives and thinking of the people of these United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, there is some plausibility in the argument advanced by the gentleman from New York. I suppose that none of us in the Chamber at this moment likes this particular kind of legislation, but I think we all will agree that the weakest link in our chain of national defense in days gone by has been in a weak intelligence system. The Germans, the Russians, the British, have had far better systems of intelligence than have we, and in spite of all our wealth and power and might we have been exceptionally weak in psychological warfare notwithstanding the fact that an idea is perhaps the most powerful weapon on this earth.

The pending bill, H. R. 2663, is substantially the same as H. R. 5871 which was introduced in the Eightieth Congress, unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on the Armed Services, and

passed the Senate. A companion bill was unanimously reported by the House Committee on the Armed Services, but due to lack of time it failed of passage in the Eightieth Congress.

The purpose of this bill is simply to give the Central Intelligence Agency authority that is necessary for its proper administration. It is true that we will bring in not to exceed 100 persons a year, but before they are admitted they will be carefully screened by both the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General of the United States. They act jointly, and it is absolutely essential that some of the information given to members of our committee as was given to members of the Rules Committee, must be kept confidential, because it is of a secret nature. The FBI does not advertise the movements it makes in the apprehension of a criminal. Our intelligence officers to be effective and in their own defense as well as the country's must keep many of their movements secret. I think it would be supreme folly for us to discuss every phase and ramifications of a bill that is of such a highly confidential nature.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Did the committee satisfy itself as to the expenditure of this fund?

Mr. SHORT. It did, and there is a definite limitation upon this. We limited not only the number of persons to be admitted but also the amount of money to be expended; however, we are not telling how, when, where, or to whom the money will go. We cannot, because of the very nature of the problem.

I am glad the gentleman from New York quoted from page 6 of the committee report because the language itself is self-explanatory. You are going to have to trust somebody, Mr. Speaker, and while perhaps it is asking too much for you to trust the members of the Committee on the Armed Services I think you can trust the Committee on Rules or any other committee of this House. Both committees mentioned reported this bill unanimously.

We are engaged in a highly dangerous business. It is something I naturally abhor but sometimes you are compelled to fight fire with fire. There is no other way out of it so far as I can see and perhaps the less we say in public about this bill the better off all of us will be.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has stated correctly that information is withheld sometimes by a committee when it receives information which is confidential. However, what is before us is not an instance of merely withholding information. I read from the report:

The report does not contain a full and detailed explanation of all of the provisions of the proposed legislation.

It is obvious, and even a 6-year-old child can see the distinction. What we

have here is not a matter of withholding information; it is a matter of asking the Congress to legislate even though an explanation of the legislation is refused by the committee. The complaint I make is that the committee refuses to give any explanation of some of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to a sentence from Rear Adm. Hillenkoetter's request which he made in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, found on pages 6 and 7 of the report.

In next to the last paragraph he states:

In almost all instances, the powers and authorities contained in the bill already exist for some other branch of the Government, and the bill merely extends similar authorities to the Central Intelligence Agency.

That is absolutely true. These authorities exist for other Government agencies and all this bill does is to extend to the Central Intelligence Agency the powers already enjoyed by other agencies.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman from Missouri has answered himself. The rear admiral says "in almost all instances," and again I say the committee refuses to explain the instances that are not covered by the rear admiral's statement, "In almost all instances." It is the exceptions that concern me.

Mr. SHORT. In the original statement of the gentleman from New York he said that never before had the Congress considered such legislation. We all know that the President was given blanket authority so far as the atomic bomb was concerned, and we spent \$2,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money before anybody knew what it was.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman will remember that in connection with the atomic bill that we had here there was a report on the legislation. Nowhere in the report was it stated that the report did not contain a full and detailed explanation of all the provisions of the proposed legislation. The legislation was explained section by section in the report accompanying the bill. This is the first time in the history of Congress that Members are being asked to vote on legislation about which not merely information is withheld but also explanation as to the provisions of the legislation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I would like to question the gentleman from Missouri. On page 4 of the report, subsection 5 (b), it is provided that an employee while in this country on leave may be assigned to temporary duty in the United States for special purposes or reorientation prior to returning to foreign service.

In the original unification bill passed through the Committee on Expenditures, of which I am a member, we had the setting up of this CIA. It was clearly

where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: *Provided*, That the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers, or internal security functions: *Provided further*, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: *And provided further*, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosures;

Fourth:

To perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

Fifth:

To perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

Now, what authority is granted in the proposed legislation? Well, the bill creates a seal of office for the Central Intelligence Agency. It extends to it certain provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. It permits the Director to provide for special instruction and training of agency personnel. It provides for travel allowances and expenses for agency personnel. It permits agency personnel to return to the United States on leave after 2 years of foreign service. It provides for the payment of transporting and storing household belongings. It provides for the health of employees overseas by permitting the payment of travel expenses to the nearest adequate medical facilities when local medical facilities are inadequate. It provides for the establishment of first aid stations at posts overseas. It provides for physical examinations for all employees. It provides for transporting the remains of an employee or a member of his family who may die while overseas, and it provides that the agency may recruit foreign nationals abroad where citizens of the United States are not available for such employment. And it provides allowances for agency employees similar to those given to State Department Foreign Service employees. It also contains other provisions of greater significance, such as the authority to transfer and receive from other Government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the performance of any of the agency functions. This is how the Central Intelligence Agency gets its money. It has been going on since the agency was created, and this simply legalizes that important function which is the only means by which the amount of money required to operate an efficient intelligence service can be concealed. Likewise, the bill removes certain limitations which exist under provisions of law which limit the amount of rental that the agency may pay for its quarters overseas and the amount of improvements that it may make in such leased facilities. This makes sense in view of the fact that an efficient intelligence agency must be able to rent adequate facilities regardless of the value of the property and must be permitted to make such improvements in the property as may be necessary for the proper safeguarding of information, and

the installation of necessary equipment. The bill also eliminates the agency from the requirements of law which result in the publication of personnel data in the Official Register of the United States, and exempts the Bureau of the Budget from the necessity of including in its public report to the Congress the agency's personnel strength. This information has not heretofore been made public and must, of course, continue not to be made public, and this merely legalizes such action.

The most widely publicized feature of the bill is that with respect to the provision which provides for the admission of 100 aliens for permanent residence in the United States. This will only be done when the Director and the Attorney General concur in the admission of such aliens and will permit the agency to offer to certain defectors and others the greatest reward possible in this world today, residency in the United States. These people will be carefully screened and their admission will only be in the best interests of the United States, and, furthermore, if at a later date they should prove undesirable they can be deported.

Another section of the bill provides that the agency may spend sums made available to it without regard to provisions of existing law. It also permits the expenditure of funds for confidential purposes to be solely accounted for by certification of the Director. This is not unusual. The State Department has such authority, as does the Atomic Energy Commission, and, for that matter, so in effect do all branches of the armed services.

Therefore the only significant feature of this bill which will be completely new in all respects will be that pertaining to the admission of 100 aliens in the United States.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to why the committee meetings were conducted in executive session without a stenographic record being kept. It is obvious that there is certain information which must be confined to as few people as possible. For example, it would not be wise to disclose to the world the amount of money necessary to operate the Central Intelligence Agency annually. Nor would it be wise to announce to the world the number of personnel employed by the agency. Nor would it be wise to announce just where our CIA is operating, or how they are operating, or what information they are seeking to obtain, or what information they have obtained. But in order for a congressional committee to properly analyze a bill granting authority to an agency to perform certain functions, it seemed wise to obtain this information but not to make it public.

