

Martin Kelso Elliott, of Indiana, to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1956.

Charles D. Mahaffie, of the District of Columbia, to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term expiring December 31, 1958.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Abe Murdock, of Utah, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term expiring December 16, 1957.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Jonathan B. Bingham, of New York, to be Deputy Administrator for Technical Cooperation.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Maurice Sanchez to be United States attorney for the district of New Mexico.

POSTMASTER

IDAHO

James F. Hughes, Boise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art daily crowning our lives with Thy grace and goodness, grant that we may be blessed with more of Thy infallible wisdom and invincible strength.

May we be strong and valiant for the truth and courageous in championing every legislative program that will bring a larger measure of prosperity and happiness to our country and all mankind.

We pray that all the laws which we are enacting may be the expression of Thy divine will. May we find our joy and delight in using our blessings and resources to help make life less difficult and burdensome for needy and struggling humanity.

We thank Thee for the life and character of Thy servant who faithfully ministered here for so many years in spiritual things and whose soul now dwells with Thee in eternal blessedness. Grant unto the members of his bereaved family the consolation of Thy grace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to attend the general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be held in Canada.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1258. An act to authorize and direct the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Mississippi to Louie H. Emfinger.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7391. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. BYRD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KNOWLAND to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MINE-SAFETY LEGISLATION

Mr. PRICE. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule was granted this morning for consideration before adjournment of mine-safety legislation. I think this is one of the most important matters to come before this session of the Congress. I hope the Members will see fit to give their support to mine-safety legislation.

Each morning as I come to the House I pause to look at the news ticker in the Speaker's lobby. For the past week every morning I have seen reports of mine disasters somewhere in the United States. There have been fatal accidents on two straight days in Pennsylvania. A few days ago there was an explosion in West Virginia.

We think only of major disasters, in which over a hundred lives are taken, but since the first of the year more men have lost their lives in coal-mine disasters than were taken in the terrible disaster at West Frankfort last year. It is high time for the Congress to act. I congratulate the Committee on Education and Labor for its approval of this legislation, also the Rules Committee, and I congratulate the House leadership for scheduling mine-safety legislation for consideration on the floor tomorrow. I hope and pray it will receive an overwhelming vote of approval from the membership of the House.

JUDGE HAROLD M. KENNEDY

Mr. KEOGH. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, United States District Judge Harold M. Kennedy of the eastern district of New York announced his intention to, and, in fact, did resign to return to the private practice of the law.

This is another example of a good judge who has one of the most brilliant legal minds of any on the bench in the country being forced to return to the private practice. Judge Kennedy has served well and faithfully for 8 years and, prior thereto, was for 5 years United States attorney. He has made a remarkable record. I point this out in the hope that the House will before we adjourn act favorably on pending bills revising upward the Federal judiciary salaries and another bill to provide annuities for the widows of Federal judges. By doing this we will more and better attract to and retain on the Federal bench the quality of men and women we desire.

MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. BONNER. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H. R. 8130, which was taken from the Committee on Expenditures and re-referred to the Armed Services Committee lies chloroformed in the archives of that committee; but I am delighted to report to the House that the bill has received prominent attention in the Senate and the principles of the bill have been included as a rider in the Armed Forces appropriation bill.

The entire bill was offered and the Senate has assured us that the bill in its entirety will be considered in the next session of the Congress. This legislation should have been enacted in this session of Congress to bring about efficiency in management in the affairs of the armed services at the Pentagon.

If the conferees of the House desire efficiency in management and procurement they will I hope concur with the Senate amendment.

MINE-SAFETY LEGISLATION

Mr. SAYLOR. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon we heard certain Members of this House castigate the Rules Committee very unjustly. I come to the defense of the Rules Committee at this time because in my opinion that committee went out of its way to grant every consideration not only to the Committee on Education and Labor of this House but to every Member of Congress who desired to appear either in support of or in opposition to the bill.

I am happy to report to the House this morning, that the Rules Committee in executive session, having a quorum for the first time since they began to hold hearings on the mine safety bill, reported an open rule on that bill which will provide 2 hours debate. I commend

the Rules Committee for its prompt and cooperative action.

THE LATE DR. JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all Members of the House of Representatives learned with a great deal of grief and sorrow of the passing last night of the Chaplain Emeritus of the House of Representatives, Dr. James Shera Montgomery, who served as Chaplain of the House of Representatives from 1921 to 1950, passed away last night, after a long illness.

Dr. Montgomery was a man of profound and deep Christian faith and spiritual insight. He was a man who had a great, compassionate love and affection for the House of Representatives and for its Members, whom he served year after year during that period. I am sure that all Members of the House join me and thousands of others in expressing our very sincerest sympathy to all the members of his family and to his many friends.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with the gentleman from Tennessee in expressing keen regret at the death of Dr. Montgomery. He was the Chaplain when I first came to Congress back in 1924, and as a young man I admired the genuine Americanism and philosophy he set forth in his daily prayers as well as his deep consideration of all the Members of Congress. His prayers were always a great inspiration to us, and won lasting fame not only among us but throughout the country. A great American, a great churchman, a great man who loved humanity is gone. I join with the gentleman from Tennessee in expressing my regret at his passing.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, there is not a Member of the House who does not deeply feel the loss of Dr. Montgomery. All of us have been enriched, encouraged, and inspired by his spiritual grace. He was the very embodiment of love and charity. Dr. Montgomery was truly a man of God. He was truly God's devoted servant. His face radiated the beauty of his thoughts and the complacency of his mind and soul from his faith in God and love of his fellow men.

I had many, many personal visits with Dr. Montgomery. Just to be in his presence, if not a word were spoken, strengthened and inspired me. By the pure might of his noble spirit he lifted our eyes to see only that which is good.

There shall ever live with me and my wife the occasion on which Dr. Montgomery baptized our daughter. My family has lost in Dr. Montgomery a man we deeply loved.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may be permitted to

extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD regarding the late Dr. Montgomery.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Montgomery really served his day and generation.

His was a compelling and pleasing personality.

He served this House in a dignified and fine way. I miss him very much. He was an appreciated and fine friend.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I know that every Member of this House of Representatives had a profound feeling of grief and sorrow at the passing of our beloved chaplain emeritus, Dr. James Shera Montgomery.

From the time I came to Congress 27 years ago until he retired I received inspiration and comfort in his daily warm greeting and kindly manner. He had a warm love and affection for all of us and showed it in his countless acts of kindness.

We shall miss him greatly. All of us who knew him were enriched and inspired by his spiritual grace. I want to join with his thousands of friends in expressing my sincere sympathy to the members of his family.

PREVENTION OF MAJOR DISASTERS IN COAL MINES

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 720, Rept. No. 2369), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7408) to amend Public Law 49, Seventy-seventh Congress, so as to provide for the prevention of major disasters in coal mines. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

Mr. ARENDS. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask what the President of the United States intends to do with respect to the request by the Congress last week

relative to the use of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire why the President has not invoked the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike. When the President addressed the joint session of Congress he solicited our advice. He, in effect, promised he would use the Taft-Hartley Act if the Congress told him to do so.

Both the House and the Senate, in the Byrd amendment and the Smith amendment to the Defense Production Act, have earnestly told him to use the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. We did so by substantial majority votes in both bodies. This action represents an expression of the will of the people. Yet the President continues to ignore it and the critical situation confronting the country grows steadily worse.

When the President summarily seized the steel industry, even without statutory or constitutional authority to do so, he justified this extraordinary action on the ground that the stoppage of steel production for even 1 day would be felt in Korea. He said that unless continued production of steel were insured, our whole rearmament effort would be jeopardized. He emphasized how critical steel, every day's production, was so vital to our whole national defense. In this the President was supported by Secretary of Defense Lovett and General Collins.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is now 4 weeks since the steel industry was struck by the United Steel Workers, and still the President refuses to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act.

I wish to call special attention to the fact that we are facing a very serious situation with respect to iron ore, and no one can estimate the loss in steel production for an entire year by an inadequate ore supply. Unless iron ore mining is resumed at once, there is serious danger of a grave shortage of iron ore next winter.

It must be taken into account an important factor in meeting the country's ore supply need for steel production purposes is transportation. Iron ore must be mined during the summer season that it may be transported on the Lakes. There is not enough rail capacity to be able to ship sufficient quantities by rail. We are thus not only losing precious iron ore production of itself but precious time for transportation purposes. When the Lakes freeze over for around 5 months ore shipment is necessarily suspended.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the President's failure to act now is depriving the country its stockpile of iron ore necessary for next winter's steel production. He is making it impossible for the country to have maximum steel production next winter by each day of delay.

Moreover, with each day of delay the country is facing the possibility of a real food shortage. We are approaching the canning season, which has its peak in August and September. There is not sufficient tinplate available to can at the customary peak. Large quantities of food will spoil, and the entire country will be deprived of its normal supply of canned food for an entire year.

And yet the President has not invoked the Taft-Hartley Act. Is the entire Nation to suffer simply because the President has promised Mr. Murray that he would not invoke the act?

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

PETRUS VAN KEER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Petrus Van Keer.

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

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

There was no objection.

JERRY J. LENCIONI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1422) for the relief of Jerry J. Lencioni.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jerry J. Lencioni, of Geneva, Ill., the sum of \$5,012.17, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of injuries sustained when a plane he was piloting crashed on August 5, 1942, at which time he was an aviation cadet in the United States Naval Reserve and participating in a civilian pilot training course sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration but was not entitled to full medical care and hospitalization at Government expense due to his inactive-duty status: *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.

DETROIT AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2232) for the relief of the Detroit Automotive Products Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the petition of the Detroit Automotive Products Co. for relief under section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be held and considered to have been received by the Tax Court of the United States within the time allowed by law and regulations for the filing of such a petition.

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.

P. DIACON ZADEH

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 685) providing for sending to the United States Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 8159) for the relief of P. Diacon Zadeh.

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

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8159) entitled "A bill for the relief of P. Diacon Zadeh," now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections and report to the House, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MARGARET D. SURHAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1711) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan, of Dunkirk, N. Y., shall be considered and conclusively presumed to be the lawful widow of the late Joseph D. Surhan for the purpose of receiving benefits under any law of the United States relating to widows of veterans of World War I, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay to Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan any benefits to which she is entitled as the lawful widow of the late Joseph D. Surhan, a deceased veteran.

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.

A. C. ISRAEL COMMODITY CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2075) for the relief of the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., the sum of \$7,582.57; plus interest on such sum at the rate of 6 percent per annum for the period beginning on December 13, 1945, and ending on the date of enactment of this act. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said company against the United States for reimbursement of the amount paid (under protest) by such company on December 13, 1945, as damages for alleged violation, in connection with the sale by such company of imported chocolate bars, of price regulations established by the Office of Price Administration: *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.

ROBERT E. ROBINSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2171) for the relief of Robert E. Robinson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert E. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$2,970. Such sum represents the loss sustained by Mr. Robinson when his household goods were shipped by the Weather Bureau on the Alaska Railroad barge No. 738 and were lost when that barge ran aground off Cape Spencer: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$2,970", strike out the period and insert, "and to pay the sum of \$450 to Gerald L. Harris."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Robert E. Robinson and Gerald L. Harris."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUST ASSOCIATION OF H. KEMPNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2181) for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims (a) to hear the claims of the Trust Association of H. Kempner, of Galveston, Tex., against the Government of Germany and nationals of Germany for reimbursement for losses alleged to have been sustained as a result of the sale of certain cotton by such trust association to certain mills in Germany during the years 1923 and 1924, and to determine the amounts of any such losses, and (b) to determine the total of the various amounts wrongfully paid out of the Trust of Germann & Co. while its property was being administered by the Alien Property Custodian.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed (a) to credit the Trust of Germann & Co. with an amount equal to any amounts found by the Court of Claims under clause (b) of the first section of this act to have been wrongfully paid out

of such trust, and to charge such sum against the War Claims Fund, created by section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948, or against any other funds or property of the Government of Germany or of nationals of Germany in the possession or under the control of the Government of the United States or which may hereafter come into the possession or under the control of the Government of the United States, and (b) to pay, to the Trust Association of H. Kempner, out of such war claims fund or such other funds, the amounts so credited to the Trust of Germann & Co. and so charged against such war claims fund or such other funds, or so much thereof as does not exceed the amount of any losses found by the Court of Claims under clause (a) of the first section of this act to have been sustained by the Trust Association of H. Kempner: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made unless and until such trust association executes and delivers to the said Trust of Germann & Co. a complete assignment of all claims and demands of the said Trust Association of H. Kempner against the Government of Germany and nationals of Germany arising out of the sale of such cotton during the years 1923 and 1924.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 3, after the period, insert "*Provided*, That such payment shall not be made unless it leaves such war claims fund in a position to discharge all payments therefrom authorized and directed to be paid under the War Claims Act of 1948.

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.

CLARA GABRIEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2780) for the relief of Clara Gabriel.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitation placed upon the time within which notice of claim for return of property may be filed under section 32 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is hereby waived in favor of Clara Gabriel, a citizen of Germany, and her claim for return of her share of the estate of Teresa Gabriel (Alien Property Custodian file No. D-28-9051; vesting order No. 5981) shall be received, considered, and acted upon under such section 32 (a), if she files such notice of claim for return with the Alien Property Custodian not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

Sec. 2. After considering and acting upon the claim of the said Clara Gabriel as provided for in the first section of this act, the Alien Property Custodian shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount, if any, to which the said Clara Gabriel is entitled under such section 32 (a), and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the said Clara Gabriel, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount so certified, in full settlement of all claims of the said Clara Gabriel against the United States for the return of her share of the estate of Teresa Gabriel (Alien Property Custodian file No. D-28-9051; vesting order No. 5981).

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.

HAROLD JOE DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2972) for the relief of Harold Joe Davis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harold Joe Davis, Tulsa, Okla., the sum of \$16,748. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Harold Joe Davis against the United States arising out of the permanent injuries he sustained, as a civilian, while serving in line of duty under orders of the United States Navy as fire chief of the United States naval air station, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, during enemy air attacks which occurred on June 3 and 4, 1942: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$16,748", and insert "\$10,000."

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.

MRS. JANE P. MYERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of Mrs. Jane P. Myers.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a), as amended, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay to Mrs. Jane P. Myers, widow of John A. Myers (XC-3759774), a World War II veteran, who was killed in action on July 28, 1944, the amount of compensation which would have been payable to her on her own behalf and on behalf of her infant son if evidence of her marriage to the veteran and of the birth of her son had been furnished to the Veterans' Administration in strict conformity with the provisions of said regulation.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Jane P. Myers, of Raton, N. Mex., the sum of \$953, representing the amount of compensation she would have received for the period beginning January 1, 1945, and ending March 27, 1946, had her claim filed within 1 year after the date fixed by the Department of the Army as the date of the death of her husband, Staff Sgt. John A. Myers, been completed by the timely filing of certified copies of her marriage certificate and of her child's birth certificate: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act 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 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.

ARTHUR STAVELEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3502) for the relief of Arthur Staveley.

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, the sum of \$10,000 to Arthur Staveley, of Warwick Neck, R. I., in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for damages sustained as a result of an accident which occurred when a plane, operating out of the United States naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I., crashed in front of his home on November 2, 1942.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

At the end of the bill add "*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 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.

FRANKLIN JIM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4296) for the relief of Franklin Jim.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philip Jim and Ella Jim, as legal guardians of the person and estate of Franklin Jim, a minor full-blood Pawnee Indian, the sum of \$5,000. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising from injury to his left hand on October 10, 1945, which was caught in the presses of a sorghum mill being used on the grounds of the Pawnee Indian School near Pawnee, Okla., during a period when he was a student at said school, was 13 years of age and was assigned the task of attending said sorghum mill by the school authorities, who were employees of the United States: *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 agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to

exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of money appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Phillip Jim and Ella Jim, as legal guardians of the person and estate" and insert in lieu thereof "the legal guardian."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLUMBIA BASIN ORCHARD ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4398) to confer jurisdiction upon the court of claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Columbia Basin Orchard, the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and the Perham Fruit Corp.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon all claims of the Columbia Basin Orchard, the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and the Perham Fruit Corp. (all corporations of Washington) against the United States arising out of the flooding, during the period beginning June 1, 1939, and ending April 30, 1940, of certain real property owned by the said Columbia Basin Orchard in Grant County, Wash., insofar as such flooding was the result of certain drilling operations carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation in the course of its investigations preliminary to the construction of a dam and an equalizing reservoir in the Grand Coulee.

SEC. 2. All claims against the United States within the purview of the first section of this act shall be forever barred unless action is begun thereon within 1 year after the date of the enactment 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.

JULIO MERCADO TOLEDO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5207) for the relief of Julio Mercado Toledo.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,060 to Julio Mercado Toledo, who was injured on March 9, 1944, when struck by a United States Army truck, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *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.

ARTHUR J. BOUCHER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4909) for the relief of Arthur J. Boucher.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 765-770), are hereby waived in favor of Arthur J. Boucher, for compensation for disability allegedly caused by his employment as an employee of the Boston Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass., in July 1944, is authorized and directed to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the Department of Labor (Bureau of Employees' Compensation) not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act. No benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, after "1944", insert "and his claim."

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.

ALEXEI FRANK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5538) for the relief of Alexei Frank.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

MARY FOX

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6738) for the relief of Mary Fox.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? There was no objection.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an identical Senate bill, S. 2630.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Fox, Hialeah, Fla., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mary Fox against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her on January 25, 1945, when a Miami Transit Co. bus in which she was a passenger was struck by a United States Army truck at the intersection of Southwest Fifth Avenue and Southwest Sixth Street, Miami, Fla., the operator of which Army vehicle was not acting within the scope of his employment: *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.

Similar House bill H. R. 6738 was laid on the table.

MRS. MURIEL J. SHINGLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6788) for the relief of Mrs. Muriel J. Shingler, doing business as Shingler's Hatchery.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Muriel J. Shingler, doing business as Shingler's Hatchery, of 11543 South Paramount Boulevard, Downey, Calif., the sum of \$305.15. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Shingler's Hatchery against the United States for reimbursement for the loss of approximately 1,795 baby chicks which were contained in a shipment of 9,000 baby chicks mailed by the said Shingler's Hatchery on November 30, 1950, at Downey, Calif., to Peterson Feed & Supply Co., Tucson, Ariz. Such shipment was not insured by employees of the Post Office Department although such insurance was requested by the said Shingler's Hatchery prior to the time such shipment was made. Such claims are not cognizable under the provisions of title 28 of the United States Code relating to tort claims against the United States by reason of section 2680b of title 28 of the United States Code exempting from such provisions those claims arising out of the loss, miscarriage, and negligent transmission of postal matter. 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.

PIO VALENSIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7094) for the relief of Pio Valensin.

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, the sum of \$452 to Pio Valensin, Route 2, Box 684, Galt, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained as a result of a fire caused by a United States Weather Bureau balloon on September 27, 1951. This claim is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, insert "": *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 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.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH W. FURSTENBERG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2398) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Furstenberg.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Furstenberg, Toms River, N. J., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mr. and Mrs. Furstenberg against the United States arising out of the loss of a registered letter mailed by the said Mrs. Furstenberg at a United States naval post office in Argentina, Newfoundland, on June 28, 1949. The said Mrs. Furstenberg mailed such letter, which contained \$2,000 in cash, in reliance on the assertion of a postal employee in such office that registered mail was the safest way to send such money. Although the declared value of such letter was \$2,000, and although the said Mrs. Furstenberg paid a registration surcharge which was based on such declared value, the said Mr. and Mrs. Furstenberg have heretofore been reimbursed only \$1,000, which is the maximum amount payable under existing law for the loss of any one piece of registered mail: *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.

JAMES OLIVER FARLOW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4841) for the relief of James Oliver Farlow.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 5, secs. 765-770), are hereby waived in favor of James Oliver Farlow, of Wehadkee, Ala., and his claim for compensation for disability resulting from personal injury sustained on March 2, 1945, while working as a junior packer at the Eight Hundred and Twenty-ninth Army Air Force Specialized Depot, Gadsden, Ala., is authorized and directed to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Federal Security Agency, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. No benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

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.

MRS. AGNES TURKETT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5519) for the relief of Mrs. Agnes Turkett.

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, the sum of \$2,500 to Mrs. Agnes Turkett, of 50 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as the result of a fall in the post office at Albany, N. Y., on November 27, 1944: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000."

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.

COOPER TIRE & RUBBER CO.

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 699) for the relief of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.

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

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8255) entitled "A bill for the relief of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Co." now pending in the House of Representatives, is hereby referred to the

United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of such sections and report to the House, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimants: *Provided*, That it shall not be a defense on the part of the Government that the acts of the Government which are alleged to have damaged the claimant were done by the Government in its sovereign capacity.

The 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.

JOHN J. BRAUND

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 700) for the relief of John J. Braund.

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

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4507) entitled "A bill for the relief of John J. Braund" now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections and report to the House, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

The 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.

STELLA JEAN STATHOPOULOU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 54) for the relief of Stella Jean Stathopoulou.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Stella Jean Stathopoulou shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

WALTER DUSCHINSKY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 523) for the relief of Walter Duschinsky.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Walter

Duschinsky, who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the appropriate immigration quota for the first year such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, notwithstanding those provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, relating to date of application for an adjustment of immigration status, the alien, Walter Duschinsky, may, at any time within 6 months following the effective date of this act, apply to the Attorney General for the adjustment of his immigration status, and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of the said section 4, other than those relating to the status at the time of entry, such alien shall, if he is otherwise qualified under the provisions of said section 4, be deemed to be a displaced person within the meaning of said section 4."

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.

WAI HSUEN TAN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1037) for the relief of Wai Hsuen Tan, Mrs. May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Wai Hsueh Tan, Mrs. May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the first available appropriate quota or quotas.

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.

DR. NICOLA M. MELUCCI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1324) for the relief of Dr. Nicola M. Melucci.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Nicola M. Melucci shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to

deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

PANAGIOTES ROUMELIOTIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1470) for the relief of Panagiotis Roumeliotis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Panagiotis Roumeliotis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the appropriate immigration quota for the first year such quota is available.

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.

THORVALD NIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1513) for the relief of Thorvald Nin.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940, Thorvald Nin shall be held and considered to have retained his United States citizenship regardless of any period of residence outside the United States prior to the date of enactment of this act.

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.

ALEVINA OLSON AND TATIANA SNEJINA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1580) for the relief of Alevtina Olson and Tatiana Snejina.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Alevtina Olson and Tatiana Snejina shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year such quota is available.

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.

OSVALDO CASTRO Y LOPEZ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1639) for the relief of Osvaldo Castro y Lopez.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Osvaldo Castro y Lopez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

ELINA BRANLUND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1724) for the relief of Elina Branzlund.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Elina Branzlund shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

RHEE SONG WU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1731) for the relief of Rhee Song Wu.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provision of law excluding aliens inadmissible to the United States because of race, the minor child, Rhee Song Wu, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester W. Booker, citizens of the United States.

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.

MISAKO WATANABE AND HER DAUGHTER, IRENE TERUMI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1846) for the relief of Misako Watanabe and her daughter, Irene Terumi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible to the United States because of race, shall not hereafter apply to Misako Watanabe and Irene Terumi, the Japanese fiancée and minor child of George T. Maruno, a citizen of the United States, and that the said Misako Watanabe and Irene Terumi may be eligible for nonquota immigration visas if found to be otherwise admissible under the

immigration laws: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the said Misako Watanabe and the said George T. Maruno occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment of this act.

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.

YUKIO NIIMURA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1863) to effect the entry into the United States of Yukio Niimura, a minor Japanese national.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act, the minor child, Yukio Niimura, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Tech. Sgt. Donald E. Wilson, citizen of the United States.

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.

HEIDI GERALDINE CONNELLY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2066) for the relief of Heidi Geraldine Connelly.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Heidi Geraldine Connelly, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Capt. and Mrs. Chester C. Connelly, citizens of the United States.

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.

MARIA WEILAND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2067) for the relief of Maria Weiland.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Maria Weiland, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of First Lt. and Mrs. John P. Fowler, citizens of the United States.

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.

MATHILDE KOHAR HALEBIAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2084) for the relief of Mathilde Kohar Halebian.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mathilde Kohar Halebian shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and

head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

MIGUEL NARCISO OSSORIO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2334) for the relief of Miguel Narciso Ossorio.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Miguel Narciso Ossorio shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided*, That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Miguel Narciso Ossorio becoming a public charge.

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.

JIMMY LEE DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3007) for the relief of Jimmy Lee Davis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Jimmy Lee Davis, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Billie Davis, citizens of the United States and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the said Jimmy Lee Davis may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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.

KAREN CHRISTENE EISEN MURDOCK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3008) for the relief of Karen Christene Eisen Murdock.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Karen Christene Eisen Murdock, shall be held and considered to be the natural-

born alien child of Master Sgt. and Mrs. David L. Murdock, citizens of the United States.

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.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called Senate Concurrent Resolution 76.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

A-5987630, Arron, Stanley Lionel Harvey or Lionel Arron or Lionel Lewis or Lanny Lewis.

A-6919639, Aguinaga-Roa, Dolores or Dolores Roa-Aguinaga.

A-5733503, Airalidi, Gino.

A-4781158, Aliprandini, Adolph.

A-4619917, Amino, Namizo.

A-3013389, Buzash, John or Ionos Buzas.

A-3407249, Castiglione, Vito.

A-6300476, Collins, Roy Warner.

A-5253274, Dave, Pranujam Magan.

A-2892866, DeArriola, Carmen Martinez or Carmen Martinez De Hernandez.

A-7366874, DeOrtega, Refugio Hurtado.

A-6268906, DeTorres, Edelmira Rico.

A-7278062, Dinos, Costanti.

A-8057905, Doralp, Ali Maksud.

A-3957070, Doyle, Marie Evangeline Pauline (nee Comeau).

A-7016907, Epstein, Rosetta (nee Rosa Rea Yaskransky).

A-4022832, Escamilla-Garza, Aniceto.

A-4022839, DeEscamilla, Guadalupe Rodriguez-Ramirez.

A-5927281, Fitzgerald, Marie Therese.

A-7415077, Forst, Otto.

A-3956626, Freire, Jose Maria Nunes.

A-3857278, Gafore, Abdul Bin alias Bin Gafore or Abdoel Bin Gafior.

A-4467639, Goodman, Dorothy Ellen (nee Jeffery) formerly Thompson.

A-6864682, Greenwood, James Thomas.

A-3657585, Guillelte, Aline Marie Rose.

A-2424730, Gutierrez, Elvira Quevedo alias Elvira Quevedo alias Elvira Quevedo Lopez.

A-1701756, Haggis, Ernest Charles.

A-4394802, Hamaguchi, Shinichihamaguchi or Chinichi.

A-1246360, Hlob, Arthur.

A-4389106, Heins, Hilde.

A-4389109, Heins, Karl.

A-6038911, Herrera, Tomas or Tomas Herrera-Juarez.

A-7244212, Houmis, Georgias Ioannis alias George John Houmis.

A-7094782, Huber, Reinhart Edward.

A-5202899, Iglesias, Jose Perez.

A-5390705, Jakabovits, Leopold alias Leon Jacoby or Leopold Weiss or Weis.

A-2215505, Jelovich, Marian Michael.

A-5429535, Jensen, August William.

A-5377014, Kammerer, Jacob John or Kammerer.

A-9699587, Karatassos, Emmanuel Ignatios.

A-6587993, Karhu, Heikki.

A-4461329, Kettle, Maisie June (nee Grieve).

A-4341726, Kuluris, Theodore Demetreu or Theodore Kuluris or Theodore Dimitriou.

A-5062399, Laborie, Charles Victor Marie or Charles Labore.

A-7450422, Lackey, Andree Nogret.

A-3042012, Lopez, Manuel Varela.

A-7118320, Martinez-Gonzalez, Salvador.

A-8065103, Mathes, Nicholas Thomas.