This bill will enable the agency to have legal authority for practically all the things it is now doing. You will note that the National Security Act specifically excludes the agency from internal security functions. There is no problem of invasion of the rights of American citizens involved in this legislation. If this Nation wants a modern, efficient, effective, capable, valuable intelligence gathering agency, then we must give it certain authorities. If we do not want such an agency, we will be the only nation in

the world without one. It would seem a little ridiculous to spend one-third of our annual budget for our national defense and not grant reasonable monetary statutory and administrative support to the agency charged with gathering the intelligence information which has so much to do with the size of the appropriations we grant for the strength of our armed services.

I might add that this bill was reported unanimously by the subcommittee and unanimously by the full committee. That there were no dissenting votes is significant. The records indicating the Members who attended the meetings are available for public inspection.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 130

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 130 will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the daily recurrence of events we cannot longer sit supinely by and allow members of the ungodly Communist Party to destroy us. Repeatedly, I have spoken out against the apparent determination on the part of Stalin's agents in this country to thwart all efforts toward establishing permanent peace.

Words and efforts of conciliation have proven to be of no avail. We must strike and strike now before it is too late. Today, I have introduced a bill in the House, which if enacted, would outlaw the Communist Party and order deportation of all foreign Communists within our borders. I submit this vital measure to each of you for its immediate favorable consideration.

Attached hereto I include a very timely editorial from my home-town newspaper, the Greenville Piedmont:

COMMUNISTS DROP MASK OF PATRIOTISM

In less than 2 weeks Communists in three democratic countries have made the convenient flexibility of the Red line of reasoning and the calculated treachery of the party oath brutally clear. The truth is not in them and honor has no meaning for them.

The two top American Communists, National President William Z. Foster and General Secretary Eugene Dennis, said this week that in the event of war between the United States and Russia the American Communist Party would try to defeat the predatory war aims of American imperialism.

They said they did not think war was inevitable, that they believed the American and Russian systems could exist separately and peacefully. But, they added, if Wall Street should plunge the United States into war, the Communists would oppose it as unjust and aggressive and destructive of the deepest interests of the American people.

There, you have it. Should Russia attack us, Wall Street aggression would be blamed.

French Communist Maurice Thorez said last week that Soviet Russia was by definition incapable of aggression. Therefore, if another nation becomes involved in a war with Russia, no matter what the circumstances,

that nation, not Russia, is the aggressor (just as little Finland committed acts of aggression against Russia at the dawn of World War II).

Thorez said also that if, in defending freedom and democracy Russia should pursue the troops of the other nation across its own borders, Communists residing in that country would automatically join with Russia and take up arms against their own nation.

There you have a classic example of Communist dialectics, which is completed by the following:

Thorez was asked how it was Russia invaded Poland in 1939 if it was by definition incapable of aggression. His answer: "Since Marshal Smigly-Rydz and other members of the Polish Government had fled to Rumania, there was no Polish Government against which to make an aggression."

Thus, we suppose, "by definition" an aggression against a people is not an aggression, while an aggression against a government might be. And why, do you suppose, the Polish Government fled in 1939?

Italian Communist Palmiro Togliatti backed up the Thorez line of reasoning. In a newspaper interview he declared: "I have no information to support the idea that the Soviet Union has the slightest intention of attacking any country. * * * As to the hypothesis that a Russian army would pursue on our soil an aggressor, I think in this case the Italian people * * * would have the evident duty to aid in the most efficient way the Soviet Army * * * in order to give that aggressor the lesson he deserves."

And if the Italian Army, or that of any other nation, undertook to defend itself against a Russian troop movement across its borders, the Communist mind and tongue would twist it into an act of aggression of the most heinous kind.

At last the mask has been dropped by American, French, and Italian Communists. They are quick to hide behind the American flag like rats seeking a hole when the heat is on. Dennis and his codefendants on trial in New York on a conspiracy charge, have been hiding behind every legal device known in democratic courts.

Yet they made it quite plain that if their countries should seek to defend themselves against a Russian onslaught, they and their followers will do their best to help the enemies of their countries.

If that isn't treason, then what is?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. TRIMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a very fine dissertation by Mr. Arthur Krock on Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

MOVIE SHORT DEPICTING OLD-AGE PROBLEMS

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to invite all Members of the House to see a very significant movie

short that is being shown between 4 and 5:30 p. m. every day, starting today and running through Friday, March 11, in room 1302 the Public Works Committee room in the New House Office Building. There are no admission charges, and all Members of Congress and their respective staffs are cordially invited to attend any of these showings.

This movie short is a March of Time production which has been prepared and edited by the editors of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, and it relates to one of the most important and pressing social problems of our times—the problem of the hardships and sufferings of our old folks, the fathers and mothers of America.

This film describes the problems of old-age security in America, and the employment attitudes of the masters of modern industry regarding workers in middle age. It is a grim reminder of the desperate economic plight of millions of our senior citizens—it is a convincing presentation of the problem, and it shows the need for a thorough overhauling of our Federal old-age pension and assistance programs in order to give genuine economic security for our old folks after their life's work is done.

Inasmuch as the Congress may be called upon shortly to consider pending old-age-pension legislation, including the Townsend old-age insurance plan, I do believe that my colleagues will find this movie interesting and educational, and that it is well worth seeing. It is my hope that as many Members of the House as possible will find it convenient to see one of these several showings of said movie short.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], is recognized for 30 minutes.

CHINESE POLICY

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to discuss what is going on in China and what we ought to do about it.

Early last month several of us prepared a letter to the President of the United States which was signed by 51 Members of the House and sent to President Truman under date of February 7. As the letter has never, so far as I know, been printed in full anywhere, I am asking unanimous consent to have it included in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALE. The letter is as follows:

FEBRUARY 7, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives, are deeply disturbed by what is happening in China. We believe that the American people are justifiably apprehensive. Our policy in Asia and the Pacific has for many decades been based upon the recognition that the freedom and independence of China are indispensable to the security of our country.

While it is impossible to identify all the causes of World War II, it is clear that the era of aggressions which preceded the attack on Pearl Harbor derived its first and fatal momentum from the inaction of the western powers, when in 1931 the Japanese attacked

Manchuria. One of the principal objectives of World War II was the preservation of a free and independent China. This was the announced policy of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He made firm commitments to President Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government of China in the conviction that a free and independent China is necessary to world stability and peace as well as to our own security. These commitments were made with full knowledge of the imperfections and limitations of that Government and in the conviction that there was no constructive alternative. Recent events have underscored the validity of that conviction.

Unfortunately, after our great victory over Japan in August 1945, the policy of supporting the National Government of China was abandoned in favor of a policy of insisting upon a coalition with the Communists as the price of American aid. This new policy has proved to be disastrous. Indeed, the State Department acknowledged the folly of such a policy in France, Italy, and Greece and received a dramatic demonstration of its dangers when Czechoslovakia, through its coalition government, was ruthlessly drawn behind the iron curtain.

Today the Communist armies in China appear to be on the verge of complete victory over our wartime ally and are demanding the heads of the Chinese leaders who supported us and opposed them.

In our opinion, victory of the Communists in China would be a monumental and historic defeat for us and a grave threat to our national security. It would represent also a defeat for the forces of freedom for which so many Americans gave their lives in World Wars I and II. It would constitute a victory for the forces of Communist tyranny which could not fail to impress and influence those peoples who have no natural affiliations with communism but whose continued resistance is threatened by Communist aggression and intrigue. Such a victory would enormously multiply the hazards of war.

We respectfully invite answers to the following specific questions:

1. Does the United States Government consider that it has met the obligations to the Republic of China which it assumed under the Cairo and Yalta agreements?

2. What has the United States Government done and what does it intend to do to induce the Government of the U. S. S. R. to meet its obligations to the Republic of China, including the commitment to "render China moral support and assistance with military and other material resources, this support and assistance to be given fully to the National Government as the Central Government of China" (Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Collaboration Between the U. S. S. R. and China, entered into pursuant to the Yalta Agreement and signed August 14, 1945)?

3. What is our present policy toward China?

4. To what extent is it based on the findings and recommendations contained in the Wallace report of 1944, and to what extent on the findings and recommendations contained in the Wedemeyer report of September 1947?