- A-8057907, McGlaun, William Norman, formerly Willi Reuter.
 A-5983762, McVeigh, Keith Roderick.
 A-7841686, Mena-Medina, Victor Manuel.
 A-6855874, Mendoza, Eduardo Pintuan or Alfred Mendoza.
 A-5087671, Michelson, Arthur Nikolai or Arthur N. Lanes or Arthur Michelson or Nikolai Michelson or Henry Paula or Hans Kastein.
 A-7145134, Montelongo, Salvador Cisneros.
 A-7145112, De Cisneros, Manuela Barrera.
 A-1100557, Nardo, Andrea Damiano Di alais Guseppe Delicato.
 A-6982508, Oehler, Gerald.
 A-9765750, Otero, Jose.
 A-1009033, Pagonis, Peter or Petros Nicolas Pagonia.
 A-8065202, Paschal, Gertrud Lisbeth Munzke.
 A-3805920, Peribolaris, Constantinos or Konstantinos Perivolaris.
 A-5137461, Pouderoyen, Dirk Van or Dick Van Panderoyen.
 A-2894080, Proios, Constantinos John.
 A-6268613, Radewitz, Frederick alias Friedrich Radewitz or Fritz Radewitz or Frederick Radewitz.
 A-5249987, Riggs, Elmore Marie formerly Labelle (nee Drouillard).
 A-8057738, Rolle, Alexander.
 A-1598061, Rylak, Michael or Michael Rilyak or Joe Bader.
 A-8021047, Salazar y Rosillo, Maria Efigenia.
 A-8065201, Salvagni, Romana P.
 A-8065558, Schmidt, Gerhardt.
 A-7777068, Siu, Rene Kui Sang.
 A-6935912, Sozener, Talat Mehmet.
 A-4305963, Telenkevich, Roman or Rom Levoff or Roy Levoff or Rom G. Leveff or Roman Levoff.
 A-5947913, Toftbo, Christian Marius Hansen or Christian Hansen.
 A-7270021, Trallov, Michel Aurel.
 A-3738998, Tsolakis, Alexander Nicholas or Alexander Tolakis.
 A-5716753, Uruburu, Dionisio.
 A-7520905, Wallace, Tane Sato.
 A-7927523, Warnock, Margaret Sophia.
 A-4871361, Weidemann, Paul Friedrich Wilhelm or Paul Whitman.
 A-4095822, Weski, Richard or Richard Edward Bock.
 A-4422466, Young, Frances Annie.
 A-7188521, Zapata-Estrada, Eliodoro.
 A-7189192, Gonzalez de Estrada, Juana.
 A-9777456, Ali, Jobed.
 A-6059403, Alvarado, Reyes.
 A-6255531, Anter, Zeki.
 A-5280826, Ansaldi, Vincent John.
 A-2111959, Assini, Nicola.
 A-1849521, Barisci, Nicola.
 A-5468680, Berryere, Edmund Adam or Edward A. Beurjay or Eduard A. Beurgey.
 A-8015639, Brown, Barbara Lee.
 A-4502440, Cazes, Sara (nee Tovi).
 A-49113252, Charlebois, Amable.
 A-4459280, Chrysogellos, Constantinos or Kostantinos Chrysogelos or Gust A. Heyogelos.
 A-7399025, Chung, May Ong Soo Hoo or Mrs. Kei Thing Chung or May Chung.
 A-7034870, Corby, Dolores Marie.
 A-5721062, Cords, Warner John.
 A-8065109, Cortina-Lugo, Amelia Isabel.
 A-5097419, Crone, Bernhard Clemmens.
 A-5438270, Crone, Emilie Preis.
 A-2294159, Cymbalak, Paraska (nee Eyllicz).
 A-1461428, De Acosta, Bonifacia Gonzalez Jimenez Vda.
 A-1824135, Deluca, Antonio.
 A-6075376, Depositari, Carlito Menez.
 A-1969177, De Rivera, Elivra Meraz.
 A-1738155, De Sotelo, Felicitas Pettet.
 A-6260968, De Yapor, Suzanne Boulos Vda or Suzanne Boeles.
 A-7415334, Evans, Stanley Arthur Eugene.
 A-7141714, Fagiolo, Gaetano Mario.
 A-7375898, Garcia, Emeterio.
 A-7999537, Chavez, Santos.
 A-1194519, Ghio, Gino Stefano.
 A-7439155, Hadjipapas, Daniel A. or Daniel Apostole Hadjipapas or Daniel Papas.
 A-4378525, Harris, Eugene Oscar.
 A-8065110, Hollweg, Michael.
 A-7010933, Isaac, Joseph Arthur Lionel Mac.
 A-4898215, Kikunaga, Sunao or Sunao Uchimura or Joe Sunao Uchimura.
 A-7491914, Kommas, Georgios or George Kommas.
 A-5820528, Law, Baw King.
 A-2879426, Leisner, Solomon David or Sol or Solly Leisner.
 A-6239049, Lindner, Josephine Mary Bernadette formerly Konetzke (nee Judek).
 A-4112473, Malone, Patrick Joseph.
 A-7450415, Mamakos, Anna (nee Tsampa).
 A-7476956, Marshall, Katharine, formerly Katharina Rolder or Kathie Rolder.
 A-8001108, Martinez-Cunpian, Ignacio.
 A-3359515, Matsumoto, Iwaichi.
 A-7417121, Maxeiner, James Christian or Wolfgang Christian Maxeiner or Wolfgang Wagner.
 A-7417122, Maxeiner, Regine Lieselotte or Regine Lieselotte Wagner.
 A-1616724, McLeod, Albert Gordon.
 A-3047457, Miles, Astin, Newton.
 A-3972375, Mukal, Masutaro.
 A-5471793, Nakamura, Fumio.
 A-5127656, Neblett, Fitzgerald.
 A-3105729, Nicolas, Francisco Espiritu.
 A-5693482, Nobis, Stanley Paul or Sammy Baker.
 A-5874658, Paksoy, Ali B.
 A-6978312, Palmer, Dorothy Helen or Helen Dorothy Sage.
 A-7476662, Panagoulas, Leonidas Panagiotis.
 A-6491555, Pedraza, Lois Luna or Luz Luna or Lois Luna.
 A-1879627, Perez, Amable (nee Rodriguez Vigil).
 A-5305029, Pfennig, Ewald Edmond.
 A-7240126, Pieczynski, Jacqueline formerly Jacqueline Vanden Abeele or Vanden.
 A-4097984, Pliastakas, Constantinos or Costas.
 A-6432753, Samarra, Saleh Mahdi.
 A-7117999, Sanchez, Tomas Sanchez.
 A-8065160, Sconion, Esther A. or Esther Anna Petrashchek.
 A-4840284, Serrano, Maria Vicenta Sanz or Sister Mary Frances.
 A-2231536, Soza-Farias, Eduardo.
 A-7244173, Staples, Stanley Sewell.
 A-4972300, Teagle, Betty Elliott.
 A-4035079, Torres, Manuel.
 A-4035017, Torres, Manuela.
 A-6110841, Valero-Delgado Jesus.
 A-5916783, Weston, Joseph Reginald.
 A-1680255, William, Carmen Rosas or Carmen Rosas De Ramirez.
 A-7383179, Adams, Angela (nee Angelina Anderson).
 A-6196547, Akselrad, Solomon Bernard.
 A-5642579, Alley, Katherine (nee Toews).
 A-6151392, Alvarado-Cano, Flavio Pastor.
 A-8082311, Anderson, Frank Batchelor.
 A-7130227, Atilano, Francisco.
 A-7130226, Atilano, Ana Maria.
 A-7071882, Barron, Anni or Anni Naumann De Barron or Anni Naumann.
 A-7445972, Barron, Gloria or Glorinda Naumann.
 A-3239152, Bond, Margaret Virginia.
 A-3221771, Bowditch, Roy Oliver.
 A-1851396, Burt, Doris nee Caley.
 A-7982124, Calwood, Reginald.
 A-5906357, Carlstrom, Isak Asle.
 A-5395968, Carstens, Frederick Adolph.
 A-6960468, Carver, Charles Emanuel or Charles Emmanuel Carver.
 A-7999438, Ceballos, Ricardo or Ricardo Ceballos-Flores.
 A-7841748, Chen, George.
 A-7178974, Chien, Chin Chang.
 A-7873618, Ciccone, Ann Niccore (nee Anne Nykorchuk).
 A-7726223, Cochran, Dorothy Helen (nee Reeves).
 A-1811011, Cole, Frederick.
 A-7287827, Cortez, Pablo Martinez.
 A-7287826, De Martinez, Manuela Covarrubias.
 A-5860916, Dahl, Sara Mathilda.
 A-5860915, Dahl, Reinert Andreas.
 A-8065587, De Carmona, Amada Davila.
 A-7137146, De Gomez, Guadalupe Alvarez.
 A-8065586, De La Cruz, Ofelia Sanchez.
 A-4696639, Demko, John.
 A-6318631, De Nino, Domitila Cardoza.
 A-7469079, De Reyes, Salvadora Valencia.
 A-3568650, De Salza, Tomasa Garcia or Tomasa Garcia-Ruiz.
 A-5043988, Dittman, Frank.
 A-5664179, Doherty, Daniel.
 A-5505784, Dyer, James Wilson.
 A-7089740, Elkins, Gertrude or Gertrude Blanc-Paques (nee Gertrude Braun).
 A-7439842, Engel, Ervin or Erwin Engel.
 A-7962193, Engelstad, Sigfred Leonard.
 A-7983345, Evangelatos, Gerassimos or Gerassimos Gregorio Evangelatos.
 A-7388544, Fleming, Maria Elizabeth (nee Smith).
 A-5287014, Francescon, Vincent alias Vincent or Vincenzo Francescon Centa.
 A-3181040, Fritz, Frank or Franz Fritz or Fereenc Fritz.
 A-2978254, Galotolo, Giosue.
 A-7978754, Garcia-Armendariz, Lorenzo.
 A-4368320, Garganese, Mario.
 A-6989455, Goldstein, or Manuel Goldstein.
 A-6093692, Greenfield, Ann or Alfrida Alice Coats.
 A-7278037, Guerrini, Edoardo.
 A-7276309, Guerrini, Ivo John.
 A-7439759, Guerrini, Mary Morgene.
 A-1318742, Haktisian, Sam Souren or Souren Haktisian.
 A-3767437, Hayes, James or James Edgar Hayes.
 A-5714984, Hennings, Bruno Christian.
 A-4057457, Hirsch, Eugen.
 A-5057006, Hon, Chan or Hon Chan alias Hon Tsang Jen Hon.
 A-7127511, Ibarra, Rafael Villarreal.
 A-8065619, De Villarreal, Guadalupe Mendez.
 A-4396904, Ivulich, Steve.
 A-7240871, Jalomo, Julio.
 A-7185318, Jersky, Albert.
 A-4256768, Johnson, Herbert Henry.
 A-8065653, Johnson, Paul Stephen Van or Paul Stephen Adams.
 A-5358800, Kaufman, Jack.
 A-7961885, Kissner, Joseph J.
 A-7173937, Kwong, Lun Esun.
 A-7173938, Kwong, Chu Hsin Te.
 A-5714630, Lee, Chen Hwang.
 A-5746859, Leszczynski, Franciszek or Frank Bawrs or Bows.
 A-7903007, Lo, Sophie Chang.
 A-6932090, Lo, Chaun Ming.
 A-7366934, Long, Wolf Dieter.
 A-6757511, Loza-Samano, Jesus.
 A-7036622, Marcell, Claire Yvette.
 A-7145863, Marques, Antonio Rosario.
 A-5720963, McCrossan, Edna Margaret or Edna May McCrossan (nee Edna May Gerard).
 A-8014971, McLean, David Scott.
 A-3354568, Michalas, Andrianna (nee Karamaludis) or Anna Michalas.
 A-6971394, Mihalik, Dorothy Esther or Dorothy Ester Clark or Dorothy Esther Normore.
 A-6163611, Miranda, Silviano Linares.
 A-5887212, Moore, Archibald Alexander.
 A-6405500, Murillo-Urrutia, Andres or Andres Urrutia.
 A-7476968, Myllyluoma, Aaree or Millbrooke.
 A-8031687, Naval, Vivencia Cortes.
 A-6030070, Nicolas-Nosser, Roberto.
 A-7243439, Octavo, Maria Midoriza or Midorisa Octavo.

- A-7388945, Padilla-Acosta, Arturo or Arturo-Padilla-Lopez.
 A-1776480, Parisi, Antonio.
 A-6394394, Piaskowski, Vera Knittel.
 A-4367073, Pike, Samuel Wilfrid.
 A-6122624, Pineda, Pablo Lara alias Pablo Pineda-Lara.
 A-5642393, Pitman, Edith.
 A-4130346, Poy, Chin Gem or Gem Poy Chin.
 A-3080744, Ramirez-Madrenas, Jose alias Jose Miramontes-Madrenas.
 A-7222463, Raynor, Ernest Albert or Cecil Rose.
 A-7483247, Reyes-Torres, Luis.
 A-7115960, Riederer, Bertram.
 A-4804177, Romano, Vittorio.
 A-7097846, Rosenthal, Chajem.
 A-3241243, Rossel, Carl Kastor R.
 A-6916253, Salcido, Ana.
 A-6916259, Salcido, Cruz.
 A-1592819, Samuel, James Joseph or James J. Samuel or James Samuel or Samuels.
 A-5960340, Savalli, Pierto Francesco Vittorio.
 A-3319534, Savarese, Salvatore Francesco.
 A-5041385, Schneir, Fred.
 A-4355081, Schneir, Rose.
 A-4358547, Serkovsky, Paul.
 A-2275131, Setian, Yebtrakse.
 A-3740648, Simon, Harry Hollingsworth or Harry Simon.
 A-4594923, Skou, Niels Adam.
 A-6036506, Sloniewski, Frank Roman.
 A-7896040, Smith, Consuelo Wood (nee Consuelo Coscolluela) formerly Consuelo Wood.
 A-4432788, Spanopoulos, Christo George or Christ George Nicoff.
 A-6587910, St. Clair, Alice May (nee Stearns).
 A-2836148, Stone, Idris William.
 A-7491031, Tammer, Heino.
 A-6433599, Tejada, Enrique Manuel.
 A-6243864, Temelco, Bogola or Simeon Bogola Temelco or Andrianos Dauliane or Dimitre Ella.
 A-1877205, Ternowcky, Metro or Mitro Tarnowsky.
 A-6797621, Theobalds, Thomas Richard.
 A-7675220, Treharne, Arthur.
 A-7174592, Troupes, Gerasimos or Jerry Gresto Troupes.
 A-9799902, Ventura, Morris Malki.
 A-3418149, Villa, Jesus.
 A-3255727, Wallace, Mary C. or Maria Caratachea-Murillo or Mary Eleanor Caratachea.
 A-4454542, Watari, Fujiko Ono.
 A-5834187, Waterbury, Annie Adela nee Tomich or Anna Adele Talmadge.
 A-8065852, White, John Henry.
 A-7995813, Ybarra-Beltran, Jose or Jose Beltran Ybarra.
 A-4710509, Zeissel, Johan or John Zeissel or Johan Ziessel or John Zeissel or John Giessel.
 A-2031378, Zerbes, George.
 A-8411714, Zitz, Peter or Peter Zic.
 A-3561557, Altman, Morris or Moses Chaim Altman.
 A-7383102, Avila-Alamillo, Vicente.
 A-7982087, Avilez, Robert G. or Roberto Gonzalez.
 A-5522969, Barton, Donald Eugene formerly Donald Eugene Danis.
 A-7967508, Benavides, Martin Gomez or Jose Bocanegra.
 A-6589860, Bien, Edward M.
 A-7991289, Bien, Frederick S.
 A-3928521, Bostwick, Mary or Baszczak (nee Skulmowski).
 A-3928527, Bostwick, Anthony or Baszczak.
 A-3515051, Brunings, Charles Martin Lambertus or Charles Martin Brunings.
 A-7172911, Buday, Joseph.
 A-4852574, Cairo, Raffaele or Ralph Cairo.
 A-6226066, Capo-Portel, Jaime.
 A-6815867, De Capo, Maria Luisa Carrasco Masia.
 A-2974118, Casanova, Amelia Amalia Battallan.
 A-6027147, Chew, William.
 A-6862662, Chun, Young Sil formerly Young Sil Song.
 A-5067874, Colantonio, Michele or Michael Colantonio.
 A-7630645, Cons-Sierra, Salvador.
 A-8021744, De Cons, Apolonia Jalomo or Maria Preciado Apolonia Jalomo De Cons.
 A-2590281, De Arreguin, Maria Luisa Lopez.
 A-8021433, De Carrizal, Imelda Ramirez or Imelda Ramirez-Melgarejo.
 A-8022381, De Ceja, Jessie Ramirez or Jessie R. Ceja.
 A-7032178, De Chavez, Ramona Alvarado or Ramona Alvarado.
 A-5597928, De Dobbelaere, Jules Gerard.
 A-3600370, De Lagunas, Tomasa Avila.
 A-4506242, De Nardis, Giuseppe or Francesco Maenza.
 A-5173731, De Urias, Dolores Valenzuela Vda.
 A-5695363, Diaz, Gregorio C.
 A-3248479, Eastman, Albert Edward.
 A-4468846, Eisenkraft, Leib or Leo Eisenkraft.
 A-3178194, Ernst, Christine Emily (Nee Pfeiffer) or Christina E. Ernst or Christine or Christine Emilia Ernst or Christina Emily Ernst or Gellert or Christine Ernst.
 A-3397989, Fizeuto, Joseph Sime or Sam Filston.
 A-7112445, Floyd, Frank formerly Frank Gunther Helden.
 A-6936800, Floyd, Margit formerly Margit Froeschle.
 A-6936798, Floyd Vera formerly Vera Froeschle.
 A-7222858, Gabbard, Caroline Bartley.
 A-2152960, Garza-Solis, Maria Celia.
 A-3093169, George, Paul S. or Pavlos Stergos Georgas.
 A-8057526, Giberson, Harold Donald.
 A-2845088, Gonzalez, Candido Munumer.
 A-2432886, Gonzalez-Cacio, Francisco.
 A-5095262, Guaneri, Domenico Vincenzo or Dominick V. or Domenico or Vincent Guaneri or Guarnieri.
 A-6086734, Gutierrez-Valdez, Eliseo.
 A-6086735, Gutierrez-Valdez, Engracia.
 A-6340356, Halekakis, Catherine or Halecakis.
 A-3516979, Henrich, Michael.
 A-552630, Hoffman, Julia or Yulia Hoffman (nee Schneider).
 A-5150213, Homling, Elizabeth.
 A-4321700, Huntsinger, Muriel Lottie Gilmore.
 A-4514532, Iannotti, Rosa.
 A-7450575, Irwin, Marian Kirstine nee Plummer.
 A-7828444, Kann, Hubert.
 A-4691765, Karabetian, Karabed.
 A-6950224, Kazemir, Ileg or John Kazemir or Ivan Kazemir or Iwan Kazemir of Alex Casmer.
 A-4612811, Kelley, Margaret Mary (nee McLellan).
 A-4594506, Kotlowski, Sepp Theodor or Sepp Haase.
 A-4871440, Koroneos, Anastasios or Tom Koronas.
 A-5403367, Kotler, Malka or Molly Kotler.
 A-7140426, Kozuchowicz, Murray or Moszek Kozuchowicz.
 A-6253764, Kuber, Shrinivas Ramchandra.
 A-9024247, Laakso, Yrjo Tuomo.
 A-4056990, La Fontaine, Maurice.
 A-4502672, La Fontaine, Marie Anne.
 A-6486996, Latam, Arthur Wallace.
 A-6942810, Lazanis, Antonions or Anthony Lazanis.
 A-7193919, Lemacks, Roger Emile.
 A-1921296, Livanos, Demetrios or James.
 A-2675323, Lui, Mock Yu or Mock Shee or Mrs. Chew Tin Hang.
 A-6778171, Maher, Margaret or Margaret McCluskey.
 A-7273981, Mauga, Lisi or Lisi Atoa Mauga.
 A-7284205, McCord, Louise or Nan Louise Ling.
 A-5387769, Meofas, Markos Demetrius or Mydfyas.
 A-7978913, Millstead, Joyce Louise or Joyce Louise Livingstone.
 A-6609065, Nassr, Farid Selim.
 A-5456318, Navarro-Castellano, Elias.
 A-7092849, Negr, Fong Foo or Fong Foo Ngar or Nagn or Nger.
 A-7994324, Ocampo-Arivaldo, Alejandro.
 A-7995672, De Ocampo, Maria Inez Loza.
 A-6309970, Olivarez, Hipolito or Hipolito Olivarez-Martinez.
 A-7112390, Pizano-Pizano, Jesus.
 A-7961855, Radabaugh, Margaret Georgina (nee Harmon).
 A-8082937, Ramos, Fredy Requiman.
 A-7392116, Ramos-Gomez, Alfredo.
 A-5169343, Reis, Francis Elizabeth (nee Kuntz).
 A-7279544, Rice, David.
 A-7809128, Rodriguez-Carreon, Victoria or Victoria Rodriguez.
 A-3764147, Salamone, Anthony.
 A-3659910, Salamone, Bettina.
 A-6887723, Santos, Eulogio Gamboa Delos.
 A-5315431, Sarkissian, Marlam or Maron.
 A-7023058, Sauve, Jack Robert.
 A-2253351, Sawyer, Anne Mary or Anna Mary Zauner.
 A-7859006, Siprut, Marcus.
 A-7915114, Sloan, Judith Hilda.
 A-3920557, Snyder, Goldie Jennie.
 A-5882285, Stettinius, Alois Max.
 A-6920446, Stevens, Isabelle or Isabelle Boyd.
 A-6159612, Tchou, Jen-yen or Robert Jen Yen Tchou.
 A-4685129, Timpano, Rosarina or Rosarina (Rena) Grispo.
 A-6281312, Velasquez, Inez.
 A-6281309, Velasquez, Estevan.
 A-6281310, Velasquez, Socorro.
 A-6281311, Velasquez, Consuelo.
 A-2847879, Viscovich, John Mario.
 A-1939436, Wehkamp, Rosalia Lauria or Rosalia Lauria or Rose Loria.
 A-1361297, Wiley, Gwendoline Freda or Anderson or Tarchuk or Gross (nee Gibbons).
 A-6140022, Winter, Jean or Jane Nicol.
 A-6610610, Wong, Levinia Mah (nee Mah You Bow).
 A-3462496, Zorrozu, Julian or Juan Julian Zorrozu.
 A-4642179, Olazabel, Florentino Fernandez.
 A-6497497, Roski, Bernhard Bruno.
 A-5133230, Ades, Mary.
 A-6096661, Balgobin, Frank Fitzgerald.
 A-6643640, Balgobin, Pearl Lina (nee Rampersaud).
 A-5097931, Ballis, Athanasios or Balis or Athanasios Balis.
 A-3943358, Ciocca, Nicola.
 A-5405881, Di Meglio, Maria (nee Eras).
 A-5880437, Flores-Carrera, Paz or Paz C. Flores or Paz Flores.
 A-1386464, Gambera, Peter.
 A-6549981, Girard, Dorothy formerly Strike.
 A-7203083, Gonzalez, Hilario or Hilario Gonzalez-Lopez.
 A-7203082, Gonzalez, Benito.
 A-1924383, Hall, Eileen Haswell (nee Haswell) or Massey.
 A-4533972, Higa, Kameko.
 A-4343489, Ho, Beyne.
 A-5163122, Kwartz, Michael Joseph.
 A-7286275, Lew, Alfred.
 A-4278368, Liljebäck, Eric Daniel.
 A-6289673, Louda, Svata.
 A-3861135, Malinow, Charles or Charles Malinoff.
 A-7902278, McPherson, Keith Ivan.
 A-5428637, Nobumoto, Zeichi or Kumaichi Kakimoto or Kumazo Kakimoto.
 A-2884897, Pagonis, Constantinos or Gust Pagonis or Gustas Pagonis or Gust N. Pagonis.
 A-3556858, Rodriguez, Gerardo H. or Gerardo Rodriguez or Gerardo Herrera Rodriguez or Lale Rodriguez.
 A-7145663, Rojas, Vicente.
 A-3656758, Rubinstein, Jenny Hermene.

A-2642843, Rutkowski, Witold Feliks.
 A-2383051, Rutkowski, Natalia.
 A-9782898, Sanles, Ricardo Gomez.
 A-7558952, Seki, Yoshiko.
 A-9073679, Skultety, Julius Harry.
 A-5699758, Smith, Jean.
 A-6925979, Sturgeon, Ethel Smith or Ethel Beit.
 A-1901786, Vela, Lazaro Francisco or Frank Vda.
 A-7388891, Wilson, Raymond Murdoch.
 A-6026025, Horvat, Marica or Marijana Ivana Frischauer or Marianne Grossmann.
 A-2002057, Friedrich, Louise Martha also known as Louisa or Luise Friedrich.
 A-7828192, Koutroulis, Antonios.
 A-7828193, Koutroulis, Catherine.
 A-6624327, Dwyer, Patrick John.
 A-7519920, Cohen, Erna Elsa or Erna Elsa Kahl.
 A-7517302, Cohen, Friedrich or Friedrich Cohen.
 A-5669440, Shamash, Jack Edward.
 A-7240574, Balouris, Ionis also known as John Balloures.
 A-6857643, Eisenberg, Emanuel.
 A-7445919, Kloss, Wanda Victoria.
 A-7886757, Kloss, Theodore Peter (Durbacz).
 A-4211013, Chillemi, Sebastiano.
 0300-24315, Yuan, Chien Shiung or Chien-Shiun Wu Yuan.
 A-6717384, Halabi, Nour Eddine.
 0300-314686, Birbach, Lars Ernesto.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 24, line 14, insert the following:
 "A-4531462, Szilvassy, Joseph.
 "A-6920123, Ortiz-Torres, Manuel or Manuel Ortiz.
 "A-9632210, Tountasakis, Zania Nikoas or Zonnis Tountasakis.
 "A-7821493, Ridgeway, Tong Suk Lee nee Lee aka Dong Shuk Lee Ridgeway.
 "A-4813240, Gallagher, Marjorie Alice (nee Hopkins).
 "A-7385522, Haring, Olga Munk.
 "A-7385518, Haring Tibor James."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERKKI MAINIO SAKARI SALO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1126) for the relief of Erkki Mainio Sakari Salo.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Erkki Mainio Sakari Salo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

MRS. HELGA JOSEFA WILEY

The Clerk called the bill H. R. 1159) for the relief of Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C., sec. 136 (e)), shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley, German wife of Harold Wiley, a United States citizen and member of the United States Armed Forces, with respect to any conviction or admission of the commission of any crime in her case of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge on the date of enactment 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.

FREDERICK GEORGE BOUGHTON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1707) for the relief of Frederick George Boughton.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provision of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Frederick George Boughton, of Windsor, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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.

ALFONSO GATTI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2217) for the relief of Alfonso Gatti.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Alfonso Gatti, as of July 31, 1949, the date he entered the United States legally as a visitor. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota of Italy for the first year that such quota is hereafter available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Alfonso Gatti shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

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.

MRS. TOWA TANOUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2352) for the relief of Mrs. Towa Tanoue.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 213 (c)), which excludes from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Towa Tanoue, a former resident of the United States and the mother of veterans of World War II. If otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, Mrs. Towa Tanoue shall be held and considered to be a returning resident under the provisions of section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

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.

MRS. OLYMPIA CUC

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2601) for the relief of Mrs. Olympia Cuc.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel forthwith any outstanding warrant of arrest, warrant, or order of deportation, and bond in the case of the alien, Mrs. Olympia Cuc, wife of Charles Cuc, a United States citizen residing in Detroit, Mich. The said Mrs. Olympia Cuc shall not be subject hereafter to deportation by reason of the same facts and circumstances upon which such warrants or orders have been issued. For the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Mrs. Olympia Cuc shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Olympia Cuc shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

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.

SUI KIN CHUN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3426) for the relief of Sui Kin Chun.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the alien Sui Kin Chun, the minor unmarried

ried child of Violet Mew Chun, a citizen of the United States.

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.

MRS. LAU HONG SHEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3523) for the relief of Mrs. Lau Hong Shee.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, Mrs. Lau Hong Shee, shall be held and considered to be a returning resident alien.

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.

NORBERTO LINAZA YRIGOYEN AND MARIA JOSEFA MASEDA LOPEZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4561) for the relief of Norberto Linaza Yrigoyen and Maria Josefa Maseda Lopez.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Norberto Linaza Yrigoyen and Maria Josefa Maseda Lopez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

JUNGO TSUTSUMI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5180) for the relief of Jungo Tsutsumi.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Jungo Tsutsumi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

MRS. MARGARETTE G. COOK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1967) for the relief of Mrs. Margarette G. Cook.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

WINSTON BROS. CO. ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5841) for the relief of Winston Bros. Co., and the Utah Construction Co.; Roy L. Bair & Co.; James Crick & Sons; J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc.; and T. E. Connolly, Inc.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of increased costs, if any, incurred by the following named contractors as a result of, or attributable to, the disruption or delay of construction work schedules under the following numbered Bureau of Reclamation contracts, respectively, arising out of, or connected with, insufficiency of appropriated funds for payment of normal construction contract earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948: Winston Bros. Co. and the Utah Construction Co., contracts Nos. 12r-16197 and 12r-16796; Roy L. Bair & Co. and James Crick & Sons, contract No. 12r-16203; J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc., contract No. 12r-16745; and T. E. Connolly, Inc., contract No. 12r-16311.