5. What changes, if any, are contemplated in our present policy toward China?

6. Does the administration intend to support vigorously the Chinese Government and other elements in China which are resisting or which will resist subjugation of that country by Communist forces?

7. If the National Government of the Republic of China should bring the matter of Communist aggression in China before the Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations as a threat to the peace, will the United States Government support its action?

In view of the grave threat to our national security presented by the crisis in China, it is our considered judgment that the public

interest requires as a minimum the appointment of a commission of one or more eminent Americans, with top-level military, economic, and political advisers, to make an immediate reexamination of the situation and report its recommendations to you and to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT HALE, Member of Congress, First, Maine; LEROY JOHNSON, Member of Congress, Third, California; CHARLES P. NELSON, Member of Congress, Second, Maine; JOHN W. HESELTON, Member of Congress, First, Massachusetts; JAY LEFEVRE, Member of Congress, Thirtieth, New York; JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, Member of Congress, Third, New Jersey; HAL HOLMES, Member of Congress, Fourth, Washington; W. STERLING COLE, Member of Congress, Thirty-ninth, New York; JAMES I. DOLLIVER, Member of Congress, Sixth, Iowa; JOHN JENNINGS, Member of Congress, Second, Tennessee; FRANK BARRETT, Member of Congress, Wyoming (at Large); CARL HINSHAW, Member of Congress, Twentieth, California; ANGIER L. GOODWIN, Member of Congress, Eighth, Massachusetts; FRANK FELLOWS, Member of Congress, Third, Maine; NORRIS COTTON, Member of Congress, Second, New Hampshire; T. MILLET HAND, Member of Congress, Second, New Jersey; T. H. WERDEL, Member of Congress, Tenth, California; WESLEY A. D'EWART, Member of Congress, Second, Montana; THRUSTON B. MORTON, Member of Congress, Third, Kentucky; ROLLA C. McMILLEN, Member of Congress, Nineteenth, Illinois; W. KINGSLAND MACY, Member of Congress, First, New York; JOHN DAVIS LODGE, Member of Congress, Fourth, Connecticut; KENNETH B. KEATING, Member of Congress, Fortieth, New York; LAWRENCE H. SMITH, Member of Congress, First, Wisconsin; J. W. WADSWORTH, Member of Congress, Forty-first, New York; BEN F. JENSEN, Member of Congress, Seventh, Iowa; DONALD L. JACKSON, Member of Congress, Sixteenth, California; JAMES T. PATTERSON, Member of Congress, Fifth, Connecticut; LEON H. GAVIN, Member of Congress, Nineteenth, Pennsylvania; CHESTER E. MERRILL, Member of Congress, First, New Hampshire; FRANK B. KEEFE, Member of Congress, Sixth, Wisconsin; NOAH M. MASON, Member of Congress, Twelfth, Illinois; ANTON N. SADLAK, Member of Congress, Connecticut (at Large); J. CALEB BOOGS, Member of Congress, Delaware (at Large); CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, Member of Congress, Tenth, Massachusetts; ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, Member of Congress, Tenth, Wisconsin; GEO. A. DONDERO, Member of Congress, Seventeenth, Michigan; F. L. CRAWFORD, Member of Congress, Eighth, Michigan; JOS. P. O'HARA, Member of Congress, Second, Minnesota; CLIFFORD P. CASE, Member of Congress, Sixth, New Jersey; WALTER NORELAD, Member of Congress, First, Oregon; EDWARD T. MILLER, Member of Congress, First, Maryland; AUG. H. ANDRESEN, Member of Congress, First, Minnesota; PAUL CUNNINGHAM, Member of Congress, Fifth, Iowa; WALTER H. JUDD, Member of Congress, Fifth, Minnesota; JOHN PHILLIPS, Member of Congress, Twenty-second, California; FRANCES P. BOLTON, Member of Congress, Twenty-second, Ohio; WALT HORAN, Member of Congress, Fifth, Washington; JOHN SANBORN, Member of Congress, Second, Idaho; RICHARD M. NIXON, Member of Congress, Twelfth, California; GEORGE J. BATES, Member of Congress, Sixth, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, all of the 51 signers were Republican Members of the House. From this the inference may be drawn that the letter was a partisan demonstration. Such an inference, however, would be quite unwarranted. We asked several Members of the majority party to sign the letter, and many such Members were in full accord with the views expressed but for highly legitimate personal reasons were hesitant to sign. Under those circumstances we did not press for signatures.

On February 24 Secretary Acheson came up to the Ways and Means room in the New House Office Building and met with 30 signers of the letter. The Secretary stressed the fact that his discussion of our policy toward China would have to be confidential in character. Naturally I shall respect the Secretary's confidence. It must be plain to the House, however, that something is radically wrong when the Secretary of State feels obliged to confine to a closed session his discussion of our policy in China. I do not, of course, mean by this that in our relations with any country it may not be wise to maintain secrecy as to certain things, for example, appraisals of individual party leaders and programs. But if our policy to China were a clear and intelligent policy, the seven questions propounded to the President in our letter might, it seems to me, have been clearly and publicly answered.

These questions I should like to read to the House.

Unfortunately I am not an expert on China. I have never visited the country. I do not speak the language. I have never met Chiang Kai-shek or any of the other Chinese leaders either on the side of the National Government or on the Communist side. I should be even more modest than I am about the deficiencies in my knowledge of the subject were it not for the fact that probably a majority of the Members are no better equipped in this respect than I.

Fortunately, most of the facts which must govern our opinion about China are basic geographical and historical facts ascertainable without special knowledge. In view of the preconceptions and prejudices of the men upon whom the Secretary of State relies for information, up to the minute information upon which the Congress must base its decisions must be obtained from a Commission with top-level economic, military, and political advisers as recommended in our letter.

As a matter of history, everybody knows that we went to war in December 1941 to prevent the Japanese conquest of China. The Japanese attacked us at Pearl Harbor not because of antipathy to us as a nation, but because we were standing in the way of their Chinese conquest. It is an equally well-known historical fact that this country has always deemed a free and independent China essential to American security.

National security must be the paramount consideration of any intelligent foreign policy in this or any other country. It was the paramount consideration when we were forced to declare war on Germany in April 1917 as when we were

forced to declare war on Japan and Germany in December 1941.

The outstanding and obvious fact about China today is that the Communist armies under Mao-Tze-tung are conquering China. The National Government under the Presidency of Chiang Kai-shek which in the Roosevelt administration we committed ourselves to support has thus far not succeeded in halting the Communist advance. We must consider that, unless effective steps are taken, Communist domination of China may become complete.

I do not for the life of me understand how there can be any doubt in the mind of any Member of the House of the consequences which would be entailed by such domination. We have seen the U. S. S. R. conquer one country after another in Europe, some by ruthless seizure, as in the case of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and East Poland, some by infiltration and "coalition," as in the case of western Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. The only difference between Russian conquest of these countries and Russian conquest of China is that China is a far bigger mouthful to swallow. I cannot myself believe that this distinction is very important.

The Russians have perfected the police state as no other country has ever succeeded in doing. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini in their palmiest days applied the technique of tyranny as thoroughly as it has been applied by Stalin, the Politburo, and the various subordinate agencies of the Soviet Government. They can erect a police state in China as they have already done in Russia which is as large in area and perhaps as decentralized. In the areas already conquered they seem already to have set up a police state and millions of refugees are fleeing into free China.

With China firmly in the Communist grasp all the other countries of continental Asia are brought under the heavy shadow of Communist aggression. I refer, of course, to Korea, Siam, Indochina, Burma, Malaya, India, and Pakistan. The same is to be said of the islands which lie off the southeast coast of Asia, the most important of which are, of course, Japan, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines. Who can imagine that this is a tenable situation for the United States? Probably not a dozen Members of this House. I do not think that even the State Department imagines it to be a tenable situation for the United States, but it hopes against hope and believes against reason that the worst will not happen. The cancer will just get well by wishing and neglect.