SEC. 2. The court shall cause such findings to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each contractor named in the first section of this act the amount, respectively, set forth in such findings.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Winston Bros. Co. and the Utah Construction Co.; Roy L. Bair & Co., and James Crick & Sons; J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc.; and T. E. Connolly, Inc., for losses in connection with contracts Nos. 12r-16197 and 12r-16796; 12r-16203; 12r-16745; and 12r-16311, with the Bureau of Reclamation during the year 1948: *Provided*, That any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be instituted within 6 months from the date of the approval thereof.

"Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which said court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code."

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.

IRENE PROIOS (NEE VAGIANOS)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4760) for the relief of Irene Proios.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien Irene Proios (nee Vagianos) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for

permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

GREGG TED LEWIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5206) for the relief of Gregg Ted Lewis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Gregg Ted Lewis (Georg Schram), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Capt. and Mrs. Fred T. Lewis, citizens of the United States.

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.

YOUNG WAI KIT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5618) for the relief of Young Wai Kit.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924 as amended shall be held to be applicable to Young Wai Kit, the minor unmarried child of Yong Quock Tung, a citizen of the United States.

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.

HEINZ KARL DOEGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5435) for the relief of Heinz Karl Doege.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Heinz Karl Doege may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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.

TRACY ANN CORLEY (ELISABETH LECORCHE)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6515) for the relief of Tracy Ann Corley (Elisabeth Lecorche).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Tracy Ann Corley (Elisabeth Lecorche) shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien minor

child of Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert C. Corley, citizens of the United States.

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.

HISAMI YOSHIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6712) for the relief of Hisami Yoshida.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purpose of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Hisami Yoshida, a minor half-Japanese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Master Sergeant and Mrs. Roy Martin Slegert, citizens of the United States.

With the following committee amendment.

On lines 5 and 6 strike out the words "any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship," and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act."

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.

ROSE MARTIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6903) for the relief of Rose Martin.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Rose Martin, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Colonel and Mrs. L. A. Burbank, citizens of the United States.

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.

KIYOSHI NABESHIMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6904) for the relief of Kiyoshi Nabeshima.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act, the minor child, Kiyoshi Nabeshima, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Robert L. Melver, a citizen of the United States.

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.

RAYMOND SCOTT HILL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6915) for the relief of Raymond Scott Hill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Raymond Scott Hill, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson Hill, Jr., citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act, the said Raymond Scott Hill may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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.

JUNKO ARIMA AND YURI ARIMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6942) for the relief of Junko Arima and Yuri Arima.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Junko Arima and Yuri Arima, the minor children of Teruko Arima, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

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.

GERALD A. AND LYNN W. ROEHM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6978) for the relief of Gerald A. and Lynn W. Roehm.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor children, Gerald A. and Lynn W. Roehm, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Capt. and Mrs. John F. Roehm, citizens of the United States.

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.

GEVORK ZOHRAB BANDARIAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6983) for the relief of Gevork Zohrab Bandarian.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Gevork Zohrab Bandarian (also known as Gework Bunerian and George Z. Sandarian and George Zachary Sandarian) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

MIYAKO TODA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7054) for the relief of Miyako Toda.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of that act, the minor child, Miyako Toda, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Corp. Kenneth J. Hendershot, a citizen of the United States.

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.

CAROL R. GRAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7477) for the relief of Carol R. Gray.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of that act, the minor child, Carol R. Gray, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Handy Gray, citizens of the United States.

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.

ANNA BOSCO LOMONACO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7565) for the relief of Anna Bosco Lomonaco.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Anna Bosco Lomonaco, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Lomonaco, citizens of the United States.

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.

ANNALYN EARLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7665) for the relief of Annalyn Earley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Annalyn Earley, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas C. Earley, citizens of the United States.

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.

MARIE LUISE ELFRIEDE STEINIGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7667) for the relief of Marie Luise Elfriede Steiniger.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the moral turpitude clause in section 3, of Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, an immigration visa may be issued to Marie Luise Elfriede Steiniger, the fiancée of Sgt. Daniel P. McMenamin, United States Air Force: *Provided,* That she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws and regulations.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Marie Luise Elfriede Steiniger may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the marriage between the said Marie Luise Elfriede Steiniger and her fiancé, Sgt. Daniel P. McMenamin, United States Air Force, occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment of this act."

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.

CHARLES I. CHATTIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6274) to authorize the issuance of a patent in fee to Charles I. Chattin.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Charles I. Chattin a patent in fee for the following-described lands allotted to him on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana: Lot 8, section 34, township 34 north, range 6 west and the northwest quarter southeast quarter section 32, township 34 north, range 6 west.

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.

WONG GOOK YING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6938) for the relief of Wong Gook Ying.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to the alien Wong Gook Ying, the minor, unmarried child of Mrs. Wong Mar Suey Gong, a citizen of the United States.

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.

BOZIE LINCOLN DONALSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6969) to effect entry of a minor child adopted by United States citizens.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the said act, the minor child, Bozie Lincoln Donaldson, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Bozie Lincoln Donaldson, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Bozie Lincoln Donaldson."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETER ROUSETOS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of Peter Rousetos, also known as Panagiotis Rousetos, also known as Panagiotis Rousetos Metritikas.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Peter Rousetos, also known as Panagiotis Rousetos, also known as Panagiotis Rousetos Metritikas, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. John Metritikas, citizens of the United States.

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.

GISELA HELEN SNOWDY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7713) for the relief of Gisela Helen Snowdy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Gisela Helen Snowdy shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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.

PROF. WERNER RICHTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7833) for the relief of Prof. Werner Richter.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of subsection (b) of section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, shall not be held to be applicable to Prof. Werner Richter: *Provided,* That the said Prof. Werner

Richter return to the United States for permanent residence within 2 years following the effective date of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the name "Richter", insert "and Prof. Max Horkheimer."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Prof. Werner Richter" and insert "persons."

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Prof. Werner Richter and Prof. Max Horkheimer."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEOPOLD LAUFER AND ELFRIEDE LAUFER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7850) for the relief of Leopold Laufer and Elfriede Laufer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor children Leopold Laufer and Elfriede Laufer shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roth, citizens of the United States.

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.

HILDEGARD HOBMEIER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8163) for the relief of Hildegard Hobmeier.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, the alien, Hildegard Hobmeier, the German fiancée of Melvin C. Fehnel, sergeant in the United States Armed Forces and a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Hildegard Hobmeier is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Melvin C. Fehnel, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hildegard Hobmeier, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hildegard Hobmeier, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Hildegard Hobmeier as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

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 LAND IN RUSSELL COUNTY, ALA.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2582) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey a certain tract of land in Russell County, Ala., to W. T. Heard.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

HON. JACK Z. ANDERSON

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a sufficient time at the tolerance of the Speaker to say a few words about the voluntary retirement of the gentleman from California, Mr. JACK ANDERSON, my colleague.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of you know that one of our colleagues from the California delegation, Mr. JACK ANDERSON, is voluntarily retiring from Congress this year.

We regret to see Mr. ANDERSON retire from Congress, but we realize he feels that it is necessary to go back to California to manage his business, that of an orchardist, growing the finest pears in the United States. In fact, the finest quality pears in the world according to Jack.

Mr. ANDERSON has served in the United States Congress for nearly 14 years. He came here in the Seventy-sixth Congress. He has served with distinction as a member of the Armed Services Committee, originally the Naval Affairs Committee. He distinguished himself in a study in collaboration with his colleague from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT] in cataloging the materials used by the armed services, and that study when it is completed will save this Nation millions and millions of dollars. He has always made himself available for service and has given genuinely of his advice and counsel to new Members of Congress. He was a loyal and dependable member of the Republican policy committee and his judgment on party matters was frequently sought. JACK ANDERSON was a third generation native of California. His father served as a member of the California Legislature. We will miss him here in the House and we hope he will enjoy good health and success during his retirement.

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

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

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], came here with me in the Seventy-sixth Congress and was sworn in on January 3, 1939. He came from a very important agricultural undertaking which he has had to let get along as best it could in recent years. It is my understanding that the gentleman's pear orchard in California ships as many as

165 carloads to the eastern markets every year, and that is indeed a substantial undertaking.

We regret very much having him leave the House of Representatives but we can fully understand that the time can indeed arrive when enough is enough. I am sure there are other in the Congress who would like to retire from Congress, for economic reasons, but they cannot bring themselves to make the break. JACK ANDERSON and his charming wife and daughter will be missed very much by all of us. We wish Jack the best of luck in all his undertakings, and will expect him to return from time to time so that he may not be accused of doing the old soldier act by just fading away.

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

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the announcement a few months ago by the gentleman from California that he had decided not to run for reelection was just as much of a surprise to the Members of the California delegation as it was to the other Members of Congress. He will be greatly missed. We know this now, but it will be only after his return to his pear orchards and the rolling hills of San Juan Bautista that the people of the State as well as the people in Washington will know how much he did for them, quietly and effectively.

All of the time JACK ANDERSON has been in Congress he has been our delegation's leader in all matters relating to the State's agriculture. When he came to Congress, 70 percent of California's economy was agricultural. Now that we have gained in population, and balanced agriculture and industry, agriculture still remains the greatest single interest and often the greatest problem of our Representatives.

His contacts, his friendships, and his influence have meant more to all parts of the State than is generally realized.

We wish him all the success in the world. We envy him the prospect of sitting on his patio and looking over the blossoming pear orchards, and we bespeak for him the best of hunting and fishing for many long years to come.

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

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I want to express my sincere regrets at the determination of my good friend from California, JACK ANDERSON, to retire from Congress. He has been a splendid public servant, serving with honor and distinction as a member of the committees supervising our national-defense preparations. He worked with diligence and great ability. The knowledge he contributed was an invaluable contribution to the committees. He has assiduously applied himself to all phases of his work as a legislator. He won the respect and admiration of his followers through his unflinching courtesy and his outstanding ability. As he returns to California we hope that he may enjoy many, many years of happiness and health.

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

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with our colleagues from California and others in the House in paying tribute to the distinguished gentleman from California, JACK ANDERSON. I sincerely regret to see Jack leave this distinguished body.

It has been my pleasure to have known him these 12 years I have served in the Congress. He is my friend. I have always observed him to be fair. We know of his capabilities and the outstanding service he has rendered not only to his own district and State but to the United States of America.

He has performed faithfully and well his duties. We will miss him here; the country is losing a great public servant.

I wish for him, his wife, and family, joy and happiness and continued success.

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

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, JACK Z. ANDERSON has served in the House of Representatives for 14 years. Curiously, his congressional career is a sort of contradiction. In 1938, when the Republicans were looking for a candidate in the district in which Jack lived, they drafted him. He was not very enthused about seeking the job, but he was persuaded to try for it.

More interesting is the fact that he was at that time an organizer for the Associated Farmers. This was a group of rugged individualists engaged in agriculture who took a militant stand and attitude in the protection of their industry and in safeguarding their rights. At that time it was not supposed to be good politics to have the name of an Associated Farmer on the petition of any candidate, to say nothing of having an Associated Farmer as an actual candidate himself. I venture to say that most of the people who voted for Jack in his first try for Congress had some qualms about doing so because of the fact that he was an Associated Farmer.

Then he had another odd circumstance, which was not according to the orthodox methods of doing politics in California. As everyone knows, Mr. Hoover, the last Republican President, had gotten into considerable disfavor by the continual, and in my opinion, unwarranted and sometimes unreasonable criticism by the leading men in the New Deal party. They were able, by incessant criticism, to establish in the mind of a great part of the public that Mr. Hoover was personally to blame for the great depression of 1929. I think that any objective person will realize that this blame was unwarranted. Forces were at work, which neither Mr. Hoover nor anyone else could have controlled, that finally culminated in the great depression of 1929.

So in 1938 Mr. Hoover was still in disfavor with many people. He was one of the great supporters of and made a great speech for JACK ANDERSON in San Jose.

Then other odd and contradictory circumstances of our friend developed. Being a farmer at the time he came to Congress, he determined that the proper place for him would be on the

Agriculture Committee. But his aspiration in that regard was frustrated because there was no vacancy on the committee and he did not get the assignment. He was placed on some minor committee. Later he got a chance to go on the Naval Affairs Committee with the understanding that as soon as an opening occurred on the Agriculture Committee he would get that opening. On the Naval Affairs Committee he became a very active member and also became intensely interested in the matters which that committee considered. Consequently, when later he was offered a place on the Agriculture Committee he refused to relinquish his post on the Naval Affairs Committee and remained on it until the present day.

All these odd and contradictory incidents in the congressional life of JACK ANDERSON, I believe, could be properly termed highly constructive and fruitful contradictions.

His knowledge of agriculture prompted his later selection as chairman of the California delegation Committee on Agriculture. Here he has done a magnificent piece of work for his State and for California agriculture.

I doubt if there is anyone in this House who would question the assertion that JACK Z. ANDERSON is a very constructive and capable Congressman. I believe this is primarily due to two outstanding traits in his character. First, he gets along very well with people. He has a faculty of winning the confidence of the men and women with whom he deals. No matter how much he may differ with, or perhaps be disappointed at, the conduct of a fellow Member, he always respects the views of his colleague and continues to be friendly and agreeable to that colleague. He knows how to get along with people and people have confidence in him. Part of this is due to his absolute integrity. I will mention merely one case which I think is typical of the character of JACK ANDERSON. He once made some very violent, and later it turned out to be unreasonable, criticisms of the Veterans' Administration personnel at the Palo Alto Hospital in California. He based his criticism on facts and statements furnished him by people in whom he had confidence. Later it was shown and proven to Mr. ANDERSON's satisfaction that his criticisms were unwarranted. He promptly and publicly confessed that he had been misled and apologized for making these unreasonable criticisms. When the truth became known, he promptly took steps to establish himself on the side of the truth.

Also, JACK ANDERSON is a very hard and effective worker. He takes care of the chores of his constituents. He takes his committee work seriously and participates regularly and actively in the work of the committee of which he is a member. He is beloved by all his colleagues in the House who know him at all. He has offered some very constructive legislation as well as participating in the drafting and preparation of many bills which have become law. He was the author of the Del Monte Naval Graduate School. He is the author of the single armed services catalog, which I think is a very important bill and which

was developed and finally came to fruition through the continual drive and effort of JACK Z. ANDERSON.

Our friend can look back on his congressional career with much pride and satisfaction. He has hundreds of devoted friends in the Congress who are very sorry he is leaving us. He has thousands of admiring and satisfied constituents who would like to see their Congressman continue to represent them. I do not believe he has a critic in the House of Representatives, and yet he is a man who takes a very positive stand for the convictions which he holds. In what better position could a fellow leave the House of Representatives than to know that his colleagues who have served with him, who have known him intimately, are all his friends. Those of us in our delegation who have served with him for a number of sessions of Congress are sorry to lose this congenial friend and capable worker. We wish him every success that his ability, his loyalty, his energy and courage so richly deserve.

JACK ANDERSON has one minor vice. He claims he is a very good fisherman. He and the Speaker frequently go on fishing trips. However, some of us would prefer to take the word of our beloved Speaker as to JACK ANDERSON's skill as a fisherman rather than the statement of Mr. ANDERSON himself.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HILLINGS].

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I join in paying tribute to a great statesman, one of our very fine colleagues in this House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON]. The House is going to miss him when he voluntarily retires and the State of California will miss his services a great deal.

Those of us who came here as new Members of the House in recent years are going to particularly miss him as will those who come hereafter as new Members of this body. I know of the many occasions that Mr. ANDERSON has sat with us who were serving as freshman Members of the House of Representatives, and we are grateful to him for his advice and counsel.

We wish him Godspeed in his plans for the future.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in the tributes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON]. My colleague from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] has expressed my sentiments so well that I merely want to echo his remarks and to say that there are many of us here who have known and appreciated the fine quality of his statesmanship. We are sorry he is leaving the House. During the 10 years I have been a Member he has been a helpful friend and a wise counselor. I wish we had more men like JACK ANDERSON.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would not want this opportunity to pass with-

out saying a word in reference to the fine work that JACK ANDERSON has done as a Member of the House of Representatives. I have worked with him intimately with reference to legislation that came from the Committee on the Armed Services and I have always found him to be fair-minded, very agreeable, very congenial in our work. He has done a good constructive job as a member of the committee so far as national defense is concerned. The Armed Services Committee is losing a most valuable member and I am losing a very fine friend.

I deeply regret that he has made up his mind to leave the Congress of the United States.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I join with those who are paying a measure of tribute to the gentleman from California, Mr. JACK ANDERSON. I do not think there is a Member of the Congress who numbers as many friends on both sides of the aisle as does JACK ANDERSON, of California. The country will miss his far-sighted statesmanship and the Congress will miss the great ability which he has always shown in his service here. But his friends will probably miss him more than anyone else. JACK ANDERSON's door has always been open to his friends, and, as I say, you would find just as many Members from the other side of the aisle in Jack's office as you would from this side of the aisle. He is a great fellow and we all wish him Godspeed on his return to California and private life.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to join in these wonderful statements being made about our beloved colleague, JACK ANDERSON. I recall, too, on many occasions that I met him in the corridors with this mutual greeting: "Good morning, Mr. Curley." Jack will be missed. The tenor of the remarks from both sides of the aisle this morning indicate that Jack is able to rise above party and point of view. He has left with us a record worthy of emulation.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the counsel and advice and the helpful cooperation which I received on coming to Washington as a Member of this body from our colleague JACK Z. ANDERSON, of California. His decision to retire from Congress was a great blow. I assure you, to the whole California delegation and I know is also shared with all Members of Congress with whom he has served.

JACK ANDERSON is the third generation of native Californians, whose heritage has been so closely identified with the development of California and the West and particularly with our agricultural economy. JACK ANDERSON is a typical Californian and has been an important personality with the specialty agricultural crop production which has formed the background of California prosperity and was the mecca of attraction for the

great migration that has builded the West.

For many years JACK ANDERSON has been Chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee of the California delegation and his knowledge of our problems made him extremely helpful to all of our Members. In his energetic leadership he was most helpful in apprising the Members of Congress and the affected agencies of our problems and enlisting their sympathetic consideration.

His service on many committees of this body, and particularly the Armed Services Committee of which he is an outstanding member, did credit to himself and honor to the State of California, as well as the district he was privileged to represent.

The 14 years he has so ably served this country, I know, has left an impression on him which will never be forgotten and I am sure that his interest in the welfare of his State and Nation will not be diminished because of the severance of his ties here in Washington. I expect that as the years go on, his interest will remain keen and that on occasions we may see him in Washington where we may counsel with him on the problems that will continue to be ours.

I know that his duties and responsibilities at home prompted his decision to retire from Congress and I sincerely wish for him happiness, contentment, and pleasurable success in again assuming his business responsibilities.

God bless you, Jack. We hope to see much of you in the years to come.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to join in the many tributes which have been paid to our distinguished colleague, my good friend, JACK ANDERSON. I was particularly impressed with what the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] had to say about what a good neighbor Jack is, because when I first came to this body, 12 years ago, Jack was my neighbor. I spent many happy hours visiting with him and he with me. We shall all miss him a great deal. Again I join in the fine tributes which have been paid to his leadership here and his statesmanship as a Member of this body.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join in this appropriate tribute to JACK ANDERSON, a distinguished citizen of my native State of California. I have had the privilege these three terms of serving on the Committee of Armed Services with him, where he is a most valuable and experienced member. I also had the privilege of serving with him, he being the chairman of the special subcommittee dealing with agriculture in California on occasion. He always serves efficiently and industriously. I also have had the pleasure of serving on the Hébert subcommittee with him.

I wish Jack many, many years of good health and continued prosperity. He deserves time to catch a lot of fish and loaf in his pear orchard. He certainly

is one of the most distinguished citizens of California and Members of this great Congress.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress, like the gentleman from Louisiana, 12 years ago, Jack and I served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. When they created the Committee on Armed Services, he took his place on that committee with me. I have had great pleasure in working with Jack during my tenure in this Congress. He has made a great contribution to his State and to the Nation as a whole. Of course he merits the rest he has chosen. He has been industrious on our committee. He is intellectually honest at all times, and indefatigable in his application to his tasks. We shall miss him. I know Jack will have a much less arduous time at home. Those of us who will remain here for the indefinite future will look back on the happy hours we have spent with Jack, in rendering the service of which we were capable in company with one of the greatest Americans who has ever served in this body.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the encomiums which have been heaped upon our colleague, JACK ANDERSON. After all, he is my neighbor in a different sense, in that our districts adjoin. I have had the pleasure of serving with him on the Subcommittee on Agriculture in the California delegation. Although he is recognized as an expert on matters of national defense, I know of no man who has rendered a greater service than he to California agriculture, because of his intimate knowledge of it and its problems, and the facility with which he could find the solution for many of the trying problems on the national level. I am certain the rest he takes is well deserved, as the gentleman from South Carolina has said. I know of no more beautiful part of California in which to take a rest than in beautiful San Benito County, which typifies perhaps more than any other the spirit of the Old West. I am certain we all wish the squire of San Juan Bautista a long and happy life in those beautiful surroundings.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret Mr. ANDERSON's decision to retire from Congress this year. This is my first term in the House. Ever since I arrived in Washington JACK ANDERSON has been helpful, cooperative, and considerate. He has never been too busy to lend me a helping hand or consult with me in helping to solve some problem I might have. We all know of his splendid work on the Committee on Armed Services. I have had the personal opportunity to work with him on the California delegation Subcommittee on Agriculture. I believe all of California's agriculture owes a debt of gratitude to him for the fine work he has

done in its behalf. At this time I express my appreciation for his fine contribution to this country and my regrets at his retirement from Congress.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to join in expressing my appreciation of the great service which our colleague, JACK ANDERSON, has rendered while he has been a Member of this House. He brings to every gathering into which he enters a very happy personality, which makes the work of the gathering a pleasant one and produces an easier and quicker result, even when opinions vary very definitely. His effective, direct, and efficient manner has helped solve many important problems.

As JACK ANDERSON returns to his home in the hills of San Juan Bautista and spends his time in his home and with his family, accumulating pears and converting them into a more useful form of exchange, I want him to know that we are going to miss him and his shining countenance.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON].

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States, the Members of the House of Representatives, and certainly California and its delegation will miss the wonderful services rendered by JACK ANDERSON who is voluntarily retiring from Congress.

Jack has a unique record here in the House of Representatives because he only talks when he knows what he is talking about, so when he talks he has some real knowledge to impart to his fellow Members. He differs from some of our colleagues in that he does not love to talk just to be talking and therein lies his effectiveness. When Jack becomes interested in legislation and really desires to put it over, he accomplishes that end because not only can he logically present his case, but he has the respectful ear of each of the hundreds of friends he has made since he entered Congress in 1939.

We from California will miss Jack and also his charming wife.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. I, too, want to join with Jack's friends to wish him a happy life in his retirement. We in the Committee on Armed Services, of course, will miss Jack. His contribution in this legislative body has not been on the basis of partisanship of any kind, or on a political basis. He always arrived at his conclusions on the basis of what was best in the national interest and security of our country. I especially want to wish him a happy life in his retirement.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this opportunity go by without saying with what surprise and disappointment I heard from JACK ANDERSON's own lips that he did not intend to come back to the Congress. I pride my-

self upon the knowledge that he is a very good friend of mine, as I am sure he is to every Member of the House of Representatives who has had the opportunity to become acquainted with him. California has been very fortunate in having a Representative of the caliber and character of JACK ANDERSON here in the Halls of Congress. He was always energetic. He attacked every problem, which he was confronted with, in a statesmanlike manner and with a broad viewpoint. He was affable and congenial in every respect toward everyone. I feel that while we on this side of the House do not like to see too many Republicans on the other side, if we have to have them, however, there is nobody we would like to have more than men of the caliber, character, and congeniality of JACK ANDERSON, of California. I wish for him every success, comfort, and treasure that life can possibly bring to him and his family.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I join in all the splendid tributes being paid to our good friend, JACK ANDERSON, which he so richly deserves. My association with JACK ANDERSON has been very close throughout the years, and there has developed between us a very strong feeling of friendship. I entertain for him a deep feeling of respect and admiration not only for JACK ANDERSON the man and the gentleman, but JACK ANDERSON the legislator. I sincerely hope that God will bless him with many, many years of life ahead and that those years will be years of happiness and success.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, throughout my years of service here in the House of Representatives, I have always regretted the decision of Members to retire from this body. I wanted them to stay on. No Member in my time has retired whose retirement I regret any more than that of my good friend JACK ANDERSON of California. That is because through the years I have been privileged to know him and work with him I have found him to be one of the finest men who ever served in this body.

I join with others in wishing him the best of everything and expressing the hope that from time to time he will find it possible to come back and visit with us, and possibly if we go out his way we can look him up, because I am sure we will not want this to be the end of the association and friendship which we all prize so highly.

JACK ANDERSON has been a colleague always willing to shoulder more than his share of the burden faced by the House of Representatives in these troublesome times. By the same token, he has never shirked his responsibilities to the larger welfare of the Nation, nor neglected, as is so obvious in the confidence displayed by his electorate, the needs and wishes of the people he has been elected and re-elected—time and again—to represent.

He has been an excellent Congressman, and I am sorry to see him take his leave.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with all of the complimentary references made today to the character and services in Congress of our distinguished colleague, JACK ANDERSON, who is voluntarily retiring from public life. It has been my privilege to know and serve with JACK ANDERSON for nearly 10 years. Our association has been very close as friends, on legislative matters, and on the many mutual interests of our districts.

JACK ANDERSON during the entire time that we have served together has been chairman of the agriculture committee of the California delegation which has the obligation of representing and speaking for the complicated and diversified problems of California agriculture. No man in our delegation has been better qualified for that chairmanship. JACK ANDERSON is not only a Congressman of outstanding ability but is a practical farmer who knows from first hand and from many years of experience the problems of California agriculture. The loss of his leadership is going to be an especially hard blow to the many agricultural interests in California who have looked to him as their leading spokesman and those of us who served with him on our agricultural committee are going to miss his splendid leadership and sound judgment in agricultural matters.

As one of the ranking leaders in point of service from California, JACK ANDERSON's seniority, prestige, and many friendships in the House are going to be severely missed by the people of California. No man in the California delegation is held in deeper affection on both sides of the aisle or has more profound respect of the membership of the House. It is well known that he has enjoyed a special friendship with our beloved Speaker, SAM RAYBURN, with whom he has been a fishing companion for many years. The former speaker of the House and present minority leader, the able and respected JOE MARTIN, is one of JACK ANDERSON's best friends. The chairman of his own committee, the Committee on Armed Services, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Mr. CARL VINSON, has many times written special letters of appreciation and commendation to JACK ANDERSON on the splendid service he has given on that important committee. The list could be continued at great length but it is sufficient to say that JACK ANDERSON in the period of his service in Congress has earned and holds the affection and admiration of everyone in the House.

It is especially regrettable when a man of outstanding ability and established seniority who has a thorough knowledge of the complicated business of our modern Federal Government retires from the Congress and thus deprives his own district, his State, and the Nation of his

service. It is especially important during this period of our history to have a man like JACK ANDERSON who combines all of those qualities and in addition always votes for and supports the measures which he thinks are fundamentally in the best interests of the Nation. There are men on both sides of the aisle in the House in whose hands we could safely entrust the affairs of the Nation with confidence that the national interest would always be their first consideration. JACK ANDERSON is one of them. His friends here not only regret the fact that he has retired from Congress because of the loss of the close personal association with him but also because his leaving is a loss to the Nation. I join with his many friends in wishing him and his charming wife, health, happiness, and leisure to enjoy them in the years ahead.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you for the time allowed the California delegation to extend this word of good-by to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

I ask unanimous consent that all other Members be allowed the privilege of revising and extending their remarks in the RECORD on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that our esteemed colleague and my valued friend, Congressman JACK ANDERSON, is leaving the Congress. He has been an able, honest, distinguished, and outstanding Congressman. He has rendered most conspicuous and unselfish service to the House Armed Services Committee, upon which I enjoyed the great privilege of serving with him. He has been vitally interested in the national defense at all times and an indefatigable worker in helping to establish impregnable armed strength for the Nation.

He was always a gracious gentleman, a considerate, friendly colleague, and a very diligent, effective, and useful Member of Congress. I am very sorry, both for personal and public reasons, to learn of his departure from this body after such distinguished, illustrious service. I hope earnestly that he will have many more years of outstanding success in his chosen work and true happiness and contentment among his friends and his beloved family.

May fortune shower her very choicest blessings upon him.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, there have been and will be many well-deserved tributes paid to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], my good friend and colleague. In the time I have known JACK ANDERSON, both as my Representative and as the Representative of the district adjoining mine, I have found him to be very understanding, tolerant, and friendly. His retirement at this time will be a loss not only to the Nation but to all of us who have known and worked with him personally. Because of the direct interest in Agriculture and his fine work as chairman of the agricultural subcommittee of the California delegation, it has been my privilege to work closely with him on

many problems which are identical in our districts. I am happy for the opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness and to express my thanks. JACK ANDERSON leaves the Congress with the highest esteem, respect, and friendship that I believe any man in the California delegation has ever had. So let me take this opportunity to say to JACK ANDERSON that I wish him all possible success and godspeed in his chosen endeavors.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that JACK ANDERSON is retiring from Congress. Jack has been a good and patriotic Representative. He has fine common sense. He has served well and faithfully. From a personal standpoint I regret his going. We have been close personally. He is a good and true friend. To him and his lovely family go my friendliest good wishes.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Mr. Speaker, it has been my special privilege to have been associated with the affable gentleman from California [Mr. JACK ANDERSON] during the time I have been a member of the Armed Services Committee. I have always found the gentleman from California to be a most gracious individual. He has been a vital factor in the operation of the Armed Services Committee; he has constantly applied himself to the problems at hand and has never deviated from that line in the interest of national defense. He has worked vigorously to maintain our great structure of national defense and at the same time has tried to curtail waste and inefficiency. To that end he was responsible for the enactment of the single Federal Catalog for the armed services, which was accomplished only after 5 years of hard fighting. I consider the gentleman from California a friend and I hope I shall have the privilege of keeping that friendship for many years to come. I wish him well and I know that the good Lord will shower on him his many graces.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it was with sincere regret that I learned several months ago that my good friend, the Honorable JACK Z. ANDERSON, of California, had decided to retire from public life and had elected not to be a candidate for reelection to the Eighty-third Congress.

Since my election to this body in 1946, I have known Mr. ANDERSON and have found him to be a most able legislator and one who has, on every occasion, placed the welfare of this country far above the desires and demands of organized groups and has never sought personal favor or gain. Not only are people of the Eighth Congressional District of California losing a great American, but we in this House who will serve in the Eighty-third Congress will lose a man whose stability in these troubled times has always been a source of personal comfort to me.

I know that every Member of this House joins with me in wishing for JACK ANDERSON a happy and full, rich life in his retirement from public life.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Speaker, as a Floridian I would like to take this opportunity to add a word of praise and tribute to a distinguished Californian and our capable colleague, JACK Z. ANDERSON,

who is voluntarily retiring from Congress this year. I have come to know, appreciate, and respect Jack in the short time of my first term in the House of Representatives. It was easy for me, a freshman, to recognize the fine quality of statesmanship in JACK ANDERSON, who for 14 years has served in Congress with honor and distinction. His service on many committees of this body, and particularly the Armed Services Committee, of which he is an outstanding member, did credit to himself, to the Nation, the State of California, as well as the district he was privileged to represent. Jack's energetic leadership has won for him the high esteem in which he is regarded by all Members of this House. The aisle intersecting this body proved no barrier to the warm friendship enjoyed by Jack and his fellow Members. As a Democrat and a Floridian I highly treasure the friendship of JACK ANDERSON, a Republican and Californian. The life of a Congressman is hard but it is a rewarding one, in many respects. One of my rewards has been to know and serve with Jack—for, to me, he typifies the finest qualities of a public servant. The State of California and the United States is losing a great Congressman. I wish for him, his wife, and family joy, happiness, and continued success as he turns from pairing in Congress to growing pears in California.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with real personal regret that I comment on the fact that our California colleague, JACK ANDERSON, who has been a real neighbor to San Francisco for many years, will not be back with us in the Eighty-third Congress. Though Jack and I disagreed on many issues, I might say it was a pleasure to disagree with him because there was never any rancor or unfriendliness. I always knew where he stood, and he always knew where I stood, and we did not let it interfere with our friendship. I know that JACK ANDERSON worked ably and hard for his district, and never permitted himself to be diverted from acting according to the best of his beliefs and understandings. I respect and admire Jack for those traits—I enjoyed working with him in Congress, and I envy him a little now that he will be spending full time back in the great State of California.

HON. ROY O. WOODRUFF AND HON. WILLIAM W. BLACKNEY

Mr. HOFFMAN. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, of course all the Michigan delegation joins in every word that has been said about our good colleague, Mr. ANDERSON of California, known to most of us as "Jack."

I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that Michigan has two men who are now retiring who have rendered long, able, and patriotic service to this House, and to Michigan

and the Nation. In behalf of Michigan Members, on the Republican side at least, I want to lift the remarks which have been made in praise of our colleague JACK ANDERSON who so richly deserves the tribute which has just been paid him and to add of Mr. ROY WOODRUFF who has served more than 30 years in this House and of Mr. BILL BLACKNEY, who has served 16 years, both of Michigan, equal tribute is justly due.

AMENDING TITLE II OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7800) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits, to preserve insurance rights of permanently and totally disabled individuals, and to increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. JENKINS.

ARTHUR MCPHAUL

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that pursuant to House Resolution 717, Eighty-second Congress, he did, on today, July 1, 1952, certify to the United States attorney, eastern district of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., the refusal of Arthur McPhaul to testify and to produce certain records, correspondence, and memoranda, before the Committee on Un-American Activities in response to a subpoena duly served upon him by direction of the said committee.

SAUL GROSSMAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that pursuant to House Resolution 718, Eighty-second Congress, he did, on today, July 1, 1952, certify to the United States attorney, District of Columbia, the refusal of Saul Grossman to testify and to produce certain records, correspondence, and memoranda, before the Committee on Un-American Activities in response to a subpoena duly served upon him by direction of the said committee.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House, and offer a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas in a case pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, entitled "*Mallonee et al. v. Fahey et al.*, No. 5421," in which the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, represented by the Department of Justice, and the Federal

Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, as well as other litigants were interested; and

Whereas the parties above-named and others had entered appearances by attorney; and

Whereas on the 17th day of November 1950, when the court was calling for the appearance of the parties desiring to be heard, the following occurred: (as appears from the transcript of record in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in a case entitled "*John H. Fahey et al., appellants v. Ronald Walker, Special Master, appellee, and Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, appellant v. Ronald Walker, Special Master, appellee*";

"The COURT. No; I do not want to wait. In any event, that is all the parties that have been notified.

"Mr. Fischbach, counsel for the special subcommittee of the Committee on Executive Expenditures of the House of Representatives, is here. Mr. Fischbach, it was at your suggestion yesterday that I made the minute order and sent the wire. Do you have a statement to make?

"Mr. FISCHBACH. I do. Also I would like to enter my appearance as counsel.

"The COURT. Excuse me just a moment until we get through with this other matter."

"Mr. FISCHBACH. My name is Hyman I. Fischbach. My office (20308) address is 52 Wall Street, New York City.

"I appear as special counsel, if the court please, for a subcommittee of the Committee on Executive Expenditures of the House of Representatives. The subcommittee has entrusted to it a matter which involves the public interest, and it is obliged to report to the Congress on the administration of the Home Loan Bank Act in the twelfth district"; and

Whereas the said Hyman I. Fischbach, appearing as special counsel for a subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, appeared in opposition to the position taken by the Home Loan Bank Board and by the Department of Justice, which in the proceedings above indicated, appeared in opposition to the position taken by the counsel for the subcommittee, and

Whereas the said Hyman I. Fischbach had no authority to appear either for the Congress or for the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or for the subcommittee thereof; and

Whereas the Journal and records of the House and of the committee show no such authority, except as he may have been authorized by the chairman of the subcommittee; and

Whereas under the rules of the House, Members of the House are not permitted to appear, even when subpoenaed by the court, without the permission of the House. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter neither counsel for committees of the House, nor for subcommittees of the House, enter appearance or participate in any litigation as counsel for the House, a committee of the House, or a subcommittee of the House, unless such action has been authorized by the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution provides that the Members shall not be answerable in any other forum for what is said upon the floor of the House. It has been the custom of the House from the beginning that when its Members were subpoenaed to appear in court they must ask the permission of the House to appear.

In this particular case an attorney for a subcommittee appeared in court and intervened in proceedings where the De-

partment of Justice and the Home Loan Bank were adversely interested.

I do not care to discuss this issue at length. The purpose is stated in the resolution. The purpose is to prevent hereafter any subcommittee employing an attorney, or an attorney of a subcommittee or a committee for that matter appearing in litigation without the consent of the House.

The reason for that is that the subcommittees and the committees of the House are the servants of the House; and certainly, if a Member is not permitted to appear as a witness without the consent of the House, neither a subcommittee nor a committee should be permitted to be represented in court by an attorney without the consent of the House.

If any other rule is to prevail the House and its committees will find themselves involved in disputes and legal proceedings with the executive branch of the Government as well as with individuals and subject to the orders of the judicial branch issued by the courts to which we have submitted ourselves.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not want to discuss this matter at length, but I will yield briefly.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman want to restrict it to an attorney of a subcommittee or a committee? I should think he would want to include any other employee of a committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. To appear in court?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I assume that no committee or subcommittee would send into court a member of the staff who was not an attorney.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Some investigators are not attorneys; that is the point I want to bring out.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Very briefly.

Mr. CLEMENTE. I recall that the attorney for the Kefauver committee was permitted by the Congress to practice law privately at the same time he was acting as attorney for the committee; what about that situation? And I believe it would be preferable to deny any application for waivers by attorneys, legal staff, and committee law members from practicing law while on such committee staff and have each of them ask permission of this House to appear in any court for any reason whatsoever while employed in such capacity.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will not comment upon what the other body or any committee of the other body should do over there.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Waivers have been granted by this House for members of a committee to continue practicing law.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My point is that neither a committee nor a subcommittee, both of which are servants of the House, should assume to be represented in any court proceedings except as the House has authorized it. That is all there is to the resolution and that is the only purpose I have in offering

it at this time. The attorney who appeared in this case was without authority to do so and he was not entitled to recognition by the court.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of the hour.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file reports on the bills S. 2128, to provide for the merger of two or more national banking associations and for the merger of State banks with national banking associations, and for other purposes; S. 2252, to clarify the act of August 17, 1950, providing for the conversion of national banks into and their merger and consolidation with State banks; S. 2938, to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes; and S. 3066, to amend defense housing laws, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 715 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7817) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LATHAM] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order consideration of the bill H. R. 7817, which would authorize the sum of \$35,000,000 as an emergency flood-control fund. This money has already been appropriated.

On account of the devastating flood that occurred last spring on the Missouri River and in various localities along the Mississippi River, the urgency for this authorization is very imminent. This situation exists by reason of the fact that there have been so many flood disasters this past spring.

I do not think there is any opposition to the rule.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, as has already been stated, there is no opposition to the rule, and, so far as I know, there is no opposition to the legislation. I prefer to speak on the rule rather than later when we go into committee or when we consider the bill in the House.

Mr. Speaker, this is not new legislation. The practice began as long ago as 1936, 16 years ago. Every year or nearly every year Congress has provided for the Corps of Army Engineers an emergency fund amounting to several million dollars, which has gradually increased until this year because of unprecedented floods throughout the country, mainly on the Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas Rivers, more money is needed. It has been fixed at \$35,000,000 as already stated.

In order that the House may have some idea of the amount of damage that has been done by floods this year, it is only necessary to point out that 209 villages and cities were affected adversely by these floods and more than 100,000 people displaced, more than 38 railroads blocked, including bridges, and many interstate and State highways ruined. When the engineers have no money immediately on hand to provide against flood damage or to repairs to open highways or railroads, of course, the necessity for this fund is immediately seen. As already stated by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], the money has been appropriated a little ahead of time, and the purpose of this legislation is to legalize or authorize the expenditure of the money which has already been appropriated.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the legislation will be unanimously adopted and the bill pass.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON. I am very much interested in having this bill passed. We had some very devastating floods in California this year that ruined hundreds and hundreds of acres of very fine agricultural land.

Mr. DONDERO. I might say to the gentleman that more than 2,000,000 acres of farm land have been inundated or flooded by devastating floods which have caused many emergency cases, and which will be taken care of under this legislation.

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

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

Mr. MEADER. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact

that about a month or a month and a half ago the Michigan delegation, whose districts border upon the Great Lakes, addressed a letter to Governor Williams asking him to petition the President to make available to those flooded areas funds from this emergency bill under discussion here today. In my own district, Monroe County, which borders on Lake Erie, they have suffered disastrous floods in recent years. In Estral Beach, in my district, 80 homes were inundated by the very severe storm of March of this year. The situation is exactly as the gentleman says. This authorization bill should be passed to back up the appropriation bill that has already been passed.

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish to heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Michigan. I think that the flood damage in the United States is one of the major problems that this Congress must deal with. I am certainly in favor of this legislation, but I would like to see this body initiate a new program to appropriate money for flood projects that have been ready for years but cannot get going because of the national emergency. I think the national emergency is right here in our own land where we are having these devastating floods in all sections, by the ravages of these floods that inundate not only the farm land but the cities and towns of America. I certainly wish to endorse what the gentleman says.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This is a general emergency flood bill, is it?

Mr. DONDERO. For the entire United States. It is an emergency fund granted to the Army engineers.

Mr. RANKIN. For instance, we had a flood on the Tombigbee; that is separate from the inland waterways. Would that be covered by this bill?

Mr. DONDERO. It would be.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I think it is most timely that we get the authorization fixed up. We, in the Red River Valley, have been disturbed because we have a condition there of levees being uncompleted and no money available for the completion of the levees. A large part of the valley is now exposed. We have not had a major flood since 1945, but in the due course of things we are due to have a flood within a short period of time ahead, and it does give us some assurance that if we do have an emergency fund, that we can draw upon it in the event it is needed badly.

Mr. DONDERO. That is the purpose of the fund.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I wish to commend the gentleman and to state to him that my district, which is touched by both the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, in the past 2 years has had serious floods affecting about 12 communities, a bad flood in 1951, and in some respects a worse flood in 1952. I express to the gentleman and his committee my deep personal appreciation for the action they have taken.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman's remarks are much appreciated.

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

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

Mr. CLEMENTE. I am in accord with the gentleman's bill.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily agree with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] that we should take action forthwith to do all in our power to stop these floods which have been plaguing our country for the past number of years. These floods have left in their wake famine, pestilence, disease and poverty, and many of our good citizens have been left homeless.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak with relation to another flood which we must prevent from coming even close to our country, and that is the flood of enemy airplanes that might come to the United States via the territory to the north.

The Senate by restoring a great portion of the moneys that the Air Force needs to build up to a great many wings by 1954 has placed a terrific barrier in the way of any attempted flood of enemy planes which might be possible without these air defense wings.

Let us enhance our defense by affording the opportunity to the Air Force to continue its build-up and to prevent stoppage of its vital functions of maintaining air superiority. It is now common knowledge that many Russian planes in the past few months have invaded the air over the North American Continent having flown at high altitude across Alaska into Canadian territory. The Canadian defense spotters are doing a fine job but because of a lack of personnel are not doing a thorough one. We must not afford the enemy any opportunity to attack us and find us lacking an Air Force superior to theirs.

In order to gain air superiority action began immediately after the submission to the Congress of the 1952 public-works program to develop the current military public-works program. A rapid expansion of the Air Force was under way. The Air Force in September of 1951 justified its program on a 95-wing basis and appropriations were made on this basis. As you well know, a decision was soon made to expand the Air Force to 143 wings. This rapid expansion involved a terrific amount of labor and effort on the part of the Air Force staff. Requirements have constantly changed over the years due to the development of new aircraft and new tactics. It was on a basis of what is the minimum essential for the safety and security of our country

that this new program was developed. These new installations are an attempt to provide the minimum operational requirements of an increased air arm. It has only recently been reported by General LeMay that the Russians have 40,000 aircraft at their disposal. It is therefore essential that our construction program provide the runways and maintenance shops for the increase in our Air Force because aircraft without facilities and runways to accommodate them cannot be used in an effective manner. Just as it is said that an Army marches on its stomach so is it true that an air force is only as good as the logistical support, maintenance, and repair facilities that support it.

Strong ground support, air cover, and air superiority are vital to our plan for the defense of Western Europe. Such support cannot be provided without a network of air bases to provide flexibility of use. The network of bases in Western Europe and north Africa will be a strong deterrent to any attack by an aggressive nation.

It must be realized that this appropriation is a down payment for this construction and that we must make the remaining funds available soon after convening at our next session. Never before in the history of our Nation has a problem like this confronted us. It is unique in all of its phases. This rapid rise in the strength of our Air Force is recognized by all Americans as vital to our security and we must not let it fail due to failure on our part to provide the essential construction for our Air Force.

The first and predominant consideration is to support the Air Force in its sorely needed build-up of base structures to match plans and personnel. This must be done and is the least that can be expected of the Congress. We must not retard the build-up of the striking power of our Air Force and must provide funds consistent with their determination as to what is the minimum necessary for our defense.

The Air Force must have the funds to build facilities costing \$1,516,000,000. This figure was the result of much screening and pairing. It will be necessary to provide an additional \$1,622,000,000 in a supplemental at the beginning of the calendar year 1953. It has been testified that the Air Force cannot further reduce the program and still be in a position to maintain our security. By providing this amount we can return to our respective homes and communities knowing that we have done at least what our military has requested as the minimum necessary for our defense.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I have another subject I want to discuss. I have learned since coming on the floor today that 38 Members of this body will leave this historic chamber either through defeat, voluntary retirement, or because they have been nominated to the United States Senate. On our Committee on Public Works the ranking majority member is one of those 38. I speak of the Honorable HENRY LARCADE, of Louisiana, who has determined voluntarily to withdraw from Congress at the end of this session.

It has been my privilege to work and serve with Mr. LARCADE for many years. I have always found him to be a courteous, kindly, and considerate gentleman, modest in all that he says and does, but one of the hardest-working Members of this body. He lives in Opelousas, La.

It so happens that because of his assignment and my assignment on the Committee on Public Works of the House we were thrown together in very close association. I refer to the subcommittee on flood control. The House will miss his service. The Nation will lose a patriotic and able legislator. He viewed the country's needs and progress from a national viewpoint. Mr. LARCADE is a gentleman who has been blessed with a personality that sells itself to all with whom he comes in contact. He is one of nature's noblemen.

We wish him well as he retires from public life. In whatever he may do, whatever activity he may engage in, as he leaves the Congress of the United States I know he has the good wishes of all of his colleagues in this House, for his health, his happiness, and his success in the future.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. On behalf of the citizens of my great State, I should like to express our appreciation of the magnificent tribute the gentleman has just paid my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

As the gentleman well knows, my State is so designed by nature that there is probably no area in this great country of ours more dependent upon legislators who understand the problems of flood control and the problems of developing our rivers and our harbors. The Mississippi River cuts through the State of Louisiana and there reaches the great Gulf of Mexico. To the north we have the Red River and its tributaries, and the Atchafalaya Basin, and all of that area. Mr. LARCADE comes from that area, southwest Louisiana, which has been affected over the generations by floods and sometimes by disasters.

He leaves a great gap in our State delegation. It is with deep concern and regret that we see him go. I am quite certain, Mr. Speaker, that he would not be retiring had it not been for the tremendous effort he has exerted on behalf of this whole country as well as his own State, to such a point that his health has been impaired and his physicians have advised that he must seek less arduous duties.

I should like to pay great tribute to his colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] who at all times has cooperated with Mr. LARCADE in projects for the benefit and advancement of our people.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, during the few short years that I have been here, the House has appropriated billions of dollars for flood relief and flood control. The people of Michi-

gan have been silent most of that time, taking their losses, paying their own way. We have seen our lake shore, especially the lake-shore line of the west side of Michigan, and its beaches which I know about personally, washed away and the people suffer a great deal of damage. We have seen cottages and houses, when I say houses, I mean houses, not shacks or small make-shift dwellings on the bluffs washed down into the lake and destroyed with resulting damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars. That damage was especially burdensome all along Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, and Ottawa counties and counties north to the Straits. We have had no protection and nothing has ever been appropriated for the relief of the people there. If we are to continue to appropriate money, as we have in the past, for flood control and protection against excessive water damage it is time that those who live around the lake shore be given some aid. Some protection. Especially is this true if the damage comes in part from water diverted from Hudson Bay.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I might say to the gentleman from Michigan, who is my warm and able friend, that the Committee on Public Works has already passed a resolution authorizing the beginning of a complete survey of the entire lake levels to see if some solution cannot be found to hold down that high water, and thereby prevent the damage that has been done.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is fine as far as it goes. The gentleman who is ever vigilant in protecting the people of our State has had a part in many a major project in which Michigan has been interested—and which, because of his efforts, has benefited our people as well as the people of the Nation. But if one is sleeping in one of these homes along the lake shore, and during the night the waters wash out the foundation, it does not help you any before you go into the lake to know that the Government intends to sometime consider aiding you. That is the thing that our people are kicking about. They have spent much of their money—they have spent a great deal of their own money trying to stop the damage caused by high water, and I think it is long past time the Federal Government stepped in as long as we are helping everybody else everywhere in the country.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to learn from the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] that they have some legislation to remedy the situation. But regardless of whether there is or not, I want to heartily endorse what the gentleman who now has the floor has said about the conditions that prevail with reference to the shore lines of Lake Michigan, particularly the Illinois area. If we are going to take into consideration all of these improvements, which I think they probably ought to do, and rightly so, and help people elsewhere on flood control, some consideration ought to be given to this

subject matter which the distinguished gentleman from Michigan has been discussing.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Certainly when Michigan and Illinois are paying such a large share of the taxes that keep the Federal Government operating. If we are to rebuild every country in the world when and often when it does not suffer from disaster, we should do something for our own people who suffer so grievously but through no fault of their own.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order that I might also speak concerning the retirement of our colleague, the ranking member of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE]. During the time I have had the opportunity to serve in this Congress, I have been able to observe the fine work that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE] has done not only for the people of Louisiana and the people of the lower valley of the Mississippi, but the people of the entire United States. He has a breadth of vision as to the future of our country, and the work that can be accomplished through the development of our natural resources, which would be a credit to any man serving in this body. His retirement will be a great loss to the people of the Mississippi Valley and the Nation.

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

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in the statements being made about HENRY LARCADE. For the past 6 years, it has been my privilege to serve with him on the Committee on Public Works. He is diligent and reliable and as great as they come. The country and the Congress have lost by reason of his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may extend their remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that HENRY LARCADE is retiring from the Congress. He will be missed by all of us.

He has served his people and his country well and faithfully. His character is of a high order and his statesmanship of the best type.

We all wish him and his family many pleasant years together.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned that our beloved colleague and my very good friend, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE] has decided to retire from Congress—that he will not seek reelection this year. His decision to retire means that he will soon be taking the rest that he so justly deserves, yet I cannot forego this opportunity to express my sorrow that he is leaving the House where he has served so ably and well for the last 12 years.

HENRY LARCADE has been a Member of this distinguished body for six terms, and I know of few men who have so conscientiously and vigorously served his constituency and his country as has he. He is indeed a man of deep conviction, and one with a passionate devotion to the general welfare. In all his public acts, he has always placed the national interest above sectional and partisan interest and above personal advantage. This is the essence of statesmanship, and HENRY LARCADE is a statesman of the highest type.

During my three terms in Congress, I have had the pleasure and privilege of working with HENRY LARCADE on the House Public Works Committee, where he has functioned as chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee. I therefore know first hand of the long hours of toil and grueling work that he has spent in this position. I know that during January last he was ordered by his physician to take a rest to preserve his health, yet he cut short this period of rest to return to Washington because his congressional and committee duties called him. As chairman, he has always been kind, considerate, patient, and understanding, and ever seeking to find the correct answer to the perplexing problems of national policy. It has been a privilege to work with him and have him as a friend.

HENRY LARCADE is a great American. As a Member of Congress, he has done his duty and done it well. Now he steps down from the high office and the hectic life of a national legislator to rest and quiet and peace. In retiring from the office where he has served so honorably, he leaves behind many friends, among whom I am proud to be one. He goes with the best wishes of all of us, and I wish him every joy and happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Public Works I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to express my deep and sincere appreciation to Congressman LARCADE for his diligent efforts not only as a most active member of the committee, but especially in acknowledgment of his conscientious service as chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction of rivers-and-harbors projects.

It was with genuine regret that I learned of HENRY LARCADE's decision to retire from Congress. From my observation of Henry over the years, I know that there was no more active Member of the House and certainly none who was more constantly on the alert to preserve and protect the interests of the people of this Nation. This devotion was not confined to his native State of Louisiana but covered all corners of the United States.

Of course, Henry was always aware of the problems which confronted the people residing in the lower Mississippi Basin and I assure you that there was no finer or more successful advocate on their behalf than HENRY LARCADE. This is understandable when one realizes that Henry himself was the victim of floods along the Mississippi many years ago and knew what it meant to fight for several days and sleepless nights to protect

levees and evacuate victims from flooded areas.

I am convinced that it was largely through the work of HENRY LARCADE here in Congress that the Mississippi Valley and New Orleans and other areas in the State of Louisiana have not suffered from a flooded Mississippi River for many years.

I know that HENRY LARCADE will be missed in Congress, for, in addition to being a Trojan for work, he was a gentleman of integrity, thoughtful, kind, and considerate. Not only his bright ties but his genial personality added color and luster to every occasion.

I wish HENRY LARCADE and his charming wife many years of sublime happiness and quiet solitude away from the turmoil of busy Washington in peaceful Louisiana.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a great privilege and honor to be able to add my tribute to those already paid to our beloved and highly respected colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable HENRY LARCADE, on the eve of his retirement as a Member of this House.

Although I have been directly associated with him as a member of the Committee on Public Works but a comparatively short time, it has been long enough for me to become keenly aware of the sterling qualities of this fine American statesman, for he is as truly entitled to wear that mantle of greatness as any man whom I ever have known.

His retirement is a distinct loss to this honorable body, for his has been counsel and leadership that it is indeed difficult to replace. The Committee on Public Works has found in this ranking majority member a source of wisdom, understanding and vision that is so sorely needed in these critical times. His great mind and his background of wide experience, coupled with good sound common sense in a degree too rarely found these days, have won him the confidence and esteem of his colleagues rarely equaled in the Congress.

The people of his district, his State, and his Nation are the beneficiaries of his generosity in giving to them 12 years of the kind of service that the founders of this Nation intended to be the qualities of a public servant. His is a most enviable public record.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I join in voicing the deepest regret that he has decided to retire from the membership of this House. We shall miss him sorely. He has builded well a true monument of real greatness. May an all-wise God attend him graciously in his future years.

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

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss in my duty if I did not add my word of praise and commendation to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE]. I have been a member of the committee only a short time, but during that time I have found him to be considerate and broad minded and interested not only in the development of his own district, but in the development

of worth-while projects all over the country. I am sure the Congress will miss him very much.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in paying my respects to our good friend, HENRY LARCADE. Mr. LARCADE and I came to the Congress in the Seventy-seventh Congress together. I have known him and enjoyed his friendship and learned to love him over the years that we have served here together. I do not know of any man in the House of Representatives who is more hard working and more conscientious than our good friend, HENRY LARCADE. I wish him good health and happiness.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my respects to Mr. HENRY LARCADE. When I first came here I had the privilege of serving on the then Committee on Territories with him. I was a member of the Larcade committee that was sent out to make an investigation for statehood for Hawaii. I am certain that the findings of that committee under the diligent leadership of Mr. LARCADE stand out as one of the finest things of its kind that has ever been done in the Congress.

I came to know Mr. LARCADE at that time and I have a deep-seated affection for him. He has rendered a great service as a Member of this body.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that my colleague from Mississippi has taken the floor to speak a few words of praise for our friend and neighbor, HENRY LARCADE. I think that what the gentleman has said reflects the sentiments of the entire Mississippi delegation. Certainly I, for one, join him in expressing our thanks to HENRY LARCADE for what he has done for our State as well as for his own. We are all sorry that he has decided to leave this Congress, and we wish him well in the future as he returns to his native Louisiana.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my regret that my very great friend, HENRY LARCADE, is retiring from public life in Washington.