For the attitude of the State Department I refer the House to four very interesting articles which appeared in the New York Times under the signature of C. L. Sulzberger on February 14, 15, 18, and 21. These were obviously written on the basis of information received from State Department personnel. Just who the people were in the State Department I do not at the moment know, but the reasonable accuracy of the articles is admitted by State Department representatives with whom I have talked.

I am going to comment on these Sulzberger articles because they are more enlightening on the question of State Department thinking than anything that comes direct from the State Department. For instance, under date of February 14, Mr. Sulzberger writes:

"The United States, clearly recognizing the possibility that while Mr. Mao is a devout Marxist he may also be a Titoite heretic, cannot crystallize its own Chinese policy, until the political photograph is clarified." There is no question about the sincerity with which Mr. Mao regards himself as a Marxist. However, possibly ideology is the only tie between Mr. Mao and the Kremlin. It may alone serve to keep him the abject political tool of Moscow. It may not. For this reason Washington policy makers must watch and wait.

These statements mean simply that the United States cannot have any policy in China until the political photograph is clarified and the political photograph will not be clarified until we know how much Mr. Mao resembles Tito. This seems to me utter nonsense. The whole idea that between Mr. Mao and the Kremlin there is nothing but spiritual and ideological connection seems to me quite childish. Moreover when are we going to find out just how much Mr. Mao resembles Tito and when are we going to get copies of the communications which pass directly or indirectly between Mr. Mao and the Kremlin? If our own decisions as to China await absolute certitude on these points, when can we expect to have a Chinese policy?

Moreover, even if Mao did turn out to be another Tito, would that be any cause for rejoicing? Even if China became a replica of Yugoslavia it would still be a totalitarian state committed to the destruction of democracies.

On the 15th Mr. Sulzberger writes:

There is evidence that both the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Government are somewhat baffled by what has been occurring during the past few months in China. Mr. Mao's followers seem to feel furious and betrayed by the voracious appetite of their Communist guardian in Moscow.

If this means simply that Mao and Stalin are both surprised by the rapidity of the Chinese collapse it may be true. But why is Mr. Mao furious and betrayed at the voracious appetite of Moscow? At least we in this House ought by this time to know that the appetites of Moscow are insatiable.

Again Mr. Sulzberger—February 18:

There is logical basis for the belief that Moscow is reluctant to see too great an expansion of the powers of Chinese communism and for more than one reason.

This logical basis Mr. Sulzberger attributes partly to a latent fear in Moscow that Mao is going to be another Tito. This theme runs all through the articles.

Then Mr. Sulzberger goes on:

There are shrewd men in the State Department who ask: "If Stalin was adamantly opposed to the creation of a semi-independent Balkan federation under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, would he not be horrified at the growth of a huge, unwieldy Asiatic federation that has already demonstrated vital strains of nationalism? Under present Communist doctrine, as conceived by Moscow, all and any forms of nationalism are taboo."

It does not seem to me that the men in the State Department who ask this question are particularly shrewd. Nor do I believe that there is any truth in the statement that nationalism is taboo in Moscow. The Communists are quite capable of using nationalism as a tool. In fact, they are specifically indoctrinated so to do.

Mr. Sulzberger's delineation of our Chinese policy culminates in an article of February 21 in which he says:

The present Fabian phase of American policy toward China is founded upon the assumption that Mao-Tze-tung's Communist movement has a strong nationalist bias * * *. Whether this is a correct deduction must be judged by time. If so, it is bound to react against Soviet plans.

By the same token, if not so it is bound to react against America. And again the idea that the only thing we can do about the Communist enslavement of China is to wait and see, or more likely, to wait and not see.

Our policy makers—

Continues Mr. Sulzberger—

now reason that the United States must await the completion of the disintegration process in China before formulating a more positive policy there.

If we must await the completion of disintegration in China why did we not await the completion of disintegration in Greece and Turkey, Italy and France? Why do we have to have a North Atlantic Pact when apparently you could get more and better disintegration without it?

We cannot afford to commit ourselves to anything yet—

Mr. Sulzberger continues—

It would be futile to believe that a wall of provincial war lords can become a permanent dam, and sponsoring such a concept would incur the wrath of the victorious Mr. Mao.

Reading this, I ask myself why we incurred the wrath of the victorious Mr. Hitler or why we should have kept annoying the Japanese with our B-29's. Our military aid to Chiang, Mr. Sulzberger says, "was useless and only excited Americana-phobia among the Communists." Again the dreadful thought that the Communists will get to dislike us.

On the basis of our own experience it is felt that the U. S. S. R. can no more intervene and succeed in China than could the United States. External forces can influence but not control China.

Then why did we fear the Japanese? To be sure, they influenced China by overrunning the country, destroying and plundering. But they never in the State Department thesis could have controlled it. Almost everyone else, including an experienced Secretary of State, thought they could.

This thesis is also caressed editorially by the Washington Post, which spoke comfortingly only a few days ago of the "swift and remorseless way that the Chinese softened the invading Japanese." In view of this swiftness and remorselessness I do not understand why we fought a Pacific war. We ought to have let the Japanese invaders conquer and stay in China, subjecting themselves to this softening Chinese influence.

I should have said that the whole idea that China was insusceptible to conquest was repudiated once and for all the day after Pearl Harbor. Still Mr. Sulzberger complains:

It is difficult for the State Department to go a step further and spell out a specific policy, as many people demand.

This is all self-delusion, fuzzy thinking, and moral cowardice. Why should the State Department evade its duties because the performance of those duties is difficult? Obviously it is much more comfortable to wait and see. But we have pretty nearly reached the time to decide whether we are going to keep on being comfortable or make some overt effort to preserve American security by preventing attack from a Communist Russia buttressed by a Communist China in her rear. It is not so much that the State Department has failed. It has succeeded in making easy the advance of the Communists.

Most of the authorities seem agreed that Russia will not risk war on the west while her Chinese flank is exposed, and that she may risk it if her Chinese flank becomes secure.

Again and again it has been pointed out that Russia by focusing our attention on Berlin distracts it from China. This is a trick employed by every good prestidigitator and Stalin is a good prestidigitator.

The State Department is a majestic agency of our Government with what seems at times an inspired capacity for making mistakes and all the while believing itself infallible. It has been in the past permeated with Reds and leftists. If it is not still so permeated, there seem to be plenty of people left who have no fixed convictions against communism and are quite gullible about Communist propaganda. From information that comes to me recently I gather that the anti-Chiang and leftist influences in the State Department are right now in process of being further strengthened.

The Secretary of State is a man of high intellectual attainments with several years of experience in the Department, but he is dependent like any other department head on the briefing he gets from his staff. I am satisfied that the briefing has been bad. A great many things which indisputably happened in China are simply not in the State Department book. General Chennault would appear to me to know something about China. I am certain that our colleague from Minnesota, Dr. Judd, knows a great deal about China. Such sources of information, the Secretary rejects and scornfully rejects. Despite the documentary evidence, including General Marshall's own report, the State Department will not even admit that General Marshall sought to "influence the formation of a coalition government" in China.

The State Department's motto is aptly represented by the old rhyme:

What there is to know, I know it,
What I don't know is not knowledge.

This attitude of mind on the part of people in power can wreck the greatest nation.

What can we do now to avert catastrophe? Many say, it is too late; but others who appear to me quite as worthy

of confidence say it is not too late. On this point I would like a fresh opinion which can be speedily obtained by sending a competent commission to China.