When I became a member of the Committee on Public Works I had an opportunity to become well acquainted with HENRY LARCADE. He was always very thoughtful, considerate, and cooperative, and had a keen appreciation of the problems of all those who appeared before the committee. Serving on the committee with HENRY LARCADE has been a real pleasure, his genial personality and fellowship often contributed to the pleasure of our mutual associations. I regret that he is leaving the Congress, and I desire to express to him my very best wishes for a continued career and the best of health.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. MACK of Washington. HENRY LARCADE has a great capacity for making friends. He won our affections by his ardent charm, his personality, his kindness, and his generosity. He won our admiration by his diligence, his performance of duty, and his sincerity and forthrightness, and great ability. The highest praise that I would pay to him is that he has the affection and regard and good wishes of every member of the Public Works Committee and every Member of the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to have served with HENRY LARCADE during my service in Congress. He was originally on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and we found him to be very industrious. He was one of the finest men that I have had occasion to serve with in the Congress. We might well say that he is a typical southern gentleman. He is always affable, ready to be of assistance, an indefatigable worker, and one with whom it was a great pleasure to serve. I will certainly miss the opportunity to be with him in the years to come, if I am fortunate enough to be returned myself next year.

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

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I was a Member of the House at the time HENRY LARCADE first came here. I remember Henry came straight from the Louisiana State Legislature. He was born and lived in that section of Louisiana which is French in civilization and in background and in customs and in traditions. It is a delightful section of the United States in which to live. Henry brought with him to this Congress at that time the freshness and enthusiasm of that remarkable section of the State of Louisiana.

I thought at first perhaps Henry took his duties a little lightly, but as he grew in stature and assimilated the duties and responsibilities of the office of Congressman, HENRY LARCADE took them much more seriously. During the last few years when he has been a Member of the House, he has worked entirely too hard for his own physical health. He has accomplished a great deal. He carried in his mind and in his heart the needs of those who dwell in the lowland sections, the river sections of the United States, and he accomplished a great deal of good, not only for the people of Louisiana but for them all over the United States.

He leaves Congress now on the advice of his own physician. I know he is going back to that delightful section of the United States and that he will enjoy with real full appreciation his return to his home in Louisiana.

Henry came from Opelousas, which is located in the heart of the Atcha-

falaya River area. It was this part of Louisiana from which my own forebears came years ago. The very fact that his home was located in the very heart of the lower Mississippi Valley brought to his mind of course the many problems of flood control and navigation. He wanted to be a member of the flood control group and when his committee assignments finally gave him this break, he put his every energy and effort into this great work. Louisiana is richer as a result of the efforts of HENRY LARCADE in Congress and the Nation likewise has profited from the zeal and the sincerity of his advocacy of the cause of Old Man River. I hope he enjoys his retirement as he languishes in the radiant sunshine of south Louisiana in the blissful fellowship of his lovely wife who has always joined him in every one of life's ventures.

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the friendship of my retiring colleague, HENRY LARCADE.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS].

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi and I am glad to have this opportunity to say a word for my good friend HENRY LARCADE. I am sorry to hear of his leaving this body. I had not known it before. I knew that his health was not so good. Perhaps he is doing a wise thing.

I served with HENRY LARCADE on the old Rivers and Harbors Committee before it was the Public Works Committee. I had an opportunity to see him in action. He is a great American, a fine American who, although of the opposite political party, was always very fair and helpful in our discussions.

I think the Congress is losing a first-class man, and I am sure that he is going to be missed by all of us.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I desire to join those who are paying tribute to Congressman LARCADE. It is with deep regret that I see him leave this body. I have learned to admire his patriotism. He has demonstrated by the record he has made that he is one of the outstanding Members of this body. I have learned to regard him as being a man who can be depended upon at all times to live up to the courage of his convictions and to stand for what in his opinion is for the best interest of this country. It is with much regret that I see him leave.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, addressing myself to the rule, I trust and hope that it will be adopted.

I am very much concerned with flood control conditions throughout the United States, but particularly in my own district where two creek systems, the San Lorenzo and the Alameda are creating a hazard in one of the most rapidly developing areas in the United States.

In the Livermore Valley that is drained by the Alameda Creek system

there is located the Camp Parks Air Force Base and an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission. This valley is a tilted bowl, the out-fall lip of which is formed by the so-called Hayward Fault. Due to this retardant, water can and does gather in the valley. Last year it threatened the efficiency of one of the installations heretofore mentioned.

The great danger that threatens, unless we find an immediate solution, is that caused by the moving of about a hundred thousand people into this valley and the sewage problem that came with them. Pollution is always a menace in rapidly growing areas. Proper and effective drainage removes it.

The State of California and the county of Alameda have cooperated in this field. Certain surveys must be completed in order to guide procedure. One survey needs but very little money to complete and I am hopeful that out of this \$35,000,000 funds can be made available to take care of this acute situation. I sincerely trust that the rule and the bill will both be adopted.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the resolution on this side.

Mr. MADDEN. There is no objection to the resolution on this side.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 7817) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes, be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Virginia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$35,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by recent floods or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods: *Provided*, That, pending the appropriation of said sum, the Secretary of the Army may allot, from existing flood-control appropriations, such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made: *Provided further*, That funds allotted under this authority shall not be diverted from the unobligated funds from the appropriation "Flood control, general," made available in War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Acts for specific purposes.

Sec. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall be deemed to be additional and supplemental to, and not in lieu of, existing general legislation authorizing allocation of flood-control funds for restoration of flood-control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been explained during considera-

tion of the rule. As has been stated, it is merely authorizing legislation and the money has already been appropriated by the Congress by virtue of Public Law 371.

I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 676, Rept. No. 2405), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the seaward boundaries of the States and the continental United States and the Territory of Alaska in order to determine the proper criteria for fixing the seaward limits of the inland or internal waters of the United States, and the seaward boundaries of the United States and Alaska.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, its territories, and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, as it deems necessary.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

MOTOR CARRIER SECURITIES

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 713 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2360) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers with-

out requiring approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order consideration of the bill S. 2360, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without requiring approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As far as I know, there is no objection to the bill; certainly there is no objection to the rule.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side and I know of no objection to the rule.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 2360) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without requiring approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by (1) striking out the figure "\$500,000" in the first proviso and inserting the figure "\$1,000,000" in lieu thereof, and (2) striking out the figure "\$100,000" in the first proviso and inserting the figure "\$200,000" in lieu thereof.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated, there is no objection to the bill. There was no objection in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and there is no request for time on our side.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I just want to confirm what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY], said. This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I know of no objection to the bill.

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.

AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION FOR MOTOR CARRIERS

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 714, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2357) to provide that horticultural commodities shall be included within the term "agricultural commodities" for the purpose of the agricultural exemption for motor carriers in the Interstate Commerce Act. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of the time to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order S. 2357 to provide that horticultural commodities shall be included within the term "agricultural commodities," and for other purposes.

I know of no objection to the rule and I know of no objection to the bill.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Member of the Pennsylvania delegation, the Honorable HARDIE SCOTT, has decided not to run again for his present position in the House of Representatives. Mr. SCOTT came to Washington in the Eightieth Congress. He is one of our most honored and respected Members. He serves upon the very important Committee on Banking and Currency. Whatever the factors which persuaded him not to run again, they are beyond my understanding, but the fact remains that he will be missed in this body. He has done an excellent job for the people of his constituency, for the city of Philadelphia, and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Those of us who know him best, namely, the members of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation, will miss him greatly, and I know he will be missed by this entire body to which he contributed so greatly. He is well educated, and he is a most capable Representative for the people of his city and State.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, at the opening of the Eightieth Congress HARDIE SCOTT came to us. He came wonderfully well equipped, experienced in law, along with a very fine education. He entered upon his duties here with a zest and fervor that few new men have shown. He was made a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and he assiduously devoted himself to that work, following his line of work, in which he has shown great aptitude. He endeared himself to the members of the Republican delegation of Pennsylvania. He has been loyal and faithful to his work. We will miss him, and we wish for him as he retires to his first love of the law every success, and I am sure that the good wishes of all go with him.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I join with the other members of the Pennsylvania delegation in paying tribute to our colleague, HARDIE SCOTT. I had known HARDIE SCOTT for some period of time before coming to Congress. He is a highly successful and respected member of the Philadelphia bar. He made a great personal financial sacrifice when he decided to come to Congress. I feel that he has given, not only to the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, but to the Members of Congress his best thinking on all legislation which has appeared not only before his committee but the House. When the Pennsylvania delegation would meet, it was always with great interest that we would listen to HARDIE SCOTT, when called upon to keep us informed on the business before the Committee on Banking and Currency. His keen, analytical mind would pick out the heart of the bills before that committee and the issues which would be presented to Congress.

I sincerely hope that with his return to the practice of law that he will continue to have an excellent future in that field. His leaving Congress will be keenly regretted not alone by the Pennsylvania delegation, but by all of the Members of the House.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENNY].

Mr. DENNY. Mr. Speaker, in my first term in the House I have had a great admiration for my friend, HARDIE SCOTT. He has been a constructive legislator, a close, fine and fair friend. I shall miss him very much. I think he is one of the men we have all looked up to in the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, HARDIE SCOTT came to Congress at the same time I did in the Eightieth Congress. Since that time we have been firm and fast friends. I have watched his work here. He is a quiet and effective worker. He has made a great contribution to the deliberations of this body. We shall miss

him not only for his work but for his engaging personality. I hope he will have every success in the practice of law. He will always have the affection and high regard of those who served with him in this body.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I join in expressing my regrets that Mr. SCOTT is not returning to Congress. I have served with him on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and have become much better acquainted with him as a result of that association. It has given me an opportunity to appraise and appreciate his ability. He is a quiet, industrious, conscientious member of the committee and the House. I am sure we will miss his pleasant association socially as well as officially here. I join in expressing my hope that he will be contented and happy in his retirement, and be successful in anything he attempts to do.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SITTLER].

Mr. SITTLER. Mr. Speaker, I too join in this expression of regret that our fellow Pennsylvanian, HARDIE SCOTT, has decided not to run again for Congress but to return to the private practice of that profession for which he is so well qualified—the law.

HARDIE SCOTT has been one of the very fine, conscientious members of our Pennsylvania delegation, and his friendly spirit has made him admired and respected by all who know him.

In our delegation meetings his reports of the activities of the important Banking and Currency Committee of which he is a member were both clear and complete.

One of America's great needs is for more of its qualified young men to enter the field of politics, and if every young attorney who is as well qualified for the job as HARDIE SCOTT accepted as his public duty the quest of a period of service in Congress, our country would be much better governed.

We of the Pennsylvania delegation will miss his fellowship, the Banking and Currency Committee will miss his counsel, and the people of his district will look far before they find a more friendly and sincere Representative. I join my colleagues in wishing him only the greatest success as he continues to serve the people of his district in other ways.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in expressing our sincere regret at the voluntary departure from this Chamber of HARDIE SCOTT of Philadelphia. Mr. SCOTT has been a faithful, conscientious and hard working Member of this body. While serving here, he had but one purpose, to serve his day and generation to the best of his ability. That service has been constructive and

valuable to his constituents and to the country.

His departure is a great loss. All wish him continued success, good health and prosperity.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Virginia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, to me it is always a matter of special regret when one of our newer and younger Members elects to retire from our presence, yet I am not unmindful that in many instances there are other considerations which must be respected.

Such a Member is HARDIE SCOTT, who came to us from the city of Brotherly Love—Philadelphia—in the Eighty-first Congress.

His work here in the Congress during that and the present session have earned for him the highest respect, not only among his fellow members of the Banking and Currency Committee, but among the wide circle of friends he has made in that time.

HARDIE SCOTT brought to the Congress a fine mind and a solid background of experience in private life to fit him for the duties of a legislator.

Those of us who have known him best well realize that beneath that quiet demeanor lies a strong character coupled, happily, with an intelligent approach to the complex problems of our modern society.

HARDIE SCOTT's record in the Congress does him high credit. He has demonstrated by his grasp of fundamental issues and by his close attention to duty that he is the type of public servant we can ill afford to lose in these difficult times.

I join with others, who have appreciated the contribution he has made here, in wishing him well in whatever new endeavors he may undertake and in full confidence that his experience among us will, in turn, help him along the happy and satisfying journey of a long and useful life.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] may have permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon there have been several farewell addresses with reference to Members who will not be candidates for reelection in the coming November election. The State of Ohio will lose two Members, both of whom have served for several terms. Naturally we are sorry to lose them. Through daily association with them we become attached to our

colleagues. We want to say a good word about them. Dr. WALTER BREHM came to the Congress about 10 years ago. He came from the district that adjoins my district. In the last session of the State legislature, his district was cut up and they added two counties to my district, and two counties went to Mr. SECREST's district, and two went to the sixth district. For that reason Dr. BREHM will not be a candidate for reelection this year.

Since Dr. BREHM's district adjoins mine, naturally we had a great deal in common. And of course, we got along very well together. When he first came to Congress, he was living in Hocking County, which is a county in which the coal-mining industry is the principal industry. He asked that he be permitted to serve on the Committee on Education and Labor. Being the dean of the Ohio delegation, and a member of the committee on committees, I was able to get him that assignment where he served with a great deal of credit and satisfaction to his constituency and to the country. Dr. BREHM was very regular in his attendance upon the sessions of Congress and was always well posted as to legislation that was being considered. He had a great deal to do with the legislation known as the mine safety bill which Congress will consider tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, CHARLES ELSTON from the First District of Ohio, down in Cincinnati is going to leave us, too. Before coming to the Congress, he had achieved for himself the distinction of being one of the foremost lawyers in the great city of Cincinnati. CHARLIE ELSTON has a quality of mind that has impressed itself on everybody who knows him. His incisive way of understanding intricate problems of law and government has made him a very valuable Member. His work on military matters has made him a master of that subject. I am sorry to see him go. He has been a very valuable Member and his place will be hard to fill.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up too much time. There are several other Members from the State of Ohio who wish to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HESS] may be permitted to extend his remarks, immediately following my remarks, and that all other Members from the State of Ohio have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, with nearly 40 Members retiring this year the Congress and the country will lose the vast treasures of experience from which we have drawn down through the years, and I want to join with the Members of the House in wishing them long and continued activity with the folks at home.

Mr. Speaker, among those retiring is the Honorable CHARLES H. ELSTON, of Cincinnati, who made a distinguished record as a lawyer throughout Ohio, and his coming to the Congress added a

wealth of background and experience which he shared with his colleagues. His many contributions will stand as a monument to his work in the Congress, especially his efforts on the Military Code of Justice for those serving in the Armed Forces. I well remember my coming to the Congress, and the gracious welcoming hand of CHARLIE ELSTON, and I want to join in the best wishes of his many friends in the Congress.

And Mr. Speaker, another Member of the Ohio delegation is retiring this year and I was happy of his being one of our colleagues when I came to the Congress. The Honorable WALTER E. BREHM, of Ohio, made a distinguished record in the Ohio Legislature and he shared that experience with his colleagues here in the Congress, where he served with great sincerity. We will miss his association here, and there goes with Doc the best wishes of his colleagues here in the House.

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

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio such time as he may desire.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve with Congressman WALTER BREHM, known to his colleagues and many friends as Doc BREHM, in the Ohio Legislature prior to our coming to the National House of Representatives. Doc at that time exemplified the same attitude toward his duties that he has since he became a Member of the Congress. He has been very alert and has capably represented the people of his district. His untiring efforts as a member of the Education and Labor Committee of the Congress will long be remembered. I join with my colleague in extending to Congressman BREHM and to Lucille Brehm, his splendid wife, our best and most sincere wishes.

Relative to my colleague, Congressman CHARLES ELSTON, it was not my privilege to know Congressman ELSTON prior to coming to Washington. But on the first day that I became a Member of Congress, I learned of the high esteem in which Congressman ELSTON is held by his colleagues. He has been an exceptionally capable member of the Committee on Armed Services, and he has been a guiding hand for many of us, particularly in the field of military problems. He is especially recognized as having a keen and analytical mind—and willing to always give a helping hand whenever needed. This was especially recognized when the Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed Congressman ELSTON on the Joint Committee of Atomic Energy. His valuable work on these committees will long be remembered.

I extend to Congressman ELSTON and his good wife Zelda our very best wishes for a continued successful life.

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

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I have known Dr. WALTER BREHM, of whom the gentleman has just spoken, for many years. I first became acquainted with

him in 1939, when I was speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and Dr. BREHM came to the Ohio house representing his country. He requested that he be assigned to one of the most powerful, yet one of the most difficult committees upon which one might serve in the Ohio House of Representatives. As things worked out I was able to assign him to that committee, where he did remarkably good work. Some of the legislation which he was instrumental in having adopted in Ohio is still serving, and will serve for years to come, the best interests of the people of the State of Ohio. I need not tell the Members of Congress the courageous and good work he has done on the Committee on Education and Labor here. That is known to you. I am sure that Dr. BREHM's constituents regret to see him leave the Congress.

I would like to say a word or two about my very good friend, CHARLES ELSTON, from Cincinnati. I, too, have known him for a long, long time. He came to Congress before I did, and I need not extol his virtues to Members of Congress. I think, however, I should place on the RECORD this statement. CHARLES ELSTON is recognized as one of the best lawyers in the State of Ohio. His contribution in his capacity as a patriotic citizen and as a lawyer has been monumental in the Congress. His imprint on military justice will live long after CHARLEY ELSTON has left this Congress, and it will result in the enlisted men, as well as the officers, in our armed services receiving the justice to which they are entitled. I say that literally hundreds of thousands of people from the State of Ohio regret the choice CHARLES ELSTON has made. We hope that we may have his advice and counsel always, and he will come back to visit us often.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank my colleague. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES].

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, all of us were elected to this body for the first time, once. All of us experienced a somewhat confused feeling within our hearts and minds on our first day in Congress. I shall never forget meeting CHARLEY ELSTON on that first day and hearing his words of advice, in which he said, "Don't let it get you down, Bill. Just do your best." CHARLEY ELSTON has been an inspiration to me. I sincerely regret his leaving.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON] himself. I am sure the membership will want to hear what may be CHARLEY ELSTON's last speech in this body.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, my only regret at the moment is that I do not have sufficient words to express my thanks for the tributes paid me by my colleagues this afternoon. It goes without saying I deeply appreciate their kind remarks.

Fourteen years of service in the Congress of the United States has been a rich experience. It is an honor I shall never cease to cherish. Nor shall the depth of my affection for the Members of the House ever dim. Particularly does

that apply to the members of the Ohio delegation, the Committee on Armed Services and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, with whom I have been so closely associated.

Although I am retiring from the House of Representatives at the end of the present session, I shall continue to take an active part in the affairs of Government. The experiences I have gained here necessarily will be helpful.

Since its creation, the Congress of the United States has been designated the greatest legislative body in the world. It has earned and preserved this title largely because of the loyalty, the diligence, and the devotion to duty of its membership. It is a privilege to have served with so many able men and women. My best wishes shall be with you always.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point of the RECORD in encomium of these our Ohio friends who will not be with us next year, and that I may revise and extend my own remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, it was my distinct pleasure, back in February of 1950, to appear as speaker on a Lincoln Day program in Lancaster, Ohio, in the district represented by my friend, WALTER BREHM.

On that occasion I learned of the high esteem in which he is held by the folks who have sent him down here to the Congress.

That esteem is understandable to me and it is understandable to everyone here who knows WALTER BREHM.

He has capably fulfilled his obligations to his constituents and to the Nation; he has been a diligent member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

One need only consider the background of WALTER BREHM to appreciate the substance of his character. With his heart set on a higher education he worked in the steel mills and the oil fields after graduation from high school. Such determination was not to be denied, and as a result of initiative and hard work he was graduated into the profession of dentistry.

His election to the Congress of the United States was preceded by public service as a member of the Ohio State Legislature, an experience which gave him a fitting background for his duties in this Chamber.

I count myself among the many friends who will miss WALTER BREHM in these halls and I join them in wishing him deserved happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly the need to make these remarks today, as they concern my very good friend and colleague of many years. The Honorable CHARLES H. ELSTON, of the First District of Ohio, after serving 14 consecutive years in the House of Representatives, has decided to retire, and return to his first love, the practice of law in Cincinnati.

I became acquainted with CHARLEY ELSTON when he was a young member of the staff of the prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1917. At that time I was court messenger for the late Judge Smith Hickenlooper, and Judge Frank R. Gusweiler, of the old superior court of our county, and was studying law at the same time. Well do I recall listening to the cases tried by Charley in those days. I knew then that he would some day become one of the best trial lawyers in our city and State, and it was not too long after he left the prosecutor's office in 1925 that my prediction was borne out.

During World War I, he enlisted in the aviation service of the United States Army, and has since that time been a real student of air power.

In the year 1938, Charley and I campaigned together for the first time, and we came to Congress together in January 1939. As a first term, he was assigned to the Military Affairs Committee at the request of the late Congressman Walter G. "Ham" Andrews, of New York, who was the ranking Republican member of the committee at that time. Congressman Andrews knew of CHARLEY ELSTON's reputation as a trial lawyer, and of his knowledge of military affairs, and of air power, in particular. Charley served on that committee with distinction, and took a leading role in legislation creating the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which committee he became a most active and valuable member.

In January 1947, when the Armed Services Committee was organized, Charley and I were both placed on that committee, and sat side by side during the Eightieth Congress.

Congressman Andrews called upon Charley to head the "Legal" subcommittee during that Congress. The subcommittee made many investigations and held many hearings under his chairmanship, and to Congressman ELSTON goes the credit for the present workable Court Martial Code of Justice. This is one of the finest legal tasks ever done by any committee of Congress.

Congressman ELSTON has been faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Armed Services Committee and has always been on the alert to save money for the taxpayers without in any way impairing our defense.

It is with deep regret that I see CHARLEY ELSTON leave the Congress. He has made many valuable contributions to the betterment of his Government during his 14 years of service. Men of his ability and integrity are not easily replaced, and in times such as these we need men of his caliber in our legislative bodies. The Halls of Congress will miss him.

I wish him long life, good health, and happiness for himself and his loved ones.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, one of the more melancholy aspects of the closing days of any Congress lies in the realization that some of those we have cherished as good friends will not return as Members.

Beyond that, we know we shall miss the fine talents of CHARLES H. ELSTON

who has so conscientiously served the First Congressional District of Ohio.

With his background as a lawyer, CHARLEY ELSTON has brought to this Chamber the benefits of a well-trained legal mind, coupled with a willingness to contribute a full measure of his time and energies to the broader concepts of national welfare.

All of us are fully aware of the rigorous duties attendant upon membership on the Armed Services Committee. These have been times of great strain and stress for all our people and it is safe to say that none of us has been more mindful of his great responsibilities in the field of legislation than our good friend, CHARLEY ELSTON.

It is a matter of personal regret to me that he is leaving this great activity, but it is my sincere hope that the coming years will bring him continued success and happiness.

CHARLEY ELSTON has been a devoted and faithful public servant in his years down here, making those personal sacrifices to his assignment as a Member of the Congress which so many are called upon to make.

I know he will not forget the many pleasant associations he has made in these halls; certainly we shall not forget him.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, for almost a century the four walls of this Chamber have witnessed the coming and going of men and women who have given of themselves to formulate the laws of this great Republic of ours. The stream of government flows steadily on, the individual rides upon it like a leaf, sometimes through heavy rapids, sometimes drifting down calm and peaceful waters. For some years past the current has been swift, even cruel betimes, taking its toll in overexertion, in overstrain upon the capacity to endure.

Each year a few of our number pass beyond our orbit. Each year others, wiser perhaps than many of us, decide to relinquish their responsibilities here and reassume their home obligations.

This year 38 of our members have announced their decision not to return to Congress. How we shall miss them all.

During the now more than 12 years since I have represented the great Twenty-second District of Ohio here in this House—for some years the largest constituency in the land—it has been my privilege to work very closely with the stalwart CHARLES A. EATON, of New Jersey. What a power has been his. What a strength he has given at every turn. Working under him on the great Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was chairman during the Eightieth Congress, has been a never-to-be-forgotten privilege. Thank you, Charles, for the warmth of affection that lies between us and for being you.

Back more than 20 years, when I came to Washington as wife to one of the finest of men, ROY WOODRUFF and his lovely wife, Daisy, gave me their friendship. It has meant much to me down the years, especially since I have had to stand on my own feet upon this historic floor. God keep you both, my dears, and give you many happy years together.

May I take this opportunity, my good friend and colleague "Uncle Bob" DOUGHTON, to tell you how much your charming courtesy has meant to me in these years when I have been privileged to sit across the aisle from you. It is men such as you who have made this country great—it is such as you who give our youth an example of what a true gentleman is. I do thank you for the warmth of your never-failing courtesy toward me and trust you will permit me to say here in the midst of those who respect and honor you, that the deep affection I have for you will warm my heart as long as Heaven permits me to live.

There are many others I have not known as I wish I might have known them. To you all I would give the hand of fellowship, saying God speed you in whatever it is that you go forth to do.

Ohio, too, loses two of its good men. One of them, "Doc" BREHM, has been called upon by the cold process of redistricting, to accept the parceling out of his counties to others. You have been a grand sport about it, Doc. I join with your other Ohio colleagues in wishing you and your sweet wife many years of happy companionship and good fortune.

We shall miss you sorely, CHARLES ELSTON, more than any words of mine can tell. Yes; 14 years is a long time to take out of your personal living and give it to your country as loyally as you have done, but I know how joyously you have given them. Most earnestly do I hope that you take with you a deep sense of satisfaction in work well done—work that has meant greater strength for America. It will be a long time before the Committee on Armed Services will find anyone so able.

To all of you who leave us as this Eighty-second Congress closes, I would say "good luck"—do not forget us—come back whenever you can, and may Heaven bless you, your loved ones, and our beloved country.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a lonesome feeling to realize that so many good friends are leaving the House.

Dr. WALTER BREHM has been my next-door neighbor in Ohio in that he represented the district next to mine. I was born in the district he represents. His wife and my wife were in college together. His brother, Dr. Wayne Brehm, in Columbus is an old friend of mine. Our personal ties have been close. When Dr. BREHM came to Congress he asked for, and received, an important and difficult assignment, membership on the Committee on Education and Labor. This was a post of honor and of danger, politically, because passions are aroused over the controversial matters that come before that committee. Dr. BREHM carried on with courage and independence, letting the chips fall where they may. This characterized his work on the floor. In his contacts with all of us he was friendly, kindly, witty, and philosophical. We will miss him in the corner seat in the Chamber that he always occupied.

CHARLEY ELSTON, who is also leaving us, came to Congress when I did, in the Seventy-sixth Congress. He left a bril-

liant law practice, could return to it now if he wished. I personally hope he will take it easy after his years of labor here. He has earned some leisure.

We were freshmen together. He was on Military Affairs then on the Armed Services Committee, before, during, and after World War II. Although he participated in much important legislation, I feel that perhaps his greatest work was on the military justice bill, which is a permanent monument to his keen legal mind, his sense of fair play, his common sense.

Having CHARLEY ELSTON on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been a comfort to me. In that work he knew things I was not permitted to learn, but I had confidence in his ability to learn all the facts, then make wise decisions. He leaves here a monument of work well done, a great circle of friends who admire and respect him. He leaves a gap in the congressional front that will not be easily filled.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine regret I learn that Hon. WALTER BREHM and Hon. CHARLES ELSTON have determined not to seek reelection to Congress. I had the pleasure of serving in the Ohio State Legislature with Dr. BREHM, and I recall quite vividly his fine contribution in the legislative halls at Columbus to the government of the State of Ohio. Although I have only been a Member of Congress for one term and he has been here much longer, I am sure he made that same fine contribution of service to his district and his country during the terms he has served in the National House.

While my acquaintance with Mr. ELSTON was limited to this current term, I immediately found in him a combination of the qualities of industry, honesty, and intelligence which in my opinion make the type of Congressman so urgently needed in the national scene today. He represents the conscientious worker who is willing to make the necessary sacrifices which office holding requires and at the same time cheerfully performs his duty without any display of showmanship which is so often mistaken for statesmanship.

Both of these colleagues have constantly given to me the benefit of their experience as National Legislators and because of my affectionate regard for them I regret their departure from the Halls of Congress. Because of the years of public service which they have given to their districts and Nation, I know that their passing from the scene will be a loss to this House.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, we have all been listening to the tribute paid to Members of Congress who are about to leave us. Michigan will lose two men from this body, and I can say of both that they are really Nature's true noblemen. One of them has served 17 terms in this House, or 34 years. I speak of the Honorable ROY O. WOODRUFF, of Bay City. The other, the Honorable WILLIAM BLACKNEY, of Flint, Mich.

I have compiled and have before me a few remarks to give something of his remarkable record.

Mr. Speaker, ROY ORCHARD WOODRUFF, of Bay City, was born at Eaton Rapids, Mich., on March 14, 1876, of Scotch-Irish-English parentage. He received his education in the public schools of Eaton Rapids and the Detroit College of Medicine, graduating from the dental department in 1902, and engaging in practice in Bay City.

He enlisted in the Spanish-American War as a private in Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served through the Santiago campaign. Mr. WOODRUFF was delegated by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt to raise a battalion of infantry for his division for service overseas in World War I, which he tendered the administration. When the division was denied service, Mr. WOODRUFF entered the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and was graduated a first lieutenant of infantry. He was assigned to the Three Hundred and Eleventh Ammunition Train. He was promoted to captain just prior to sailing for France with the Eighty-sixth Division, and was made major of infantry while on duty in France, where he served 11 months with the AEF. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., in August 1919, after which he returned to Europe and spent 6 months investigating conditions in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. He returned to the United States in March 1920.

Mr. WOODRUFF is married and has two children, Mrs. Ronald Houck and Devere. The latter served 4 years and 4 months in World War II, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In 1911, Mr. WOODRUFF was elected mayor of Bay City, serving one term, and was elected to the Sixty-third Congress on the Progressive ticket. Following military service, he was elected to the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses on the Republican ticket. His congressional service has been of longer duration than that of any other resident of Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. WOODRUFF served for many years as chairman of the Republican conference and on the National Forest Reservation Commission.

He is the dean of the Michigan delegation in this House. A stalwart American and an advocate of American principles. He leaves behind a brilliant record as an able legislator and especially for his statesmanlike services as a member on the Committee of Ways and Means of the House.

Our best wishes go with him for his health and future happiness.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life and character of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, Roy WOODRUFF and I came to the Sixty-third Congress together. During all of our service together we have been good friends. He is a statesman of a high order and a patriot of the best type. I will miss his warm friendship and his wonderful personality. His is a fine and good soul.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I believe that every freshman Congressman in the early days of his service here finds those sturdy veterans among the membership to whom he looks in admiration.

For me, Roy WOODRUFF was such a veteran when I came to the Congress in 1935.

The years have not dimmed my respect and admiration for the manner in which he has served his constituency in Michigan and the Nation as a whole.

There are comparatively few men who can look back over a period of service as long and eventful as that enjoyed by my good friend from the great community of Bay City.

There is wisdom that can come only through experience, and when we realize that Roy WOODRUFF has been ably conducting the duties of his office through 17 sessions of the Congress we can appreciate the wealth of legislative background that is being lost to the House of Representatives through his retirement.

It was partly that background which made Roy WOODRUFF a capable and valued member of the tremendously important Committee on Ways and Means. But it was also his depth of understanding of the American system—the system which has made this country great—which made it possible for him to make his splendid contributions to the work of this body.

My guess is that his retirement from the Congress does not mean the end of unselfish devotion to the cause of his fellow men. No one who has spent such a great portion of a lifetime in this Chamber can remain unmindful of other opportunities in private life to be of service to mankind.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the decision of Roy WOODRUFF to terminate his long and honorable congressional career casts a shadow upon all of us. It particularly saddens those of us who through the years have enjoyed his warm and generous friendship. Roy WOODRUFF was a fine, lovable person. He liked people and he liked to assist them. In particular, he was fond of young people and through his kindly aid and assistance made it possible for some of the younger Congressmen to be successful.

He was a trained legislator and was conversant with the many complicated national policies.

As chairman of the Republican conference, as a member of the policy committee, and as a member of the Ways and Means Committee he served with ability and distinction. He was one of the men I relied upon and one who never failed me.

Such friends are rare, and while I am sad to see him leave the scene of so many fruitful years, I rejoice in the rest he has so richly earned. We all wish for him many years of good health and happiness.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress in 1940, one of the first men who extended his hand in greeting was the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable Roy O. WOODRUFF.

Congressman WOODRUFF, in my opinion, exemplifies the fundamental requisites of a public official: He is able, forceful and respected by all, and is one who always has time to listen to the problems of his fellow men and to give wise counsel if it is requested.

Roy WOODRUFF's able leadership as a Member of Congress will be missed by the people of his district, the people of his State, and the people of this Nation.

I join with the others in wishing for him and his splendid wife a continuing enrichment of their lives upon retirement.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the Nation are losing a fine public servant with the voluntary retirement of Roy WOODRUFF. His enviable record totaling more than 30 years of outstanding service in the House of Representatives is a mark to shoot at for all in the future. Many will try but few will approach the achievements of the dean of the Michigan delegation.

I am personally indebted to Roy WOODRUFF for his kind assistance and helpful aid, particularly when I was a first term Member of the House. Without Roy's thoughtfulness in my early days in the Congress I would have had a much more difficult time. Unfortunately I can only repay him in words for his many kindnesses.

It is my sincere hope that Roy and Mrs. Woodruff will enjoy many years of health and happiness. They deserve it for both have given unselfishly of their time and effort on behalf of their constituency.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as the second session of the Eighty-second Congress approaches adjournment and the congressional service of Hon. Roy O. WOODRUFF comes to a close, I join with my colleagues in extending him the praise that is his due in recognition of his outstanding service.

It has been my privilege to serve as a junior member of the Committee on Ways and Means for the past 6 years, and throughout that time I have had many occasions to seek his counsel and guidance as a senior member of that committee. Mr. WOODRUFF has been most generous in giving his time and attention to me at all times. His example of diligence and loyalty to the people it has been his privilege to serve as their Representative in Congress and to his duties in Congress and as a member of the Committee on Ways and

Means has been an inspiration to all of us. His record will stand out brilliantly in the pages of our history.

I extend Mr. WOODRUFF my best wishes for his highly deserved enjoyment of many years of pleasant leisure and active association with his host of friends.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a rather sad moment for me in farewell to eulogize my colleague and friend, ROY ORCHARD WOODRUFF, of the Tenth District of Michigan, who for such a long time has served so faithfully and well in the best interests of his State. Michigan was fortunate, indeed, to have had a man with the character, ability, and over-all stature possessed by my good friend. It was a great advantage for me as a majority member to advise and work with him in the fulfillment of our duties as members of the Committee on Ways and Means. As a member of the minority, Mr. WOODRUFF occupied a position of great influence, not only in the committee having jurisdiction over all tax and revenue matters but also with his colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Our complete understanding at all times, free of any partisanship or political advantage, whenever the best interests of Michigan or of our people were involved, frequently made it possible for us to obtain concessions for the business, industry, and people of our great State which would not have been possible had we been dealing on a purely partisan basis.

When first the announcement that he was retiring was made by my distinguished colleague, I was shocked and saddened and, upon regaining my equilibrium, I discussed the matter with him in the hope that he might find it possible to reconsider this momentous decision. Unfortunately, the die was cast and seemingly there was no turning back. I know that this announcement was a shock, not only to the good people of the Tenth District but to all the people of Michigan, because his seat in Congress, his position of influence with the membership of this House, and particularly the influence which he wielded in the Committee on Ways and Means, will be almost impossible to fill for many years to come. His district will have to strive its level best to replace a man whose services it would be impossible to overestimate.

I want to pay my humble tribute to the character, the ability, the diligence, and productiveness of my good friend and colleague and to express the wish that God will grant him many years of health as he enjoys his well-deserved rest.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that any Member who has had a chance to know ROY WOODRUFF will say that he is a high-class gentleman.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting some time ago which was attended by all of its members. Shortly before that time the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] had announced his intention of not running for reelection. That meeting was attended by all the members regardless of party.

At that meeting due regards were given to the fact that several members of the committee would not be back as Members of the next session of Congress.

Later the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held a goodbye party for Mr. WOODRUFF at which we took turns in expressing our regards for him. He has served a greater number of years in Congress than any other Republican with the possible exception of Mr. REED.

Of course, I join in all the fine things that have been said about our distinguished colleague today.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members, particularly those from Michigan, may have the privilege of extending their remarks in the RECORD in regard to our colleague from Michigan [Mr. BLACKNEY], who is also retiring voluntarily from the House.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to learn of the retirement of a very close friend, the Honorable WILLIAM W. BLACKNEY, of Michigan.

Bill, as he is affectionately known, and I have had many things in common, and I am reluctant to accept the fact of his retirement. He has really been an excellent Member of Congress and I am certain that the people of his district are not familiar with his many accomplishments because of his innate modesty.

Although I regret that Bill is leaving these halls, I compliment him on making his choice to return to his children, his grandchildren, and his home friends, and to become better acquainted with them and with his library, of which he so often speaks. Bill can be assured that we will not forget our friendly associations with him, and I hope that he will not forget his friends here. The best of luck to you, friend Bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I am truly sorry that my good and able friend, BILL BLACKNEY, has decided not to come back to us next year. But I extend him my warmest wishes for continued health and happiness in the years that lie ahead.

With the indulgence of this body I would like to make a brief allusion to both our biographies to point up the parallel nature of our careers—coincidental items which contribute to my affection for the distinguished Congressman from Michigan.

Both of us were born in very small communities—WILLIAM BLACKNEY, in Clio, Mich., I in DeMotte, Ind. Both of us graduated from law school and practiced law—yes, and both of us came into political careers through the door of a prosecuting attorney's office. And both of us came to the Seventy-fourth Congress as freshmen.

For me, BILL BLACKNEY will always be remembered as a loyal and staunch comrade-in-arms. Well do I recall the situation when we were taking our places

in this Chamber. Of all the minorities we have seen in this arena, the position of the Republican members was certainly the most minor. It was said, facetiously, that we could caucus in a phone booth. That was almost a fact.

Down through the years we have survived the political storms, witnessing together the vicissitudes of many sessions.

WILLIAM BLACKNEY's services will be greatly missed by his constituents; his counsel and experience will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the House of Representatives. I hope he will return to see us often.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is most unfortunate that our good friend and fine public servant, BILL BLACKNEY, is voluntarily retiring from the Congress at the end of this term. BILL BLACKNEY has been a conscientious and constructive member of the important House Committee on Armed Services. His service on that committee covered a trying period in our Nation's history, an era when the best men were necessary for the formation of a constructive national defense policy. BILL BLACKNEY contributed greatly during those years to the strength of our military program. He will be sorely missed.

After the many years as an invaluable Member of the House, BILL BLACKNEY deserves a long period of health and happiness. I join his many friends in wishing him well.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to observe the actions of my good friend and colleague WILLIAM W. BLACKNEY, of the Sixth District of Michigan, from the time he was first chosen as a Representative to Congress. While we are of opposite parties, and frequently did not see eye to eye on issues, I must say as a parting tribute, as he chooses to retire, that there is not a Member on the floor of this Congress who is more sincere and devoted to the welfare of the electorate than is my friend, WILLIAM BLACKNEY. In serving with him over these many years it was my privilege to enjoy his kindness and friendly understanding.

In his retirement the great State of Michigan loses an influential member of the Armed Services Committee, wherein he played a most important part. He was known for his diligence and helpfulness in formulating legislation upon which the very safety of our country depended. Toward this objective he has at all times contributed more than his share; frequently, be it said, at great sacrifice to his meager physical strength. But WILLIAM BLACKNEY was not one to calculate the cost. His concern first and above everything else was the needs and effect of any and all legislative proposals. He was always on the job when his counsel and assistance were needed. The advice which he could give, gained from experience over the many years, was invaluable and many of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle were influenced by his expressed views. His patriotic service, to say naught of the fine personality which he possessed, will be missed first in committee and then among the general membership of this House. It is difficult to see how his place

can be filled without loss to the people. In his departure I extend to him my heartfelt wishes and the prayerful hope that he will find comfort and happiness in his retirement for many years to come.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I regret that there is not more time under this rule for remarks regarding our colleague from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]. I know that every Member on the floor would like to express the same sentiments that have been expressed today with reference to the gentleman, but unfortunately we have only a certain amount of time under the rule, which has expired.

May I say that there is no objection to this rule on the minority side.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 2357) to provide that horticultural commodities shall be included within the term "agricultural commodities" for the purpose of the agricultural exemption for motor carriers in the Interstate Commerce Act, be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clauses (4a) and (6) of subsection (b) of section 203 of the Interstate Commerce Act are amended by inserting after "agricultural" in each such clause the following: "(including horticultural)."

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.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3168) to amend section 113 (b) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the adjustment of the basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That so much of section 113 (b) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to adjustments to basis of property for depreciation, etc.) as precedes the word 'Where' is hereby amended to read as follows: "

"(B) in respect of any period since February 28, 1913, or exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, to the extent of the amount—

"(1) allowed as deductions in computing net income under this chapter or prior income tax laws, and

"(2) resulting (by reason of the deductions so allowed) in a reduction for any taxable year of the taxpayer's taxes under this chapter (other than subch. E), subchap-

ter E of chapter 2, or prior income, war-profits, or excess-profits tax laws.

but not less than the amount allowable under this chapter or prior income tax laws. Clause (1) of this subparagraph shall not apply in respect to any period since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1952, unless an election has been made under subsection (d)."

"Sec. 2. Section 113 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to basis of property) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Election in respect of depreciation, etc., allowed before 1952: Any person may elect to have clause (1) of subsection (b) (1) (B) apply in respect of periods since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1952. Such an election shall be made in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe, shall be irrevocable, and shall apply in respect of all property held by the person making the election at any time on or before the date on which the election was made and in respect of all periods since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1952, during which such person held such property or for which adjustments must be made under subsection (b) (2). An election by a transferor, donor, or grantor made after the date of the transfer, gift, or grant of property shall not affect the basis of such property in the hands of the transferee, donee, or grantee. No such election may be made after December 31, 1952."

"Sec. 3. The amendments made by this act shall apply in respect of taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938. Provisions having the effect of such amendments shall be deemed to have been included in the revenue laws respectively applicable to taxable years ending after December 31, 1931, and beginning before January 1, 1939."

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

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished chairman, Mr. DOUGHTON, if this is the so-called Camp bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, as far as I know, there is no objection on our side with reference to this piece of legislation.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. T. HEARD

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2582) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey a certain tract of land in Russell County, Ala., to W. T. Heard, which was on the Private Calendar this morning, but to which an objection was made.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to W. T. Heard, his heirs and assigns, all right, title, and interest of the United States, except as retained in this act, in and to the following described tract of land situ-

ated in Russell County, Ala., upon payment by the said W. T. Heard of the fair market value of such tract of land as determined by the Secretary of the Army:

DESCRIPTION OF TRACT

Start at the point where the east boundary line of Central of Georgia Railroad right-of-way and the north boundary line of section 27, township 16, range 30, intersect and running thence north eighty-four degrees fifty-one minutes east a distance of two thousand two hundred seventy-seven and six-tenths feet to establish a beginning point; running thence north eighty-four degrees fifty-one minutes east a distance of five thousand forty-seven and five one-hundredths feet along said north boundary line of said section 26 to an iron stake; thence running south forty-seven degrees forty-one minutes west a distance of sixty-nine and thirty-one hundredths feet; thence running south forty-three degrees seventeen minutes west a distance of one thousand three hundred forty-one and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; thence running south thirty-seven degrees twenty-six minutes west a distance of three hundred eleven and fifty-two one-hundredths feet; thence running south forty-three degrees sixteen minutes west a distance of four hundred fifty-nine and thirty-six one-hundredths feet; thence running south forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west a distance of four hundred thirty and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence running south fifty-two degrees thirty-five minutes west a distance of three hundred seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet; thence running south fifty-four degrees thirty-three minutes west a distance of seven hundred fourteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; thence running south forty-eight degrees forty-five minutes west a distance of one thousand two hundred ninety-four and eighty-five one-hundredths feet; thence running north twenty-six degrees twenty-three minutes west a distance of three thousand two hundred forty-six and three-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. There shall be reserved to the United States an easement for the use of the air space over the property authorized to be conveyed by this act to the extent that the full utilization of the Lawson Air Base at Fort Benning requires the use of such air space.

SEC. 3. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall be upon condition that whenever the Congress declares a state of war or national emergency, or the President declares a state of national emergency, and upon the determination by the Secretary of the Army, with the approval of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, that the property authorized to be conveyed under this act is necessary or useful for military purposes or for the national defense, the United States shall have the right, without obligation of making payment of any kind, to reenter upon the property and use the same or any part thereof for the duration of such state of war or such national emergency and for 6 months thereafter. Upon the termination of such state of war or of such national emergency plus 6 months, the property shall revert to the owners thereof, but the United States shall have no obligation to restore the property in any way.

SEC. 4. In executing the deed of conveyance authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Army shall include specific provisions covering the reservation and condition contained in section 2 and 3 of this act.

SEC. 5. The sum received by the Secretary of the Army as consideration for the conveyance authorized by this act shall be deposited by him in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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.

AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO STUDY RESPECTIVE TRIBES, BANDS AND GROUPS OF INDIANS

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 706, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 8) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government. That after general debate which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7391) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, RILEY, GORE, FERNANDEZ, FLOOD, FURCOLO, CANNON, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, DAVIS of Wisconsin, PHILLIPS, and COTTON.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, House resolution 706 makes in order House Joint Resolution 8. This joint resolution authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government. This is the Indian bill of rights. I know of no objection to the rule and I ask for

its adoption. As a matter of fact, I know of no objection to the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, there is merit to the resolution now before the House and to the bill offered by the gentleman from Utah, which would authorize a study to be made by the Department of the Interior as to the Indian tribes of the country that should be relieved from Federal wardship.

I rise at this time to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is also pending before the House and reported out of the Committee on Rules the Ellsworth resolution which provides for an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House. I feel that the Members will agree that we do not go far enough in the Bosone bill now before the House. It has been the duty of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for many years to make this study and such studies have been made in the past. I refer particularly to a document of the Civil Service Committee of the Senate of February 8, 1947. The then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Zimmerman, reported that they made such a study, the exact study that is being asked by the resolution now before us.

Back in 1947 they set up those Indian tribes that could be relieved of wardship at that time. There were a number of them in group 1. Then they had a group 2, that would be within a period of 10 years; then a group 3, which would go over a period of a much longer time.

Nothing has been done, even on the report of 1947, when this study was made as to what group should be released from wardship. I believe it is a futile and idle thing to ask the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to make this study on their own. I believe it is the duty of the Congress. It is our responsibility to make this investigation and to go further than attempting to find out which tribes might be released from wardship. We should make an investigation of the charges we have all heard from time to time about the conduct of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Under the Ellsworth resolution there would be an investigation. I might say, Mr. Speaker, that the Ellsworth resolution is a combination of a resolution introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and also the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH]. They have been combined into a single resolution at this time. That resolution would require the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to do these things:

First, list all those tribes which are qualified to handle their own affairs.

Second, propose legislation which would terminate in an orderly fashion Federal restrictions and controls over those tribes.

Third, list those States in which the committee feels all Federal control over Indians can be discontinued and recommend legislation to accomplish this.

Fourth, report to the Congress which functions of the Indian Bureau can,

without harm to the Indian tribes, be ended, transferred to other Government agencies, or assigned to the States.

Fifth, the committee shall recommend legislation which would make it possible to grant competency status to those Indians who are now classified as incompetent.

Those are the main objectives of the Ellsworth resolution, which I submit, Mr. Speaker, should be considered at this time when we are considering the resolution of the gentleman from Utah.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I am glad to be able to report to the gentleman and to the House with respect to the resolution of which the gentleman from Ohio speaks, House Resolution 698, which is referred to as the Ellsworth resolution, that I have the assurance of the majority leadership that it will be programmed for this afternoon, with a very minor amendment or two in it. I think it would satisfy the gentleman's ideas on that subject.

Mr. BOW. Do I understand that it will be considered with the pending legislation?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. It is not in itself, as I understand, germane to this particular piece of legislation. It merely relates to the same things but with a different approach. All I can say to the gentleman is that it is my understanding that the joint Ellsworth-Bow resolution will be programmed during the afternoon, and I hope adopted, whether or not this joint resolution is enacted, and I assume it will be enacted.

Mr. BOW. I appreciate what the gentleman from Oregon has said. Certainly that is the purpose of my appearing here. I feel there is merit to the resolution of the gentleman from Utah. I do feel that the Ellsworth resolution should be considered.

Upon the statement made by the gentleman from Oregon that it will be programmed, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 8 represents a change in our fundamental attitude toward the American Indian. It would in effect establish a new policy in regard to the Indian.

For more than 100 years, it has been the policy of the Government to take care of the Indian and although from time to time the Indian Bureau has taken a positive approach to this matter of wardship, such approach has been dependent largely upon the leadership of the Bureau at the particular time.

The basic policy has been to take care of them and to continue them in wardship with the hope that sometime something would happen and the Indian

would assume the same rights and responsibilities of any other American.

This resolution would be a notice to all concerned that Congress expects the Department of Interior and the Indian Bureau to drop its policy of merely looking after the Indian and to look at the wardship program as being something which must eventually be abandoned. It further charges the Indian Bureau with the responsibility of preparing the Indian for the end of wardship. This resolution will not free any Indian or any tribe of Indians. Specifically, it directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the tribes and groups of Indians in this country and to decide which of them are ready to be taken out from under Government supervision and given the control and management of their own affairs and which are not.

The resolution would require that the Secretary recommend suitable legislation which would remove from Government supervision those Indians who are capable of self-government. It would then be incumbent upon the Congress to assure itself that the Indians were ready and that the plan was sound and then to pass the necessary legislation.

This resolution would also require the Secretary to list those who are not ready to assume the management of their own affairs and to develop plans for getting these Indians in position to take care of themselves.

This resolution does not contemplate immediate action except in those cases where immediate action is advisable and justified.

It may be years or even decades before all of the Indian tribes are in position to manage their own affairs, but it certainly is time that the American Government took a positive stand and adopted a positive policy of making the Indian capable of self-government as quickly as possible.

And I want it to be thoroughly understood that this resolution is not an investigation of the Indian Bureau nor is it an investigation of anything. It merely is a statement of positive policy and a directive to the Secretary of the Interior to come up with plans for putting this positive policy into effect.

It has been my observation that the Indian, more than anything else, wants to live like the white man. He appreciates the standard of living, the freedom of action and the self-reliance of the white man. I am confident that if we will give the Indian education and training, he can hold his own with the white man. This has been proved time and time again in industry, in business, and in the professions. Yet many Indian children find it possible to attend only schools maintained by the Indian Bureau and some them find it practically impossible to attend school at all. Surely our Government can and should do much more in the field of educating and training the Indian than we are doing.

Three years ago I was told I was the first Member of Congress to introduce a resolution to actually adopt a policy of taking American Indians off of wardship. Now many others have joined me in this program or have adopted similar

programs of their own. I am glad to see this renewed interest in the proposition of making the Indian a self-reliant American citizen.

I do not know how many laws we have enacted in behalf of some phase of the Indian welfare, but such laws can be counted by the hundreds, and yet in spite of all this legislation and in spite of the fact that the Indian Bureau has been in existence for these many decades, we have tended to undermine the confidence of the Indian in himself rather than to build that confidence.

I think that the fact that the American Indian is still on wardship is something for which we have only ourselves to blame. By our policy for the last 100 years we have been unfair to the Indian and to the taxpayer.

Now I do not want these remarks to be construed as being critical of the present Indian Bureau. The fault rather is with us in Congress who have not insisted upon a more positive approach to the matter of wardship. From time to time those in charge of the Indian affairs have shown vision and energy in dealing with the problems and in trying to make the Indian self-reliant, but because we have not had a definite, positive policy, evidently the efforts made in one Indian Bureau Administration was lost in another.

In the interests of fair dealing to the Indian and in the interests of fair dealing to the American taxpayer, I urge the passage of this resolution.

Mr. McMULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McMULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record as heartily endorsing House Joint Resolution 8, introduced by the gentlewoman from Utah [Mrs. Bosone]. I have been a member of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and I have had an opportunity to serve as chairman of the subcommittee on a great many hearings. Congresswoman Bosone is to be congratulated and commended for bringing this legislation before the Congress and no one has shown as great interest in the welfare and development of our Indians as has Mrs. Bosone.

It is my opinion that this legislation will place the responsibility on the Department of the Interior, where it belongs, to bring before the Congress a full and complete report as to which tribes or bands of Indians are capable of being emancipated and of managing completely their own affairs.

I have been surprised that some Indians do not want to be taken from under supervision of the Government as it appears that some of them would like to have all the rights, benefits and privileges of citizenship, but do not want to assume the responsibility that goes with it by the paying of taxes, but I must say that these are very much in the minority. Certainly we want to be very particular and careful in relieving American Indians of Government supervision and when they are no longer wards of the

Government they will, of course, suffer many hardships and inequities, and some of them will be taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons, but I am convinced that after they have had control and management of their properties, monies, and affairs they will, from the school of experience, be in a position to take care of themselves and their assets, as is the white man.

This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to make a study as to the qualifications of different Indian tribes, bands, and groups, and to report to the Congress the results of this study, together with recommendations. It calls for an appropriation of \$50,000. It is my confirmed opinion that this will be money well spent and while this legislation does not take the Indian from under Government supervision, it is certainly a step in the right direction.

I understand there is also a resolution referred to as the Ellsworth resolution, calling for such a study and for an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In my opinion, it would be helpful to have both of these resolutions approved, but I must say that I have had an opportunity to hear and observe the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Dillon S. Myer, on many occasions and I have the highest regard for him, his ability and integrity.

The job of removing the Indians from Government wardship is of great importance to all the American taxpayers and to all the American Indians and it should be done in a very orderly manner. I heartily endorse the legislation as proposed by Mrs. Bosone and I again congratulate and commend her for bringing this before the Congress.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I desire to announce that after this bill is disposed of the Ellsworth resolution will be in order.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, for the 16 years I have been in Congress I have been on the Indian Affairs Committee. In view of what has not been done for them, I do not know that that is much to my credit. I do know, however, that I have given 16 years and more of study to the Indian problem with which the country is confronted. Nobody can say that I have shown a lack of interest in Indian matters.

In regard to the particular legislation before us, I find we of the committee are all agreed on the essential idea of a study but differ as to who should do it. That is, somebody ought to make a study of the Indian situation and see how many of them are capable of managing their own affairs and taking their full place as American citizens instead of being under wardship. There are more than 300,000 Indians in this Nation. We could divide them into three classes. There are Indians who are perfectly

competent to fit into the American way of life among our citizens. I can think of some of them in that class as I have lived among those Indians. On the other hand, and at the other extreme, there are Indians sometimes called wild Indians, who are not yet capable because of one reason or another, of fitting into the American way of life. Then, of course, there is a broad zone between.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot take shotgun action in regard to these Indians and treat them all alike. There must be a study and treatment adjusted accordingly. I do not like the word "I investigate." We have used that word until it is threadbare. Investigation has come to imply something probably criminally wrong. We do need a study and that is one thing that is provided by the present bill. I have studied both bills, House Joint Resolution No. 8 introduced by the gentleman from Utah, Judge Bosone, which I favor, and I have also studied a little less in detail, however, the bill soon to be offered by the gentleman from Oregon. I think either of those bills will serve a useful purpose. I want to say to my friends who are advocating the latter bill who say the Department has not done its duty by way of studying, as the gentleman has just said, that congressional committees—and I have just admitted that I have been on one for 16 years—have not done much better. The problem is a very great and complex problem. I do not know whether the Department of the Interior can do a better job than a committee of the Congress or vice versa.

I do think, because of my connection with the committee, the job ought to be done for I have had many young men, Indian GI's, come and say, "Release us from wardship." They want the full privileges of citizenship which they have a right to have. On the other hand, I have had aged men of various tribes come and say, "Do not cast us out. Do not put us upon our own." They felt they were not competent to take care of themselves. We have Indians of that class and they are not necessarily all old men, but of course the aged Indians are more likely to be in that class.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman who is the distinguished chairman of our Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and who has done so much for the Indians, has mentioned the bill introduced by the gentleman from Utah [Mrs. Bosone] and the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Ellsworth]. Would the chairman say that he feels that both bills should be passed by the Congress, and that one is not incompatible with the other?

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; I would be glad to say that. I think that is true. It would be carrying on two studies at the same time, but that could be done. Too much knowledge and information cannot be obtained on this problem.

Mr. BOW. Is it not true that a subcommittee working under the gentleman's committee, Mr. Speaker, would have the opportunity then to have made

available to them the study being made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Mr. MURDOCK. I feel that would be the case, and it would be profitable to have it so.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Poulson].

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a worthy purpose back of House Joint Resolution 8 and likewise House Resolution 706, which of course is the rule that we are talking on, and the one to be presented by our colleague the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Ellsworth].