Some people regard Chiang Kai-shek as a great national hero; others as an incompetent villain surrounded by a corrupt personnel. I have no first-hand opinion but I make the observation that it is to the Communists' interest to make him out an incompetent villain. Therefore when I hear him disparaged I suspect the disparager has been unconsciously misled by the Communist line. The Kremlin understands the art of disparagement. How flattering are Pravda and Izvestia in their reference to President Truman, Secretary Forrestal, Secretary Marshall, and other American leaders?

Chiang is still the actual if not the titular head of the only organized opposition to Chinese communism. He has been our friend and in the long run we shall not profit from abandoning our friends. We are now making an unenviable record as a nation not to be relied on.

I would rather chance two or three more billion if that should prove necessary in a genuine effort to save China from Communist control even now than face the absolute certainty of disaster 5 or 10 years hence when the Kremlin has atomic weapons and is ready to move.

Even if the State Department is willing to see China disintegrate and wait till the dust settles, I hope that the Congress will not acquiesce in any such program. Quite as much as the executive department of the Government, we are responsible for the honor and safety of the Republic.

ANOTHER INDISPENSABLE MAN?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, meeting with little opposition while kicking the Eightieth Congress around, and elected partly because of his promises and surrender to special interests and partly because of the soft campaign of an overconfident opponent, President Truman has jumped to the false conclusion that he was elected because a majority of the people supported his political program of promising to give everyone whatever was asked. At two Jefferson Day banquets held here in Washington, where the representatives of special interests, of big business, and of city political machines paid \$100 each—and it is said the "kitty" was around \$300,000—to fatten the National Democratic treasury, the President threatened not only Republicans but members of his own party with a purge. He said he might be forced to again tour the country, condemning the Eightieth Congress—his Congress—the Congress he asked the people to elect—in fact, everyone who does not bow down and worship at the feet of Truman.

Never in the history of this country and seldom in known history has a little man in his own opinion grown to such stature.

In his campaign, the President condemned the Eightieth Congress as the second worst Congress in the history of our country, this though the greater part

of the record it made was supported by his own party members. Now it is the Eighty-first Congress—and why? Just because it has not acknowledged the Truman brand of politics? As a former member of the Pendergast corrupt political machine, he just cannot understand the independence of certain party members, their adherence to their convictions, their devotion to their constituents.

Now he has the conceit to think he can make the people believe that he is the champion of the little man, of the people as a whole, though he has gathered around him the representatives of big business, though he consults daily with millionaires and labor bosses and would-be dictators, though it is a matter of common knowledge in Washington, at least, that he is the political prisoner of the CIO and other special interests.

His policies indicate he has been taken over, lock, stock, and barrel, hook, line, and sinker, by Phil Murray, the CIO, and its political adherents.

During his campaign he promised, and he is still promising, special privileges, special benefits to groups which he thinks can continue him in power. His only suggestion as to where he can get the money to pay off his political allies is to impose more and greater taxes upon everybody. His program for additional taxes will make the little man pay more for everything he eats and wears.

In the Eightieth Congress, a majority of his own party—Democrats—disregarded his orders and on several occasions overrode his veto. They voted for measures which they believed would contribute to the national welfare and security. That, in the Truman book, was treason to him. Now he is sending his orders to the United States Senate.

During the campaign, President Truman evidently believed that there were enough rubber-stamp, wishy-washy, spineless Democratic candidates for Congress who, if elected, would blindly follow him, even though his measures might wreck our national economy.

Due, in part, to his promises, many of which he must have known were impossible of fulfillment, the President was elected and the people gave him an overwhelming majority in the Congress. His campaign was one of expediency, of promises—letting the chips (taxes) fall where they may.

Now he finds that, if judged by the measuring stick he used on the Eightieth, the Eighty-first Congress—"his" Congress, he called it—having enough good sense and sound judgment to refuse to follow his campaign promises which would wreck us, is worse than the Eightieth Congress.

Evidently peeved and irked at the failure of the Democratic Congress to bow down and worship at his feet, the President reveals his smallness and his weakness by applying to one of his radio critics an unprintable name. Nor, according to the reports, is that the first time the President used that language. In his campaign in California, it is reported he referred to a Republican candidate for Congress, the Honorable Bertrand Gearhart, many times selected by the people of his district to represent

them, by expressing the hope that Mr. Gearhart—and the President, the press charges, referred to him as "that ——"—would be defeated.

Now most folks, at least decent folks, know, and many a mother has advised her little son when first he learned to use naughty words, that it was only the ignorant—people lacking ability, good sense, good judgment, common decency—who found it necessary to use nasty, obscene or profane language in describing their opponents. Perhaps the President learned the naughty words when a member of Tom Pendergast's vote-stealing political organization.

When he entered the White House door he should have either forgotten them or filed them away until he was out of the house honored by Lincoln and other God-fearing, God-serving, clean-mouthed Presidents.

The President has forgotten that this is a Republic. He has forgotten that pride goeth before a fall. Apparently by his utterances he considers himself greater than his party, than the Congress. He talks like a dictator.

He threatens to again take a train, to go out into the country, to whip up sentiment so that the people will repudiate their chosen Representatives, coerce them into doing his—Truman's—will.

Yes, using his own yardstick, the Eighty-first Congress has demonstrated that it is worse than the Eightieth, insofar as asserting its independence of Mr. Truman is concerned. So he will take a train. Hop to it, Mr. President.

The President promised that the Taft-Hartley Act would be repealed, the Wagner Act reinstated. The House Labor Committee turned down that very proposition, and in the Senate it is becoming more and more evident that the essential provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act will be retained. Congress has not yet sold out to the CIO.

In all humility, may it be suggested to the President that he take a train—that he appeal to the people, and that while on his train, he explain to them just why he must use nasty, dirty language; why he surrenders to Phil Murray and the CIO; why he has not taken effective measures to oust the Communists from the Federal Government; where he is going to get the money to carry out the program which he advocates and, for good measure, that they, the people, are paying for his train—he won't pay for it out of his increase in salary which the Eighty-first Congress gave him.

Yes, Mr. Truman, you take a train—take along your swelled head and it is quite certain that on this trip, if you take it, you will be met, not by a complacent, confident, self-satisfied Dewey, but by an opposition which will at least try to cut you down to size, expose your false front and hand you some of the same medicine—not socialized—you appear to be so eager to hand out.

President Truman evidently thinks he is on the way to a dictatorship, but it is just possible that he may learn, as have other self-satisfied individuals, that the Americans are a little slow, but eventually they will demonstrate their ability to take a man's true measure.

From the Chicago Tribune of the 28th of February is an editorial bearing upon the question of Mr. Truman's real greatness. It reads as follows:

GOVERNMENT BY CLAQUE

Mr. Truman told some of the New Deal faithful at a Jefferson-Jackson dinner that "I may even get on the train again and make another tour around the country" to try to dragong Congress into passing his program of state socialism. The Republican response has been to tell him to hop to it. His quarrel with Congress lies at least as much with the sensible elements among his own party as it does with the Republicans, and the feeling is that if Truman takes the stump he will only succeed in exposing the high-nonsense content of his so-called program and its inherent contradictions.

All of the arguments are against him on such proposals as reverting to the Wagner Act, raising taxes, installing a full set of controls over the Nation's economic life, putting the administration into business as a producer of steel and other commodities, socializing medicine, hunting up alliances for war, etc., etc. But he feels that the demagogic tactics that won him an election are still good for another try, and that by rambling around the country addressing appeals to the prejudice and self-interest of the pressure groups which turned out for him before, he can whip Congress into obedience as if it were a circus dog with a trick to perform.

This certainly represents the nadir of representative government in the United States. If representative bodies are to vacate all judgment and simply govern themselves by the decibel count of the witless huzzahs of mobs driven to station platforms by political and union bosses, we might as well fold up and let Truman govern by decree, like a Hitler, a Mussolini, or a Stalin.

The arrogance of the minority President's public behavior has been growing by leaps and bounds. Mr. Roosevelt himself never gave a better exhibition. Within 2 days Truman cursed out his opponents in public, insulted the head of a presumably friendly state, and then threatened to go out and raise claque around the country to howl down Congress in its appointed job of legislating for the whole Nation.