To start with, we are asking the Department of the Interior to do something which they are supposed to have done, which they should have been doing all these years, making a study insofar as the emancipation of the Indian is concerned.

We have held hearings in our committee for weeks, and there are bills on the Consent Calendar now which have for their purpose some of the first steps in emancipating the Indians in the various States. Certainly I think it is in line that both resolutions be passed, because the Committee on Indian Affairs will be making its study at the same time the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be making its study. It will be a fine opportunity to get the two viewpoints together. Otherwise, we are not taking the program alone as presented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So if we want to approach this from a fair basis, I think we should have the information obtained from both sources.

Personally, I think the most disgraceful record in American history is the way we have treated the Indians. So this is a subject which to me is every bit as important as throwing the money down the rat holes over in Europe and other places. We should take care of our own people. That is why I think both of these resolutions are worthy of consideration and adoption.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Murdock] is recognized.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution (H. J. Res. 8) be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make a study of the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction in order to determine the respective qualifications of such Indians to manage their own

affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government. The Secretary shall report to the Congress the results of such study together with such recommendations as he deems advisable. In particular, the Secretary shall—

(1) specify not later than the first day of the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress which tribes, bands, and groups of Indians are, in his opinion, qualified to be relieved of all supervision and control by the Federal Government in the management of their affairs; state the reasons for his opinion that such Indians are qualified; and submit specific legislative proposals (prepared with due regard for the legislative forms and procedures of the Congress) to accomplish the orderly and expeditious termination of all such supervision and control by the Federal Government over such Indians; and

(2) review not later than the first day of the first regular session of the Eighty-third Congress all current programs undertaken by the Department of the Interior for the purpose of accomplishing, as soon as practicable, the orderly termination of all supervision and control by the Federal Government over those tribes, bands, and groups of Indians which are, in his opinion, not at this time qualified to be relieved of supervision and control by the Federal Government in the management of their affairs; set forth any additional programs which it may be necessary or advisable for the Department to undertake in the future for such purpose; and submit specific legislative proposals (prepared with due regard for the legislative forms and procedures of the Congress) to accomplish the orderly termination, as soon as practicable, of all such supervision and control by the Federal Government over those Indians determined not to be qualified at this time.

The Secretary is authorized to expend during the fiscal 1952, without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, \$75,000 from any appropriations available for activities or projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to initiate and conduct the study authorized herein, and there is hereby authorized to be expended annually hereafter such additional sums as may be required to carry on such investigations and determinations, out of funds appropriated and made available annually for activities or projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 4, strike "second" and insert "third."

Page 2, line 16, strike "third" and insert "fourth."

Page 3, line 11, strike "\$75,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about some "Indians" who will not be back next year because they decided voluntarily to quit Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this occasion, on which we pay tribute to nearly twoscore colleagues who are voluntarily choosing not to return to Congress next year, is to me one of regret, both personally and from the standpoint of the welfare of the Nation.

I qualify that expression of regret in only one particular. This occasion does have the one happy aspect that it enables our friends and colleagues to know the high esteem in which they are held.

It is our opportunity to tell them how much we think of them, how highly we treasure their friendship and our years of association, while they are able to enjoy hearing and knowing it.

But, I repeat, it is a matter of personal regret to me, as I know it is to all of us, to know that our association here is drawing to a close.

What is vastly more important is the loss which the Nation suffers in the retirement of these men. It is a sad commentary indeed when men of this high caliber retire in such numbers in a single year.

I believe these voluntary retirements may, in every instance, be attributed to one of two reasons—either the inability longer to stand the financial drain and burden of the office or the inability longer to stand the physical drain and burden of the office.

Here are nearly twoscore faithful servants of their constituents and of the Nation, most of whom have been in Congress less than the 16 years it has been my privilege to serve, who are finding, for one or another of these reasons, that they are unable longer to remain in office.

Regardless of party, these men have served faithfully, diligently, and capably. They have been underpaid and overworked. They have been subject to the abuse of irresponsible and illinformed attacks, including the attacks of some so-called press and radio commentators.

I am not at all sure that either their constituents or the American people fully understand and appreciate the loss which the Nation and the Congress sustains in their retirement. I know their colleagues in Congress do appreciate this loss of experience, of ability, of devotion to public service.

Many of the members retiring for financial reasons will step into substantially better paying positions, positions in which compensation is more nearly commensurate to the talents and abilities and devotion which have been at the service of the American people all these years. Someday, perhaps, the American people will understand that it is penny wisdom, but pound foolishness, which underpays its representatives in Congress.

I cannot forebear to mention, also, that one of the heavy drains on the physical stamina and health of these retiring members is the terrific demands, not alone of the job but of the pressures and pressure groups which are a part of the apparently inevitable climate in which all Members serve.

There is not time, even though there is the inclination, to call the roll personally of my retiring friends and colleagues—men on both sides of the aisle. There are LEONARD ALLEN and HENRY LARCADE of Louisiana; TOM PICKETT, of Texas, and CHARLES ELSTON, of Ohio, and JACK ANDERSON, of California—and all the rest.

I content myself with offering a few special words of tribute to two close friends and colleagues from Michigan. ROY WOODRUFF, one of the most able, forceful and respected members of the Ways and Means Committee, a Member

of this House for 34 years, will be greatly missed by all of us and by none more than his Michigan colleagues.

Roy served one term before the First World War, having been elected on the Bull Moose ticket in 1912. I am proud of the fact that my acquaintance with ROY WOODRUFF goes back many years before I ever imagined that I might myself someday serve in this House. In fact I managed his campaign in the west end of his district in 1920 when he ran for reelection after his military service in World War I.

As every Member here knows, ROY WOODRUFF is the perfect example of a man who has worn himself out in the service of his district and his country. He is still keen, alert, and a great deal wiser than most of us ever will be, but his poor health over the past 2 years makes it imperative that he retire.

I would be presumptuous indeed if I were to try to put into words what the Members of this House or I, personally, think of ROY WOODRUFF. But I think he knows—if his innate modesty will permit him to acknowledge the fact—the high esteem, respect, and affection in which he is held by all of us.

My other retiring colleague from Michigan, BILL BLACKNEY, after 16 years' service in this House, is stepping out to take life easier and to devote his time and attention to his children and grandchildren. He has only recently known the sorrow of losing his life's companion, and I commend him on his devotion to his family which I know has played an important part in his decision to retire at this time.

I doubt if BILL BLACKNEY will ever completely retire from politics. No doubt he will be out on the hustings to support his party's nominee for his successor. Coming from a predominantly labor district, by his ability, his integrity, and his close contacts with labor—particularly as an instructor in the General Motors school—he has won the respect and support of his district. Here in Congress we are going to miss BILL BLACKNEY greatly.

Time forbids my paying personal tribute to each of our retiring colleagues. But there is an ancient line of commendation and acknowledgment which expresses my feelings and that of the other Members of this House with respect to each and every one of our voluntarily retiring colleagues: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

MR. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

MR. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I have waited around for 3 or 4 days to make the few remarks I am going to make this afternoon for and on behalf of someone unable to speak for and on behalf of himself in this forum.

Mr. Speaker, on June 26 the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, FRANK BOW, in his enthusiasm in behalf and for the Puerto Rican Constitution, and be-

cause of his interest in the Puerto Ricans, had this, among other things and in substance, to say about one of my South Carolinians, particularly one of my constituents. I impute no maliciousness to the distinguished gentleman and accuse him of nothing unfair other than the fact that I say categorically his information, I believe, certainly is erroneous. I believe that if I were to make some remarks about any of your constituents which you did not believe to be founded upon good information, you would want to do the same thing that I am doing, and I am doing it.

The distinguished gentleman in his remarks spoke of Leonard D. Long, of Charleston, South Carolina, the greatest city on earth, who went to Puerto Rico to build houses for the Puerto Ricans. As you probably know, housing in Puerto Rico is a difficult undertaking. Mr. Long went to Puerto Rico when no other American would go down there and took along his equipment to build houses for these unfortunate people. Those of you who have been in Puerto Rico as I have been have seen this group of people who had to live in houses built on stilts, and the like. Mr. Long took his equipment down there, and after certain promises made by those in authority, did a good job, in my opinion, and in my belief. I understand he was promised certain tax refunds or rebates or certain promises made by virtue of the fact that he went down there and performed this great undertaking and took this great chance.

Then as time went on this agreement was not fulfilled. One thing led to another, and the question is now in the courts, where it should be. That is where Mr. Long wanted it to be. But the gentleman from Ohio in his exuberance said this, and I quote:

It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that a one-man lobby, Leonard D. Long, of South Carolina, has succeeded in thwarting the aspirations of more than 2,000,000 American citizens in Puerto Rico. This man is being sued by the Government of Puerto Rico for \$1,000,000 in unpaid taxes.

I do not know that he is being sued. He was trying to get the agreement that the people promised him. What is wrong in that? Mr. Bow went on:

He has publicly threatened to use his money and influence to defeat the constitution which the people approved on March 3, 1952, by a 4-to-1 vote.

I think Mr. Long is being paid an unjustified compliment. I doubt that he has all that influence in Puerto Rico.

I shall not discuss the Puerto Rican constitution. I certainly was not for it lock, stock, and sinker. I think we did a pretty good job when we amended it a little bit. When I cast my vote to allow the drafting of a constitution I did not say the sky was the limit. But when it is said that Mr. Long is going in and trying to thwart the will of the Puerto Rican people, I do not think he has that much influence. I know he does not have that much money. He does not have such sinister motives.

MR. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. BRYSON. Was the gentleman implying that we have a citizen in South Carolina of such great power and wealth that he can thwart a whole nation of people in their desire to change their form of government?

Mr. RIVERS. That is what the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD indicates. I do not believe Mr. Long has any feelings of that character, and I know he does not have that influence.

Mr. BRYSON. Has Mr. Long been given the privilege of having this controversy investigated?

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Long's brother wrote a letter to my distinguished friend on June 26.

Mr. BRYSON. That is the former State Senator from Charleston, S. C.

Mr. RIVERS. Yes.

Mr. BRYSON. With whom I had the privilege of serving in the State senate?

Mr. RIVERS. I am sure of that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD the letter to which I have just referred.

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

There was no objection.

(The letter is as follows:)

JUNE 28, 1952.

Congressman JOSEPH R. BRYSON,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: I have tried repeatedly to reach you over the phone since Friday, but have been unsuccessful. There come a time in a man's life where he is helpless by virtue of the laws of the land to protect himself from unscrupulous and unprincipled attacks against himself and his family. Such a situation has presented itself to me in connection with the unscrupulous attacks of Representative Bow against my brother, Leonard D. Long. I refer you to the June 26 issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 8242, wherein Representative Bow makes false and malicious statements against my brother, and by implication charges that he tried to buy his way through the Government of Puerto Rico, and that illegal connection has existed between my brother and representatives of the FHA.

I have talked to MENDEL RIVERS and he states he intends to answer Mr. Bow and I feel sure that JENNINGS DORN will join Mendel in denouncing the unprincipled attack on a member of my family.

I am sure that my brother or no member of my family has any objection to a thorough investigation of any connection we may have had with anybody representing the Federal Housing Administration. As for the implication that L. D. has tried to buy his way in Puerto Rico, this is maliciously false. If you will read the article, you will find Mr. Bow says he was in Puerto Rico on the day of the election, and you will find a personal letter from Luis Muñoz-Marín set forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD addressed to Mr. Bow. I make no suggestions nor do I advance implications in reference to the apparent friendship between Representative FRANK T. BOW and the Governor of Puerto Rico, Luis Muñoz-Marín. To me, however, it is beyond understanding for any man who claims he is an American to uphold the hand of Luis Muñoz-Marín, when the records show that Luis Muñoz-Marín refused to take the stand at a political meeting in Puerto Rico until the American flag was taken from the stand. How any Member of the United States Congress could favor a man who denounces our flag is beyond me.

Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON on several occasions in the United States Senate has charged the Governor with the act of refusing to speak from the stand until the American flag was taken down, and he has not as yet denied the charge, for in fact he cannot, as there were too many witnesses. The Britons have an expression, "God save the King." Perhaps we should paraphrase "God save the American flag."

Joe, you know me, and I believe you know my family. This man Bow has sought to injure us. We cannot speak from the floor of Congress. We have got to rely on our friends to defend us from unscrupulous attacks.

With kindest regards, and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

J. C. LONG.

Mr. RIVERS. He says he welcomes an investigation. That is normal procedure. I am confident that if an investigation is made, and that is one way to determine the issue, certainly Mr. Long would have his rebuttal. When a statement is made on the floor of the House, Mr. Long is without a defense. That is where old RIVERS comes in.

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

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DORN. I, too, am well acquainted with the Long family of Charleston, S. C. I think they are men of the highest character, ability, and integrity. It is my understanding that L. D. Long went into Puerto Rico at the urgent request of the people and the government of Puerto Rico to alleviate a situation there which was desperate, the need of adequate housing in that great territory of the United States. Leonard Long performed that duty admirably and built the houses for the people. Mr. Long did an excellent job. I wish more of our great businessmen could go to undeveloped areas of the world and show the people the advantages of free American enterprise.

Unfortunately, it seems that in this day and time many of our Territories and many foreign nations invite and encourage American capital to come in, and then, once it is there, they wish to destroy the very system that has made possible this great development. The government of Puerto Rico should honor its promises to Mr. Long and live up to the letter of all agreements.

I understand also that Mr. Leonard Long welcomes the opportunity of a hearing before any investigation that this Congress might conduct. I urge that all parties in this Puerto Rican controversy be given a fair and impartial hearing. I am sure any committee would be impressed by Mr. Long's great work and efforts to aid the people of Puerto Rico.

I also agree with the gentleman about some sections of this constitution which was submitted to this House and the other body. We certainly would not want to put our stamp of approval on a constitution which was socialistic in nature, as the one brought before the House.

Mr. RIVERS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Long does welcome an investigation. I believe the gentleman from Ohio is a little late in bringing this thing be-

fore the Congress, because we have only 1 week left and this week is going fast. "Time's awasting." I will join with him in the next session of Congress, if my people favor me by returning me here after the November elections, in seeking an investigation, but unless and until that is done, let us not throw stones at people who cannot throw stones back. If anybody throws any stones at me I can take care of myself. I may not do the best of anybody in the House, but I will not do the worst, I will tell you that.

I want the House to know that my constituents will be very glad to have an investigation to find out about these charges that are made against their reputation. Until that time comes, I do not believe my good friend would want to needlessly, uselessly, and without sufficient information cast a reflection on the name of one who cannot speak for himself.

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

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

Mr. SHAFER. My good friend from South Carolina is worried about whether he is coming back in November. I will be glad to come down and speak on every street corner for him, if he thinks it will do any good.

Mr. RIVERS. The gentleman had better wait until after election. I am grateful for that.

Mr. SHAFER. I was just hoping that the gentleman would come up to my district and speak for me, and do the kind of job he did about a year and a half ago when we opened the Percy Jones Hospital. I have not had any worries since that speech made by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. Seriously I was not speaking of PAUL SHAFER, Republican. I was speaking about PAUL SHAFER, American; but I am grateful for the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. SHAFER. I am very glad that the gentleman put it that way. A lot of these boys around here are wearing these buttons saying, "I am a Republican." I do not wear them. I would not put one of them on. If I could not come out and wear a button for the guy I am for in the Republican Party, I would not wear any button, so I have dispensed with those that have been given to me.

Mr. RIVERS. I am grateful for the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. SHAFER. I am for TAFT.

Mr. RIVERS. And I am for RIVERS.

Mr. Speaker, I cast no reflection upon my distinguished friend. He is a great friend of mine, but I am sure he is willing for an investigation to be made, and I will join with him in that. I do want to say to him with all the politeness of which I am capable, I am sure his information is wrong. If it is found to be well founded in the future, I will be willing to go about in the normal and orderly process for that to be established. I just want to correct this statement. He said:

I wonder what the people of South Carolina would say if we passed a law requiring them to submit any amendment to their constitution. Would not the ghost of 1861 rise and fight again?

Mr. Speaker, it just so happens that this Congress has nothing to do with what we do with our constitution in South Carolina at any time. The ghosts will not fight again, the RIVERS' will fight all the time.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, my lifelong affection for the American Indians, together with my feeling that our great Nation has never done its fullest duty toward them, together with the fact that some 50 or more members of that great tribe of American Indians named the Osages honored me by allowing me to sit with them in the great Congressional District in Los Angeles County, Calif., which I represent, causes me to ask this time to present to you the results of that conference. They asked me to tell you some very important facts. In speaking about the purport of House Joint Resolution 8, authored by the distinguished Congresswoman Mrs. Bosone, of Utah, on January 3, 1951, I will say that my friends, this group of Osage Indians, desired me to tell you very emphatically and clearly that they do not desire to have all supervision and control by the Federal Government in the management of their affairs removed. In support of this fundamental position which they take with reference to the purport of House Joint Resolution 8 and also House Resolution 698, by Mr. ELLSWORTH, which I am informed will come to the floor of this House within this very hour, my Indian friends tell me that they have been greatly blessed by the gift of God Himself in the form of production of mineral wealth from their lands in the State of Oklahoma and elsewhere. That therefore, because there will evidently be continuing great wealth from these same lands over a long term of years; and, because they naturally want this wealth to be succeeded to by their children, their grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, they ask me to insist that this wealth be always protected by the Federal Government against the machinations, the corruption, dishonesty, fraud, connivance, and the speculation which they say will normally result in the handling of their lands and business affairs arising from the great profits thereof, if their group does not have the continuing beneficent guardianship of Uncle Sam. During the 2 hours that Mrs. Doyle and I were in conference with them at their request on this problem in the important city of South Gate, Calif., just prior to the June 3 primary election, they made it crystal clear to me that they not only had no objection to the Nation of the "Great White Father" being their guardian, but they courteously insisted that I communicate to you, my distinguished colleagues, that they vigorously desired the continuance of that guardianship. Being a lawyer in civil practice myself before I became a Member of this great legislative body, I naturally asked them how the termination of such guardianship and their receiving certificates of competency at the hands of Uncle Sam would possibly cause them loss or make them or their heirs subject to the dishonesty, connivance, fraud, and cheating of others not lawfully entitled to receive any of the proceeds of this great natural resource and wealth; to wit, oil and pe-

troleum products. In answer to my query they said that they had been informed the proposal was that a corporation or holding company would be organized and that all their lands be joined in such ownership and control; that certificates of ownership, or capital stock, whichever the case should be, would be issued to them. This, they said, would make it fairly easy over a term of years for them and their children, grandchildren, and so forth, to lose control and ownership of this great resource and continuing source of prosperity for the Osage Indians and their heirs, and lawful successors in interest.

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

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I was much interested in what the gentleman had to say, but does not the gentleman feel that it is the duty of this country to get all of these people out of guardianship at the earliest possible opportunity?

Mr. DOYLE. Certainly it is the duty of the United States Government to not only get out of guardianship of the Indians, but it is also equally a trust that the United States Government not get out of guardianship over any Indian that needs protection.

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

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Is it not a fact, as far as the Osages are concerned, that their concern is over the loss of their head rights to the oil properties, and under the Ellsworth resolution that will be considered this afternoon the Congress could protect those head rights and still remove them from supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs? I agree with the gentleman that we must protect the Osages and their head rights in their oil interests so that they will not be the victims of outside groups.

Mr. DOYLE. They made it clear to me they knew of no way by which they could be protected as well as by the United States Government.

They stated that it was reasonably certain that under such circumstances the capital stock representing their holdings or the certificates of beneficent interests, or whatever other written documents might become evidence of their ownership in these mineral lands, or the income therefrom, would be the subject of barter, of trade, of purchase, of larceny, theft, embezzlement, and forms of dishonest dealings and machinations by dishonest and designing persons. Therefore, I implore the congressional committee in charge of such matters and the Secretary of the Interior and his associates to respectfully regard and heed this position by the Osage Indians. I respectfully and vigorously urge that the officials of all Government agencies responsible in the matter also see to it that the Osage Indians are not dismissed to "go it for themselves" in the handling of their vast wealth derived from oil deposits. My Indian friends made it clear to me that they did not want "full," or any relief of the "supervisions and control by the Federal Government in the

management of their affairs." Relying therefore on the information and facts given me as I state, and because of their statements and representations to me, I here and now claim that the Osage Indians, at least so far as the southern California group is concerned, be considered and held to be as one of those great "groups of American Indians" which at this time, and at no time, "shall be held qualified to be relieved of supervision and guidance in the management of their oil affairs by the Federal Government."

In making this last statement of fundamental premises, I refer to House Joint Resolution 8 on page 2 thereof, beginning at line 21 thereof, where you will note I have used almost the exact language of the Bosone resolution. These friends told me that there are over 200 Osage Indians in my native State of California and that in some cases whites have already bought "headrights" which interfere with the natural protection of their oil deposits. Furthermore, they said that they believed there was a law whereby a white citizen could inherit these "headrights" and that more than one-half of the surface rights of the Osage Indians have already been sold, that already millions of barrels of oil have been taken from these oil deposits on their land. They also informed me that the Allotment Act of 1906 took up all the mineral rights and they believed the youngest Osage Indian receiving under this Allotment Act was 44 years of age and that there were about 2,200 owners of "headrights" who receive distribution of oil each month. Furthermore, they frankly admit that one splendid element which enters into their position is the fact that under the beneficent guidance of Uncle Sam there is no present cost of protection for such control. But they claim that over a term of years they would find it impossible to hire and employ individual persons who would do as able and honest a job in protecting their rights as has Uncle Sam. They did not claim to me that the handling of their affairs was perfect by any means, but they repeated to me that even making allowances for just complaints, they nevertheless had found the protection and management accorded them by Uncle Sam as extremely beneficent, fair, and necessary. But since my time is up I will ask a few minutes more of time about this matter in debate when House Resolution 698 by Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Oregon, comes up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to address my remarks to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], as well as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW]. I was wondering if it is within the contemplation of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Oregon that if it would be determined to give certificates of competency to the Osage Indians, and thereby, by their receiving certificates of competency the Government would not be in a position to exercise supervision over the lands which have oil under them. I was wondering if this was not

a step in the direction of taking away from the Indians who own the land in common, the protection of the Department of the Interior with reference to the disposition of oil leases.

Mr. BOW. I would say to the gentleman that in our discussion with members of the Osage Tribe I would feel we should bring in legislation in any report that the committee makes, or the Department of the Interior makes, some provision to continue Government control over the Osage Indians to carry out the interests of those people. I think we must protect the headright interest of the Osage, and that would certainly be my intention.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I am very glad to hear that, because it is my understanding that the members of that tribe have overwhelmingly voted not to have the Government protection taken away from them.

Mr. BOW. I understand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is now making some study to make recommendations, and I called the Commissioner within the last week requesting him to be sure that we did protect the headrights of the Osage. I hope that when they make a study and make a report they will keep in mind the necessity of proper protection of those fine people.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members of the House to a matter they may have forgotten. In the Seventy-ninth Congress I happened to be a member of the Indian Affairs Committee. As I recall, at that time the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], myself, and other members of the committee spent considerable time in the preparation of legislation to set up an Indian Affairs Commission with a life of 10 years. I believe that Commission has been set up. They were charged with the adjudication of the fiscal affairs of the Indians and their claims against the Government. It was further provided that when they had completed their work we would have legislation to declare the Indians, presently wards of the United States, to be citizens of the United States. I am curious to know whether this proposal by the gentleman from Oregon infringes the rights of the Indian Affairs Commission that has been set up and to what extent.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The House 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.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 698 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, acting as a whole or by

subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the activities and operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with particular reference to (1) the manner in which the Bureau of Indian Affairs has performed its functions of studying the various tribes, bands, and groups of Indians to determine their qualifications for management of their own affairs without further supervision of the Federal Government; (2) the manner in which the Bureau of Indian Affairs has fulfilled its obligations of trust as the agency of the Federal Government charged with the guardianship of Indian property; (3) the adequacy of law and regulations to assure the faithful performance of trust in the exchange, lease, or sale of surface or subsurface interests in or title to real property or disposition of personal property of Indian wards.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable, including (1) a list of the tribes, bands, or groups of Indians found to be qualified for full management of their own affairs; (2) legislative proposals designed to promote the earliest practicable termination of all Federal supervision and control over Indians; (3) a listing of functions now carried on by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which may be discontinued or transferred to other agencies of the Federal Government or to the States; (4) names of States where further operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be discontinued; (5) recommended legislation for removal of legal disability of Indians by reason of guardianship by the Federal Government; (6) findings concerning transactions involving the exchange, lease, or sale of lands or interests in lands belonging to Indian wards, with specific findings as to such transactions in the State of Oregon; (7) recommendations to the Attorney General for action by the Department of Justice if the committee finds any violation of trust in the disposition of property of Indian wards; (8) recommended legislation designed to achieve faithful performance by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the obligations of guardianship for the benefit of Indian wards.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any other member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DELANEY: Page 1, line 5, after the word "Affairs", strike out the comma; and after the word "with" in the same line strike out the word "particular."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DELANEY: Page 2, line 23, after the word "Oregon", strike out

the semicolon, insert a period, and strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] and to myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, this is the Ellsworth resolution; it is a companion resolution to the Bosone resolution.

I know of no objection to either the rule or the bill.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], chairman of the committee.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier today, these are companion bills. I see no reason why they should not be carried out concurrently.

I am a little disturbed about the present bill, for it states:

The Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the activities and operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with particular reference to—

Certain matters. That is directive language. As chairman of that committee I am worried about this directive because I find no provision for money in the bill. True, for other purposes and uses my committee has certain funds that have been furnished it by the Congress. As I understand it, it is not likely at this late day that the Committee on House Administration will meet any further in regard to allowing money required for this investigation. At the present moment, the committee does not have any funds to carry on this investigation as the funds already voted it are for quite a different purpose.

I wonder how to get out of this dilemma? I wish someone could offer an amendment to insert an amount of money in the bill which would take care of it, as in the companion bill for the cost to the Department of the Interior.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that certainly should be done and would have been done in drafting the resolution were it not for the fact that under the rules of the House, as I understand them, the Rules Committee does not have authority to bring out a resolution asking for money. Such a resolution must come from the Committee on House Administration. Assuming this resolution will be approved, if the gentleman will take his request to the Committee on House Administration immediately, this afternoon or tomorrow, that committee, realizing the circumstances, would certainly treat the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as courteously as it has all other committees. We are coming near adjournment, but there is still ample time to have such minor action taken by that committee.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It has been but 24 hours since the House provided money for an investigation by the gentleman's committee. Does he want some more money?

Mr. MURDOCK. That money that was provided yesterday was for a study of our public-land laws, which sadly need it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I understand; but is the gentleman's committee going clear afield on three or four subjects? He has had money voted him within 24 hours.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is true. I am glad to say that the committee has dealt with financing that particular problem; but this resolution calls for an exhaustive study of the various Indian reservations. There are 17 Indian tribes in the State of Arizona alone.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I would not speak for the committee; and if the Congress votes an investigation, I imagine that the committee would be willing to furnish some money; but I wonder how far we are going on investigations? This Congress has already spent more money on investigations than any other Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. As I said earlier, I do not like that word "investigation."

Mr. LECOMPTE. What should it be?

Mr. MURDOCK. The word in the bill is "investigation," but the proposal is to study and to make a report.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The resolution says "investigation."

Mr. MURDOCK. That is true.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to know if the gentleman from Arizona will answer the question I asked about the status of the Indian Affairs Commission, whether it is functioning, and what it is doing, if it is about the same as we are doing in this resolution?

Mr. MURDOCK. According to legislation that the gentleman himself helped enact some years ago, we have a Commission, but it is to accept claims up to a shut-off date. It has many claims before it, but that refers only to claims on the part of Indian tribes. This is a broader study and involves looking into the internal affairs of each tribe to see whether or not they are able to manage their own affairs and escape the wardships they are under now.

Mr. BAILEY. Do I understand the gentleman to say this is to implement the intent of that Commission? When it was set up, I was advised then and the committee thought when the fiscal affairs of the Indian tribes were adjudicated we would declare them all to be citizens of the United States. Is it the intention of this resolution to see whether that is possible at the present time?

Mr. MURDOCK. In a general way, that is true. This is a broad study. As I recall, all of my colleagues on the Indian Affairs Committee feel that the time has come when the American In-

dian ought to be permitted to do his own business, financially and otherwise, although some of them are not able to do so yet with safety to their own welfare.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SAYLOR. Would an amendment be in order at this time authorizing the expenditure of funds or an appropriation of funds in this resolution?

The SPEAKER. It is not usual for the Committee on Rules to report a resolution having anything to do with funds. As the gentleman from Oregon said, that is a matter for the Committee on House Administration to determine.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, as stated by the gentleman from New York when he brought up this resolution, I will endeavor to give a brief explanation as to how the resolution happens to be on the floor at this time.