Nobody must argue with the illumination that has descended upon this man. Nobody must oppose. Obedience to the leader: That is all that is required of the people and their representatives. No, this is not the Germany of the blood purge, the Italy of the castor-oil treatments, the Russia of the Moscow trials. It is the United States which an arrogant and intolerant man of small capacity and less wisdom and no dignity is trying to create in 1949.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. MURDOCK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks previously made and include a telegram from David Clark and an editorial from the World Telegram.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD in-

dicate that if I had been present and voted on the bill H. R. 2663 I would have voted in the affirmative. I was delayed in getting to the floor by a delegation visiting me at the time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad and painful duty to announce to the House the death of the Honorable JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON, junior Senator from North Carolina, which occurred yesterday morning at 8:40 at the naval hospital as a result of an acute heart attack.

One of the mysteries of life is that one so young and active, with a career so useful and brilliant, should be suddenly removed from our midst. It reminds us of the uncertainty and brittleness of the thread of life.

JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON was born in Raleigh, capital of North Carolina, November 17, 1888, of a family long identified with public service.

The practice of law, the chosen profession of Senator BROUGHTON, has been interspersed with such public and civic responsibilities as city attorney of Raleigh, president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, president of his county and State bar associations, member of the North Carolina Senate in 1927 and 1929, and Democratic Presidential elector-at-large in 1936.

In 1940 Senator BROUGHTON was elected governor of North Carolina by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for governor in the State, and in 1944 he received the unanimous endorsement of his State, as well as considerable support from other States, for the Democratic nomination for Vice President.

Throughout his professional, civic, and political activities, JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON was motivated by a religious conviction regularly and faithfully nurtured in active service as an outstanding layman in the church and superintendent of Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School in Raleigh for nearly 30 years, and as teacher of a men's Bible class in that Sunday school for a similar number of years, demonstrating that his philosophy in life was to consider things in the order of their importance.

At the age of 28 Mr. BROUGHTON took unto himself a real helpmate, Miss Alice Willson, of Raleigh. Surviving, in addition to Mrs. BROUGHTON, are one daughter, Alice, and three sons, Melville, Jr., Bobby, and Woodson, all three of whom have served their country in the armed forces.

Senator BROUGHTON had the rare faculty for understanding the problems of agriculture, industry, and labor, and of manifesting his sympathetic interest in attainment of the goals of each of these groups without bias or partisanship. As a result, he enjoyed the confidence of industry, agriculture, labor, and all worth-while groups.

Senator BROUGHTON was elected to the United States Senate, after a heated con-

test, in 1948 by a majority of over 300,000, demonstrating that by his high character, outstanding ability, and conscientious devotion to duty he had earned and enjoyed the support of an overwhelming majority of the people of our Commonwealth. He assumed his duties as Senator on December 31, 1948, and consequently had served only a little more than 2 months. Yet, by his outstanding ability and assiduous devotion to duty he had impressed his colleagues most favorably.

Senator BROUGHTON was a most useful private citizen; an outstanding statesman; a devoted religious leader and teacher; a successful businessman; an able lawyer; and a great American—a truly great man.

It was of such as he the inspired writer wrote:

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.

I would not conclude these remarks without extending my heartfelt and most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family—the devoted wife and children.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, again it becomes my sad duty to take the floor of the House in regard to a friend. I believe I could sum up my statement in a few words in regard to this great man by saying his whole concept of human rights was based on his belief in God. He was a man who spent much of his life in the interest of what he believed in, and he had a deep religious conviction. I suppose his influence in teaching over the radio has reached as many people in the last 10 years or more than any other individual in our State of North Carolina. He served as Governor of North Carolina during a part of the emergency that this country faced. He did an exceptional job, always placing his country first. He served, as Governor of North Carolina, not one class of people in our State, but he served all classes of people. I am very sorry that I will be unable to attend the funeral tomorrow due to the fact that I have legislation here on the floor of the House, but I wish to extend to his noble wife my deepest sympathy, to his sons and daughter, and may we grow many more men in the State of North Carolina that will measure up to the capacity and the character of this grand individual. He truly lived the life of a gentleman.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost an able and distinguished Senator in the death of J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, junior Senator from North Carolina, who died in the early hours yesterday morning. He had just served 2 months in the Senate but had unquestionably impressed his colleagues in the Congress as a most capable statesman and valuable addition to the United States Senate. He had just presided in the Chamber of the Senate Friday morning for 2½ hours, which was quite a long period for a freshman Senator.

Senator BROUGHTON was to make his maiden speech in the Senate this morning on the much-discussed rule 22. Although warned somewhat by a slight heart disturbance, he was determined to carry his part of the burden and planned to start his speech in the Senate today even with this slight physical warning, showing courage and obedience to duty in this decision.

In North Carolina Senator BROUGHTON was a distinguished lawyer, a great statesman and a splendid citizen. He served in the State Senate in 1927 with fine distinction. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1942 and served for 4 years, giving the State a progressive, far-seeing administration, emphasizing especially the needs of the farmers and school teachers. After a spirited primary in 1948, he was elected by a substantial majority in the fall election and came to the Senate with the expectancy that he had entered into a long period of valued service to his State and Nation.

His home life was ideal as he left surviving him four fine children and a charming, gracious wife who must be credited with a great deal of the success which was accorded her talented husband.

Senator BROUGHTON graduated from Wake Forest College with a bachelor of arts degree in 1910, taught school and did newspaper work for several years, entering Harvard Law School in 1912. In 1914 he was admitted to practice law in his native State of North Carolina. As a successful lawyer he was outstanding, enjoying one of the best practices in the State and being elected by his fellow lawyers president of the North Carolina Bar Association.

North Carolina has lost a great statesman and citizen, and the Nation a distinguished Senator with a fine career predicted for him in that body, in the death of J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, junior Senator from North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, may I join with my colleagues from North Carolina in extending sympathy to his family.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning at approximately 8:45 those of us who happened to be passing in front of the Capitol noticed the flags at half-mast. This indicated to us that some Member had passed on. It was Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, United States Senator from North Carolina.

In thinking of the passing of this distinguished North Carolinian, this outstanding Christian layman, I cannot help but feel that perhaps many people on the sidelines and those who may daily visit the Capital of our great land may not fully realize the tremendous pressure Members of Congress face, day by day. Perhaps many may feel that all we do here is to respond to roll calls and vote "yea" or "nay." This was not true of this distinguished gentleman who has passed away and many who are Members of this great body. The trials, the work, the burdens here are terrifically heavy.

Senator BROUGHTON eagerly assumed the tasks assigned to him in the Senate

during these past few weeks. He literally gave of himself without concern for his physical well-being.

Those of us who have been close to him through these years cannot help but feel that not only North Carolina but our Nation has lost a distinguished citizen, a great political leader, and an outstanding Christian gentleman.

I join with my colleagues in extending to his beloved wife and devoted children my feelings of sincere sympathy.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CHATHAM].

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Baptist Church has lost an outstanding teacher, the State of North Carolina has lost a great representative, and the Nation has lost a great statesman. Senator BROUGHTON was beloved in our State of North Carolina as few men ever have been. He was a great farmer, a fine church leader, a teacher, a great lawyer, and one of the finest governors we have ever had. Throughout the length and breadth of our State there will be many a teary eye today and tomorrow. His place is secure in the hearts of the people of North Carolina because he will go down in history as one of the most beloved men ever to come out of our State. For his family, I hope that they will stand up under this great loss knowing that they have the affection and love of the people of our State. I extend to them my sincerest sympathy.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CARLYLE].

Mr. CARLYLE. Mr. Speaker, when I learned of the sudden and untimely passing of that great statesman, Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, of North Carolina, it was impressed upon me again that although we are enjoying life, we are but a step removed from the Great Beyond. I talked with him only a few hours before his passing, and he was in good spirit and appeared in good health.

Senator BROUGHTON had a fervent desire to be of real service to his State and Nation, and to that end was exerting to the fullest measure his able talents and ability.

My duties in Washington brought me in close contact with Senator BROUGHTON, and his counsel was invaluable and his full cooperation at all times assured. His splendid record as Governor and as United States Senator gives full assurance that he will be remembered as one of North Carolina's greatest sons. Our State and this Nation have lost an able and devoted public servant. Truly, a great and good man has fallen.

Senator BROUGHTON was a man who was at all times loyal. He was devoted to his family, his friends, his country, and his Creator. He was diligent in all of his undertakings, and the Death Angel almost caught him at his desk. He was strong in action, loyal to his purpose, and upright in life. It is difficult for us to realize that he has passed from among us, and we feel that the poet was using inspired words when it was written:

There is no death, I am sure of that;
The thing that seems to be
Is but a touch of winter
That lays bare the spreading tree.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, while on a speaking engagement in North Carolina, Mrs. McCormack and I had the honor and pleasure of first meeting the late Senator J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON. He was then Governor of the State of North Carolina. He immediately made a favorable impression upon both of us. We shall always remember his fine personality, his generous hospitality, and the warmth of his reception. As Governor of the State of North Carolina, during a long public career, the name and fame and reputation of this great man had gone far beyond the geographical limits of the State of North Carolina.

We of Massachusetts and New England recognized him before he came to Washington as a Member of the other branch, as a man of great character, a man of unusual ability, and a man who considered public office to be a public trust.

Speaking, as I am confident that I do, for all of my colleagues in the House without regard to political party, we regret very much the passing of the late Senator BROUGHTON. His election to the Senate meant that on the national field he would be able to give to the people of the country the benefit of his great capacity, of his broad and understanding mind, and particularly of the deep faith that he entertained. Without regard to our religious convictions—and I am a communicant of the Catholic Church—I like to see persons entertain and possess a deep faith. Our institutions of government are dependent upon the belief of our people in God. No people can have democratic institutions of government who do not believe in God. Democratic institutions of government are strengthened when men and women of the country enjoying democratic institutions of government, not only believe in God but live as nearly as they can the life of God and the Redeemer.

This great man, referred to and properly so as a deeply religious gentleman and a great American, certainly exemplified that during his lifetime.

His widow and son cannot help, as time passes, but derive great consolation from the knowledge that he was a man of deep faith, and, possessing the deep faith that he had, that he was an example and an inspiration for all others to follow in life. In death, his memory will be a similar inspiration for all who follow.

I join with my colleagues in the House in expressing to our colleagues from North Carolina our deep sympathy in their great loss and sorrow, and to Mrs. Broughton and her son our profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] requested me to state that he would necessarily be absent today. Otherwise he would submit some remarks on this occasion.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that all Members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on

the life and services of the late Senator BROUGHTON.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MR. KERR. Mr. Speaker, the sudden death of Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON shocked the Nation and left the State which he loved and served so ably in profound sorrow at the passing of its junior Senator. His death at any time would have been a tragedy. Coming as it did when he was approaching the fullness of his life and the climax of his power to serve his State and Nation, it is most unfortunate.

Senator BROUGHTON was a member of a family which has devoted its life to the religious uplift of our State and the installation of those human characteristics which keep men in step with God and enable them to obtain peace and success on earth and that crown in eternity which the faithful secure. North Carolina was proud of MELVILLE BROUGHTON and honored him as but few of its citizens have been honored. He was a well-equipped lawyer and in his profession convinced the people of his great State of his faithfulness and his reliability in every trust committed to him. He was elected Governor of North Carolina and held that position with distinction and afterward was elected to the Senate of the United States. These honors which his great State bestowed upon him do not compel you to forget the many other useful acts of his life. There burns deep in the hearts of all who knew him a shrine to the memory of this man whose life was a mirror of the God he loved. As a United States Senator, Mr. BROUGHTON stood on the threshold of an even more illustrious career and gave certain promise of taking his place among the great men of this Nation as he had already done among those of his native State.

Mr. BROUGHTON evidently knew that he had some serious physical trouble, yet he carried on by his own will power and innate greatness and continued his work in behalf of freemen everywhere and never ceased to withhold any of his physical, moral, and mental energy to serve his State and the Nation he loved so dearly. The wealth of a State or a Nation is not judged by its rich minerals and fertile lands, but by the manhood and womanhood of its people. Rich indeed is the State that can claim J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON as her son, and even richer are we who can claim him as a friend and realize the quickening inspiration of his life and his warm fellowship and constructive service which he always gladly rendered throughout his life.

All over the world, throughout all history, the scattered gone still live, not visible, but in some spiritual imbedded form; every day we meet someone who reminds us of someone we have known or loved.

What a happy thought, at least, to think that we may be privileged to live indefinitely in innumerable lives, long after we have retired for our last, long sleep.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, for 5 days, on account of necessary absence from Washington.

To Mr. HÉBERT (at the request of Mr. BROOKS) for 5 days, on account of urgent business.

To Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. (at the request of Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania), on account of illness.

THE LATE HONORABLE J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON

MR. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 135), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral, Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. KERR, Mr. BULWINKLE, Mr. COOLEY, Mr. BARDEN, Mr. DURHAM, Mr. BONNER, Mr. DEANE, Mr. JONES, Mr. REDDEN, Mr. CARLYLE, and Mr. CHATHAM.

ADJOURNMENT

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

323. A letter from the chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting the Commission's report on reorganization of the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 100); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

324. A letter from the chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress a study prepared for the Commission's consideration on the independent regulatory commission of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

325. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates in the amount of \$2,250,000 and contract authorizations in the amount of \$3,400,000 for the fiscal year 1950 for the Department of the Interior, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 101); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

326. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Munitions Control Board, transmitting a report covering the exportation and importation of arms, ammunition, and im-

plements of war for the period January 1 to June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

327. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to exempt the Post Office Department from the provisions of the Federal Register Act, as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

328. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a bill to permit the suspension of employees without pay for periods of 30 days or less without the preference of written charges; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

329. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General; transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the extension and application of the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to certain officers and employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

330. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 25, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Cathance River, Maine, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

331. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 26, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Jefferys Creek, Florence County, S. C., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

332. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 26, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports of waterway from Bon Secour Bay, Ala., to the Gulf, by way of Oyster Bay, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on September 25, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

MR. BLAND: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 1340. A bill to provide for United States-flag shipping participation in Government-financed cargoes; with amendments (Rept. No. 220). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

MR. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report 221. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

MR. BYRNE OF NEW YORK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2672. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; with an amendment (Rept. No. 227). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 679. A bill to authorize the admission of Mrs. Julia Balint to the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 216). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1010. A bill for the relief of Mrs. May K. Y. Mok, Frederick W. S. Mok, and Vincent W. C. Mok; with an amendment (Rept. No. 217). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1591. A bill for the relief of Bram B. Tellekamp; with an amendment (Rept. No. 218). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Ralph Martin Elzingre, also known as Ralph Seawell; with an amendment (Rept. No. 219). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Raleigh B. Diamond; without amendment (Rept. No. 222). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 731. A bill for the relief of James Flynn; with an amendment (Rept. No. 223). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 682. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Harry E. Hewitt; with amendments (Rept. No. 224). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 607. A bill for the relief of Harvey M. Lifset, formerly a major in the Army of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 225). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 602. A bill for the relief of Fritz Busch; without amendment (Rept. No. 226). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 3256. A bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3257. A bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 3258. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of cerebral palsy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 3259. A bill to add to the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Ky., certain land acquired by the United States for that purpose; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CHESNEY:

H. R. 3260. A bill to terminate the war tax rates on telephone, telegraph, and other communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COFFEY:

H. R. 3261. A bill to amend the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 3262. A bill to restore the right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; to return control over the public purse to the people; to restrain further deteriora-

tion of our currency; to enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; to establish and maintain a domestic gold coin standard; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 3263. A bill to provide special pensions for certain persons awarded medals for extraordinary heroism while serving with the armed forces of the United States of America; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. R. 3264. A bill to authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred by them in rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions for furnishing training to veterans and in the supervision of educational institutions offering such training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of California:

H. R. 3265. A bill to provide price support for raisins; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 3266. A bill to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 3267. A bill to provide for the acquisition of land and preparation of plans for the remodeling and expansion of the main post-office building in the Borough of Braddock, Allegheny County, Pa., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3268. A bill to provide for acquisition of land and the construction of a post office in the Borough of East McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3269. A bill to provide for acquisition of land and the construction of a post office in the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3270. A bill to provide for acquisition of land and the construction of a post office in the Borough of Glassport, Allegheny County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3271. A bill to provide for acquisition of land and the construction of a post office in the Borough of Dravosburg, Allegheny County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3272. A bill to mitigate the effect of double taxation of corporate income by allowing a limited credit against the income tax of the shareholder receiving dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3273. A bill to increase the rate of surtax, in the case of corporations, from 14 percent to 16 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 3274. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain historic properties to the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 3275. A bill to provide for the sale or other disposal of certain submarginal lands located within the boundaries of Indian reservations in the States of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 3276. A bill to grant recognition for wartime service in the United States merchant marine and to provide that persons who served in the wartime merchant marine shall not be liable for induction into the armed services under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3277. A bill to provide for the issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the first cotton mill

in the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3278. A bill to amend section 22 (d) (6) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3279. A bill to provide free postage for hospitalized members and veterans of the armed forces and to make available for such purpose to certain Government hospitals machines for the impressing and cancellation of postage stamps; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3280. A bill to extend the loan benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to certain widows of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 3281. A bill to raise the limit on the amount of annual income from other sources which may be received by the widow or child of a veteran of World War I or II without disqualifying such widow or child for a pension for the non-service-connected death of such veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 3282. A bill to repeal certain acts of Congress, known as Indian liquor laws, in certain parts of Minnesota; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 3283. A bill to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining accident-prevention activities in industry and in the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of regulations to control industrial accident hazards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 3284. A bill to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 3285. A bill authorizing the replacement and reconstruction by the Bureau of Reclamation of certain bridges across the Franklin canal of the Rio Grande project of the Bureau of Reclamation within the city of El Paso, Tex., and authorizing appropriation for that purpose; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TACKETT:

H. R. 3286. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Waldron, Ark., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3287. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Ashdown, Ark., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3288. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Booneville, Ark., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 3289. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 3290. A bill to outlaw the Communist Party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 3291. A bill to amend the Shipping Act of 1916, as amended, to provide for the development of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 3292. A bill to establish a Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 3293. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of

optometry in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 3294. A bill to regulate the hours of duty and the pay of civilian keepers of light-houses and civilians employed on lightships and other vessels of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 3295. A bill to direct the Veterans' Administrator to repay certain educational loans made to veterans of World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3296. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 3297. A bill to authorize the addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 401, Eightieth Congress, entitled "Fascism in Action"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEE:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to procure 2,000 additional copies of its hearings on the bill (H. R. 2362) to amend an act entitled "The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948," approved April 3, 1948; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. Res. 132. Resolution to provide funds for necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COX:

H. Res. 133. Resolution to amend paragraph (2) (c) of rule XI of the rules of the House (relating to the Committee on Rules) to read as it read during the Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. Res. 134. Resolution providing for the employment of 12 additional elevator operators, office of the Architect of the Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARING:

H. R. 3298. A bill for the relief of Domingo Ozamis-Ormaechea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3299. A bill for the relief of Serapio Zabala-Arrien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 3300. A bill for the relief of Mary Thomas Schiek, a Red Cross employee injured by the Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN:

H. R. 3301. A bill to extend the time within which suit may be filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act on the claim of the estate of Mrs. Juana Mercado Valle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3302. A bill for the relief of the guardian of Porfirio Velázquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3303. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Vegas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3304. A bill for the relief of José Coto Santiago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3305. A bill for the relief of the estate of José Salgado Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3306. A bill for the relief of Antonio Rojas Vélez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3307. A bill for the relief of Cristóbal Rivera Santiago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3308. A bill for the relief of Aida Morales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3309. A bill for the relief of the guardian of Ovidio Vázquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3310. A bill for the relief of Lydia Cortés; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3311. A bill for the relief of Carmen Morales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3312. A bill for the relief of Héctor Luis Mélendez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3313. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Manuel Graulau Vélez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3314. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suárez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3315. A bill for the relief of Alejo Padilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3316. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Córdova; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3317. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Domingo Acosta Arizmendi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3318. A bill for the relief of Gladys Prieto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3319. A bill for the relief of Juana Pagán; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3320. A bill for the relief of Ignacio Colón Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3321. A bill for the relief of Gloria Esther Diaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3322. A bill for the relief of Lilly Vélez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3323. A bill for the relief of the estate of Rafael Rebollo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3324. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Anastacio Acosta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 3325. A bill for the relief of Catherine A. Glesener; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 3326. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann Morrison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 3327. A bill for the relief of the Elmore Cooperative Hatchery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3328. A bill for the relief of Daniel Lindsey Payne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 3329. A bill for the relief of Hayward O. Brandon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 3330. A bill for the relief of Therese Hohmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. R. 3331. A bill for the relief of J. H. King, Jr., and R. H. Padgett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 3332. A bill for the relief of Theodora Dovalis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

164. By Mr. CARROLL: Memorial of the Colorado State Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for the creation of a De-

partment of Natural Resources, the establishment of regional or branch offices of that and other Federal departments and agencies, and for the location of a United States Military Academy of the Air in Denver, Colo.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

165. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to use their good offices to secure prompt passage of legislation for the creation and support of a Federal housing program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

166. By Mr. HART: Petition of St. Francis Holy Name Society, Hoboken, N. J., protesting against the outrageous procedure employed in the alleged trial of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

167. Also, petition of Chapter 150, Catholic War Veterans, West New York, N. J., stating the signatories are in complete accord with the denunciations heaped upon the Hungarian communistic government for the outrageous charges made against His Eminence Cardinal Mindszenty and the reprehensible methods employed in the conduct of his so-called trial; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

168. By Mr. JACOBS: Memorial of the Eighty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the Congress of the United States, to enact a law making family desertion a national crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

169. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-sixth Indiana General Assembly, the senate concurring, that Congress pass and the President of the United States approve, if passed, the General Pulaski's Memorial Day resolution to establish October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

170. Also, memorial of the Eighty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the Congress of the United States, to enact effective legislation providing for flood control in the Wabash River watershed area and tributaries thereto; to the Committee on Public Works.

171. By Mr. LOVRE: Concurrent resolution of the South Dakota Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will assure the payment of prices for farm products at not less than 100 percent of parity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

172. Also, concurrent resolution of the South Dakota Legislature, memorializing the Congress and the President of the United States to take action to prevent the passage of legislation permitting the coloring of oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

173. By Mr. NORBLAD: Address of Dr. A. L. Strand, president, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oreg., setting out the records of Dr. Ralph W. Spitzer and L. R. LaVallee, whose contracts with the college were not renewed; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

174. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Harold Colee, executive vice president, Florida State Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville, Fla., requesting that Congress do not enact legislation in any form dealing with socialized medicine, be it known as compulsory health insurance, a national health program, State medicine, Government insurance, or by any other name; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

175. Also, petition of Dr. Maurice Heck, Florida Apartment House Association, Miami, Fla., vigorously protesting against extension of rent control in any form; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.