In the first place the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] early in this session prepared and introduced House Resolution 571 calling upon the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate certain things with reference to Indians and the activities of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior. It just so happened that almost on the very same day I, too, had introduced a resolution directing the committee to make an investigation of certain Indian land transactions in the State of Oregon which appeared, at least, to have been very irregularly conducted and which, in my judgment, required looking into by a congressional committee. There has been considerable publicity on the west coast regarding these land transactions, but I do not believe the matter should rest at that point. It seems to me that there is danger of Indians being further mistreated, if not defrauded, in the west coast area and perhaps in other parts of the country. Therefore I introduced the resolution early in this session to have such an investigation conducted.

When I discovered that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and I, had introduced resolutions at almost the same time, having to do with the same general subject, I discussed the matter with him, and we agreed to put the two subjects, the two ideas, into one resolution. With his consent, which I am grateful for, I introduced the combined resolution in my own name, being a Member of the Committee on Rules, whereupon it was favorably reported by the Committee on Rules, and is before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the subject of the resolution is one that very much needs study by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I do not believe that the chairman of that committee need be too concerned about obtaining the necessary funds. The investigation can be undertaken this year. If it so happens that the committee feels it has not completed its investigation with funds which it may obtain this session, I am sure a similar resolution can be passed next year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time so that we might find out the program for tomorrow. I think it has been changed somewhat.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Consent Calendar will be the first order of business. The unfinished business is the matter that was pending last night; that is, the resolution reported out of the Committee on House Administration, relating to the Cox special committee. Then suspensions will be in order: There is the mine inspection bill; there is the bill providing for increase in annuities for those Government employees who retired before a certain date. There is the FHA bill. That is a bill relating to the Federal National Mortgage Association, commonly known as Fannie May. I think it relates to increasing their purchasing and lending authority. My information is that it was unanimously reported out of committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Then there is the bill H. R. 6241, reported out of the Committee on Ways and Means, to refund taxes paid on certain liquor that was destroyed during the flood. It came up several days ago on a unanimous-consent request for its consideration, as I recollect.

Of course, there will be several conference reports tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand there are five conference reports ready for consideration tomorrow on appropriation bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What part of the program will they fit in? Mr. McCORMACK. They will fit in following the suspensions. There may be as many as eight conference reports.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The conference reports will follow the suspensions?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. The Colmer resolution will be the first order of new business, to be followed by the judgeship bill.

Hour of Meeting on Wednesday, July 2

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may have until midnight tomorrow to file reports on the bill (H. R. 7494) to authorize the Commissioner of Education to encourage the further development and growth of the educational fine arts programs in State and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities and in other nonprofit organizations, and for

other purposes, a bill introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HOWELL]; the bill (H. R. 1950) to provide for the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia, of certain citizens of the United States adjudged insane in foreign countries, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd]; and the bill S. 1271) to permit employees of the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.

None of these bills is controversial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I take this time simply to call the attention of the House to the fact that there has been some talk about the funds to implement this investigation under the resolution. I should like to remind the Members that during the consideration of the Interior Department appropriations bill there was an item of \$150,000 provided to set up a planning staff to make a study within the Department of the Interior. At that time an amendment was offered to strike the \$150,000 from the appropriation bill upon the representation that this investigation was under consideration. The Committee on Appropriations accepted that amendment and struck the \$150,000 so that the investigation should be made by the House itself. So by this action we have saved \$150,000 in the Interior appropriation bill. When we go to the House Committee on Administration we will not have to ask for anywhere near the amount of \$150,000 to carry on this proper investigation.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Doyle].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to ask the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] a question or two about the Osage Indians. The gentleman was present on the floor a few minutes ago, when I spoke about the Osage Indians conferring with me a few weeks ago at Southgate, Calif. I take it from the gentleman's statement that the committee has already been considering the question of protecting the headrights of the Osage Indians for all time. Is that correct?

Mr. BOW. That is correct. There has been consideration of it. The Osage have been before the committee and presented the problem of their headrights. They have also talked to individual Members. I might say to the gentleman that one of the members of the tribe, Mr. G. V. Labadie, who is an Osage and an attorney representing them, has corresponded with the gentleman from Ohio relative to the language of the bill and whether or not the Osage would be protected. I have answered those questions that have been submitted by the Osage, to the effect that when any

plan came through that would give competency to the Osage, that legislation should then be considered which would continue the custodial rights of the Government over the Osage on the lands to protect them in their mineral rights and their interest.

Mr. DOYLE. So I take it from the gentleman's answer, that it is already the considered opinion and is recognized by the great congressional committee, that these headrights must be forever protected as long as there is production of oil from those lands?

Mr. BOW. I will say to the gentleman, I cannot speak for the committee, but it would be my opinion that that is the present view of the committee; or at least it is the view of one member of the committee for whom I am now speaking.

Mr. DOYLE. In view of the gentleman's knowledge on the subject, do you know of any grounds for objection to such a policy?

Mr. BOW. I know of none. I think they should be protected.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman. And since I previously discussed the position of the Osages whom I have the honor to know, a few minutes ago as we discussed House Resolution 8, I will not now repeat.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House in conference on the bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934 may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING TAX LAWS APPLICABLE TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 2605, an act to amend certain tax laws applicable to the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. O'HARA. Reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Virginia would explain what the bill does?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I shall be very happy to do so.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which has passed the other body, and which was reported by the House committee with an amendment. It involves several minor changes in the tax laws of the District, principally with respect to the amount of interest charged on delinquent taxes, and outside of those minor changes in the tax law, it relates largely to the office of the Board of Tax Appeals for the District. The Board of Tax Appeals under the reorganization bill, which went into effect in the District yesterday, as a matter of fact, is abolished. It is anticipated that in the absence of this legislation, the District Commissioners would set up another board which would be appointed, and be under the domination of the District Commissioners. The fact is that the Board of Tax Appeals is really a court which decides the rights as between the District Commissioners and the citizens in the matter of the payment of his taxes. Therefore, it would not be exactly fair for that Board to be under the domination of one party to the controversy with respect to the payment of taxes. So the committee has devised an amendment which is printed in the bill, which would set the Board of Tax Appeals up as a court, as an independent body independent of the District Commissioners who are a party to all litigation that comes before the court. Does that explanation sufficiently explain the bill?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes. That is the change, I think, which was made in the original plan proposed at the insistence of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia to appoint a Court of Tax Appeals, which would be presided over by one individual sitting in the capacity of judge, who would be completely independent from the District Commissioners so far as his decisions are concerned. Would the gentleman agree with that statement?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes; I may say the Bar Association of the District of Columbia has been very much interested in getting this legislation through. I think that is the reason the gentleman from Minnesota and I both are here trying to straighten this matter out.

Mr. O'HARA. It is also true, I believe, that this legislation was reported out unanimously by the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes; it was unanimously reported, and the amendment was also unanimously reported.

At this time I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks to contain a more complete explanation of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to amend certain tax laws applicable to the District of Columbia. Section 1 would amend existing law to provide an effective 3-year period of limitations for the assessment of personal property taxes, in the absence of fraud or the failure to file a personal property tax return. Under present law, there is a 2-year period of limitations, but it is

ineffective since by its terms it is inapplicable where a return is incorrect, whether in good faith or otherwise.

Section 2 of the bill consists of four subsections designed to reduce interest on various delinquent taxes from 12 percent to 6 percent per annum or from 1 percent to one-half of 1 percent per month; namely:

First. On delinquent estate and inheritance taxes. The District is already protected by the executor's or administrator's bond or by a lien on real estate.

Second. On delinquent unemployment compensation contributions. As an aid to better enforcement, section 6 of the bill would provide for procedure for collecting these contributions. At present it is necessary to institute suit for collection.

Third. On delinquent sales and use taxes. It also eliminates the assessor's discretion to reduce interest to 6 percent per annum. The assessor's discretion to waive the 5-percent penalty is retained as in existing law.

Fourth. On income-tax deficiencies asserted under the 1939 District of Columbia income-tax law which remained in effect through 1946. Though that law has been repealed as to 1947 and later years, it is still in effect as to prior years. The present rate of interest on income and franchise taxes is 6 percent under the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947.

All of the above reductions in interest rates would become effective July 1, 1952.

Section 3 of the bill consists of three subsections, each making a procedural change with respect to the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia:

First. Under existing law the Board of Tax Appeals does not have jurisdiction of an appeal unless the tax has been paid under protest in writing. The requirement of a written protest serves no useful purpose and has on occasion served to trap taxpayers and leave them without remedy. Subsection (a) simply eliminates the requirement of a written protest.

Second. Under existing law the findings of the Board of Tax Appeals have "the same effect as a finding of fact by an equity court or a verdict of a jury." In *District of Columbia v. Pace* (320 U. S. 698), the Supreme Court criticized the above-quoted provision as ambiguous in that it at the same time provided two inconsistent rules for reviewing findings of the Board. Subsection (b) of section 3 corrects this situation by making decisions of the Board reviewable by the United States court of appeals in the same manner and to the same extent as decisions of the United States district court in civil actions tried without a jury. This gives the court the same scope of review for decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia as it now has for decisions of the Tax Court of the United States.

Third. Subsection (c) of section 3 would amend existing law to make it possible for a taxpayer to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals from an increase in his real property tax even though he has not contested the assessment before the Board of Equalization and Review,

unless the taxpayer has been notified in writing that his assessment is being changed. Under existing law, a taxpayer is not entitled to actual notice that an assessment is being changed. Upon receipt of his tax bill, it is too late for him to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals unless he has in some way learned of the proposed action of the Board of Equalization and Review and has contested the change in assessment before the latter Board. This amendment will afford taxpayers a real, rather than a theoretical, right of appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals.

Section 4 of the bill has as its general purpose providing procedures for obtaining refunds of overpaid taxes where no such procedure now exists. This is done by adding a new section 14 to title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, consisting of five subsections; namely:

(a) Authorizes the filing of claims for refund with the Assessor within 2 years after payment. Upon disallowance of a claim in whole or in part, the Assessor is required to notify the taxpayer by registered mail and the taxpayer then has 90 days from the date of mailing within which to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals. If the Assessor does not act upon the claim within 6 months after it is filed, the taxpayer has 90 days after the expiration of such 6-month period within which to file an appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals. If the Assessor does not act upon the claim within 6 months, the taxpayer's time for filing an appeal begins to run; he may not then wait until he receives a notice of disallowance and file his appeal within 90 days after the mailing of such notice. This refund procedure is not made available as to real property taxes, since under section 3 (c) of this bill the taxpayer is given an adequate opportunity to contest an increased assessment at the time it is made and since the usual issue is one of valuation which can best be determined at the time of assessment. This subsection does not change existing refund procedure with respect to the income, franchise, sales, and use taxes.

(b) Grants the Board of Tax Appeals jurisdiction to determine whether there has been an overpayment of tax and to order it to be refunded or credited, whether the proceeding before the Board is an appeal from a deficiency assessment or an appeal from the denial of a claim for refund, provided that the taxpayer has filed a timely claim for refund or that the taxpayer's petition asserting the overpayment has been filed in response to a notice of assessment issued prior to the expiration of the period within which the taxpayer could have filed a timely claim for refund. Thus, where the proceeding before the Board is an appeal from the disallowance of a claim for refund, it might determine that there has been an overpayment, but it could not order a refund unless the claim had been timely filed. On the other hand, where the District has made a deficiency assessment—which must be paid as a condition precedent to filing an appeal to the Board—the Board would have jurisdiction to determine not only

that the deficiency was not due and hence should be refunded but also that the tax had already been overpaid prior to the payment of the deficiency. The Board must determine whether the right to recover the overpayment has been timely asserted. The right to such overpayment will have been timely asserted if the taxpayer has filed a timely claim for refund; or, even if no claim for refund is ever filed, if the notice of deficiency assessment is issued within the period during which a timely claim for refund could have been filed, and the petition appealing from such deficiency assessment and asserting the overpayment is filed within the applicable 90-day period for filing an appeal. The provisions of subsection (b) are applicable with respect to all proceedings before the Board of Tax Appeals, including the income and franchise taxes levied under the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947 and the sales and use taxes.

(c) Provides a saving clause, preserving for taxpayers their common law remedy to sue in the local courts for the recovery of taxes paid under duress. If, however, the taxpayer has elected to appeal to the Board with respect to an overpayment, he may not also litigate the same question in the local courts.

(d) Provides for the payment of interest at the rate of 4 percent upon overpayments refunded, whether the refund is made administratively or by order of the Board of Tax Appeals or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and whether the overpayment refunded resulted from an original payment of tax or from the payment of a deficiency assessment. A distinction is made, however, between overpayments resulting from original or voluntary payments of tax by a taxpayer and overpayments resulting from the assertion of a deficiency or additional tax by the District. As to the former type of overpayment, interest begins to run on the date on which the District is apprised of the fact that an overpayment is claimed to have been made. If an overpayment is credited rather than being refunded to the taxpayer, the date of crediting is intended to be treated as the date of refund for purposes of computing interest, since the crediting of an overpayment where authorized is a constructive refund to the taxpayer.

This subsection (d) of the new section 14 is intended to apply to all overpayments of taxes, including income, franchise, sales, and use taxes, and thus modifies existing law.

(e) Provides that, to the extent that interest or penalties were paid in connection with an overpayment of tax, such interest or penalties constitute a part of the overpayment.

Section 5 of the bill would change the name of the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia Tax Court and would authorize the member thereof to be called judge; it makes it clear that the Board—or Court—is independent of the assessing and taxing authority of the District. It would authorize the Commissioners to appoint a member of the bar to act as judge of the Tax Court—now

called Board of Tax Appeals—in the event that the single judge thereof should be unable to sit or should disqualify himself, or in the event of a temporary vacancy. If the office of judge should become vacant, no person or persons could be appointed to fill that vacancy temporarily for a total of more than 120 days, except that any person temporarily filling such vacancy shall complete the hearings commenced before him during such period and shall decide the cases heard. This should provide an adequate period for selecting a permanent appointee. Since the District will be a party to all proceedings before the Tax Court, it is provided that no employee of the District or of the Federal Government may be temporarily appointed under this provision.

Section 6 of the bill would amend existing law to permit the District Unemployment Compensation Board to collect unemployment compensation contributions from delinquent employers by using the same summary collection procedure—including distraint—now available to the collector of taxes for collecting personal-property taxes. At present this Board is limited to a civil action for collection and the Board may still use that method. In clear cases of liability, however, there is no good reason why the Board should not have available a more speedy and drastic remedy.

Section 8 of the bill would make effective July 1, 1952, the amendments made by section 2—reduction of interest on delinquent taxes and unemployment-compensation contributions. The other sections of the bill would become effective upon their enactment into law.

The purpose of the amendment adopted by the committee—section 7—is to restore the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia to the independent status which it enjoyed prior to submission to Congress of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952. To prevent the rights of litigants from being adversely affected by Reorganization Plan No. 5 having gone into effect prior to the enactment of this section, and to provide for the appointment of a member of said Board in the event that said Board shall have been abolished prior to the enactment of this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 14, line 9, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 and notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952, relating to the District of Columbia, the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be abolished, and, if prior to the enactment of this act it has been abolished, it is hereby reestablished. In either event, the functions of the said Board of Tax Appeals transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia by said Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 are hereby retransferred to said Board of Tax Appeals or to said Board of Tax Appeals as hereby reestablished, to be exercised in the same manner, to the same extent, and under the same provisions of law as if said Reorganization Plan No. 5

had never gone into effect, except only as such provisions of law may be modified by this act.

"All petitions, answers, or other pleadings, documents, or papers filed with, and all actions taken by, and all decisions rendered by, the person, persons, office, or agency to which said Board of Commissioners may have re-delegated the functions of said Board of Tax Appeals, between the effective date of said Reorganization Plan No. 5 and the enactment of this act, shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if filed with, taken by, or rendered by, said Board of Tax Appeals or said Board of Tax Appeals as hereby reestablished.

"If, prior to the enactment of this act, the said Board of Tax Appeals shall have been abolished, the said Board of Commissioners shall appoint an individual to act as the member of the said Board of Tax Appeals as hereby reestablished, said appointment to be made in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as added by the act of May 16, 1938, and as amended, including any amendments made by this act."

Page 15, line 19, strike out "7" and insert "8."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA: On page 12 strike out lines 1, 2, 3 and 4, and insert the following:

"SEC. 5. Section 2 of title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as added by the act of May 16, 1938, and as amended, is amended by striking out in the second paragraph thereof the numerals and words '\$8,000 per annum,' and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals and words '\$13,000 per annum'; and is further amended by adding thereto the following new paragraph."

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment which is a corrective amendment of the bill which was reported out of the committee and has been suggested to me to be offered by the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

The salary as is suggested by the amendment, it is my understanding, is the salary of that of a municipal court judge. For that reason it is suggested that inasmuch as the judge of the District of Columbia Tax Court will be acting in a full time capacity and he must have a great deal of knowledge, not only of law but must be otherwise ably qualified.

It is my understanding that Mr. Joseph Morgan, a very able lawyer, who was formerly president of the District of Columbia Bar Association will be judge of the Tax Court on the adoption of this law. I might say further that one of the concerns which we have had in the setting up of this legislation is that we have been confronted with the recent Reorganization Act which went into effect at midnight last night as affecting the reorganization of the Government of the District of Columbia. So that is was imperative in the consideration and passage of this bill that it should be passed subsequently to the going into effect of the Reorganization Act.

I hope the amendment will be adopted and the bill will be passed.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not object to the amendment. It seems to me a court of this much importance should be entitled to at least the salary of the judge of the court of least rank, that is a municipal court judge. That is all the amendment offered by the gentleman does, and I interpose no objection to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORAND). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

The 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.

PAYMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2545) to amend section 1823 (a) of title 28, United States Code, to permit the advance or payment of expenses of travel and subsistence to Federal officers or employees by one agency and reimbursement by another agency.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman briefly explain the bill?

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the title gives a rather excellent description of the bill. It permits the various agencies to call as witnesses in cases in which the Government is a party in interest certain Government officials and employees, and when they call those witnesses from one agency this permits the agency in which they are employed to advance the per diem expenses and travel expenses, and then have that advancement reimbursed by the agency which originally called the witness.

Mr. GRAHAM. I believe this was brought up by reason of a ruling of the Comptroller General.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes; in fact the Department of Justice approved this so as to resolve any difficulty.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1823 (a) of title 28, United States Code, be amended by the addition of a sentence reading as follows:

"In any case which does not involve its activity, any department or agency may advance or pay the travel expenses and per diem allowance of its officers or employee summoned as a witness on behalf of the United States, and later obtain reimbursement from the department or agency properly chargeable with such witness' travel expenses."

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.

EDGAR L. DIMMICK

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3707) for the relief of Edgar L. Dimmick, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Line 11, strike out "not receive" and insert "cease receiving."

Line 11, strike out "heretofore."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this simply means that he cannot draw two salaries at the same time?

Mr. LANE. That is right.

Mr. Speaker, these Senate amendments are strictly technical in nature, and the author of the bill is in agreement with them.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I asked and was given permission to address the House for 45 minutes today, following the special orders heretofore entered.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RELIGION AND RURAL LIFE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House an editorial appearing in the Christian Century, an undenominational publication. This calls attention particularly to the formation of a new organization, the National Committee on Religion and Rural Life. The headquarters of this new organization is in Richmond, Ind., in my district.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. My attention has been previously called to the organization of this very fine group in the gentleman's district. I happen to know Mr. Hamilton, who is the executive secretary. They are doing a great work in the field of rural education and rural service. When men like Father Ligutti, of the Catholic faith, and Stanley Hamilton, of the Quaker faith, can get together and agree on a program of that kind, it is bound to succeed.

Mr. HARVEY. I thank the gentleman and wish to express complete agree-

ment with the sentiments he has expressed.

I do also want to say that this to me represents the very finest kind of Christian service, and the rewards for this type of service will be very important not only to this country, but in our efforts abroad.

The editorial is as follows:

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN UNITED RURAL LIFE BODY

Why is it possible for Catholics and Protestants to work together on rural problems as they seem unable to do in regard to other matters? One of the truly impressive Christian achievements of the postwar period was CROP—the Christian Rural Overseas Program. This partnership between Church World Service, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference and the Lutherans has recently been dissolved, but not for reasons of incompatibility or rejection of the principle of cooperation. (Church World Service is carrying on the CROP enterprise.) Now the disappearance of this united project has quickly been followed by organization of a National Committee on Religion and Rural Life, with its incorporators and board drawn in equal numbers from the Rural Life Association and the National Catholic Rural Life Conference. The program by which this new body intends to bring the ministry of religion to bear on rural needs both in this country and abroad is not so important as the fact that these Protestants—most of them Quakers—and Catholics mean to do it together. We hail this combined effort, which for the present will have its headquarters at Quaker Hill, Route 28, Richmond, Ind. We wish that the spirit and method of cooperation would spread to other areas of Christian social action. Apparently it can do so where there is a true will to cooperate. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the NCRLC, represents such a will. There must be many others working to bring Christianity to bear on social problems who have the same spirit. What they need is the same imaginative courage.

GENERAL EISENHOWER

Mr. ARMSTRONG. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to refer to the remarks of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], on the floor of the House last Saturday, in which he took Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to task for a statement the great general and public leader made some time ago, to the effect that we need not fear the Russians anymore than we fear polliwogs swimming down a muddy stream.

Now, I realize that General Eisenhower needs no defense by this humble Member of the House. I realize that no criticisms of the gentleman from Massachusetts can detract from, just as no praise from me can add to, the luster of the glory Gen. Dwight Eisenhower won, not only for himself, but for American and allied fighting men in the cause of freedom throughout the world in the recent great war. But I am sure the gentleman from Massachusetts would want

me to set the record straight, and will thank me for doing so.

I looked up the quotation mentioned by the distinguished majority leader. He was referring to a statement that General Eisenhower made off the cuff in a news conference, to representatives of Sigma Delta Chi, a journalistic professional fraternity to which I have the honor to belong. The general had been asked the question as to whether we should fear the military potential of Soviet Russia. I quote his words, as reported by that esteemed and accurate newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

If we are deserving of the heritage of freedom, there is no more reason to fear 190,000,000 backward people living on the Eurasian Continent, surrounded by captive and recalcitrant states, than there is to fear polliwogs swimming down a muddy creek. * * *

There is a lot of scary talk about Russia, but I do not believe every Russian is 14 feet high. The American people working together can conquer all the problems that face the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, taking all those words together, and putting them in their proper context, does that indicate that General Eisenhower was going back on all that he has said to us in Congress and to the American people, about the need to strengthen our defenses to keep our Nation strong? Of course not. The gentleman from Massachusetts very properly referred to the speech General Eisenhower made to Members of this Congress after that historic tour of European capitals, in which, as Mr. McCORMACK says:

He made a strong speech warning us of the danger of communism.

Mr. McCORMACK also quite correctly says of General Eisenhower:

Again when he spoke at Abilene, he made a very strong, powerful speech, calling the attention of the people of America to this international conspiracy that threatened nation after nation and which had as its ultimate object the United States of America.

In those remarks, the gentleman from Massachusetts has correctly analyzed the position of General Eisenhower. Anyone able to read or to listen knows by this time that General Eisenhower favors defending the freedoms of this Nation and the right of freemen everywhere. To question that fact, on the basis of an off-the-cuff remark, lifted out of context at that, is simply ridiculous.

Let me explain to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that out in the Middle West, where General Eisenhower grew up, and where we live close to God's nature, we frequently refer to animal life to illustrate our points. A man may be called as "strong as an ox," or "wise as an owl," or "sleek as an eel," or weak as a polliwog. Occasionally one hears the expression "stubborn as a mule," and particularly do we hear that expression now in my great State of Missouri, when discussions veer around to the lamentable lack of leadership under which this Nation is suffering. Now I have not checked with General Eisenhower, but I am confident that he had in mind the contrast between our great military potential and that of the Soviet Union; the great contrast between our standard

of living, our educational progress, our industrial power, and that of those Russian and the satellite people so tightly enslaved by the Communist tyranny.

Would the gentleman from Massachusetts say General Eisenhower is wrong in that estimate? I cannot believe he would. For everyone knows of the difference in our actual and potential strength. It is true that we in America do need a revival of that strength which has eroded from our national life under weak, visionless, appeasing leadership, namely the moral and spiritual strength that made us a great nation in the first place and without which all material strength will fail.

Mr. Speaker, I say General Eisenhower is right. We need not fear the Russian people, if we just utilize the great strength that is ours. He rightly says that they are surrounded by captive and recalcitrant states. The people in those captive states are restless, disillusioned, living in dread and fear of the secret police and the concentration camp, longing for the day when they may rise up and shake off the yoke of Kremlin enslavement. When we again have in this Nation leadership of vision and courage, we shall utilize this great asset, the burning desire of these captive peoples for liberation. We shall add it to the military and economic strength which General Eisenhower has done so much to build in the NATO countries and throughout all Europe.

I could not help thinking, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was speaking and casting his aspersions upon an illustrious leader of war and peace, how easy it is for blind devotion to partisan politics to lead us into strange statements and strange ways. I could not help thinking that if President Truman had had his way, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would now be an aspirant for the Presidency on the New Deal ticket. If that had happened, would the gentleman from Massachusetts have attempted to place the same construction on the chance remark of General Eisenhower that he has?

Again I say, the man who by his brilliant leadership of the forces of freedom in the greatest war of history has written his name high on the roster of those whose deeds will live after them, needs no defense from this Member of the House. But I take this occasion to subscribe to General Eisenhower's words, which the gentleman from Massachusetts failed to quote:

The American people working together can conquer all the problems that face the Nation.

WILLIAM OATIS

Mr. BEAMER. 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 Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, this Congress passed the Beamer resolution in behalf of William Oatis. He remains

in a Czechoslovakian prison and Czechoslovakian imports continue to come into the United States. These imports have been reduced by GATT agreement that restores the older and higher import duties and also by the elimination of United States consular invoices.

However, I have learned that most of the present imports from Czechoslovakia come as privileged imported goods in foreign-trade zones. This situation needs correction not only to further implement the intent of this Congress to sever economic relations with that country as long as Oatis is imprisoned, but also to correct this privileged status condition for all imports.

For this reason I have introduced a bill to make certain amendments.

Under section 3 of the Foreign Trade Zones Act, as amended by Public Law 566, Eighty-first Congress, an importer is permitted to ship his goods into a foreign-trade zone and request a privileged status for them. The collector has the goods appraised and determines the amounts of internal revenue taxes and import duties payable at the rates in effect at the time the importer asks for the privileged status.

The importer can leave the goods in the zone as long as he wishes. He can, at any time, bring his goods from the zone into the domestic market, on payment of the duties previously determined. He can do this even though the rate of duty applicable to the goods has been increased after he got the privileged status but before the goods are released from the zone.

Suppose, for instance, the domestic producers of product X bring an escape-clause action under section 7 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, and convince the Tariff Commission that they are threatened with serious injury from import competition. Suppose, also, that the President agrees with the Commission's recommendation that the import duty should be increased. The President issues a proclamation increasing the rate, effective 30 days thereafter.

In the 30-day interval, the importers can ship as much of product X as they desire into a foreign-trade zone and request a privileged status. They can leave the goods in the zone, without payment of duty, as long as they wish and, when they decide to market them, pay only the lower duties previously in effect, thus avoiding the increase that has been proclaimed under the escape clause.

Thus the increase in tariff protection could be nullified for an indefinite period by use of the extraordinary privilege now existing under section 3 of the Foreign Trade Zones Act.

On the other hand, a case can be made for some of the features of the first proviso of section 3. Frequently importers are confronted with very difficult questions as to the dutiable value or classification of the goods. It seems reasonable to permit determination of these questions while the goods are in a zone, the same as if they were stored in a bonded customs warehouse. My amendment would permit such determinations while the goods are in the zone.

However, no reason is apparent why the importer should be given a vested interest in the rate of duty that may be in effect when he requests the privileged status and there are good reasons why he should not continue to get such a vested interest.

In passing, it might be noted that when Congress increased certain excise taxes in the Revenue Act of 1951, it provided that the increased rates should apply to goods that have a privileged status in the foreign trade zone—see sections 496 and 497. In that case, Congress had to include a specific provision to prevent a great windfall through section 3 of the Foreign Trade Zones Act. If, in a future tax-increased law, Congress should forget to include such specific provisions, the automatic windfall would occur.

I can see no reason at all for giving a privileged status to imported goods so far as internal revenue taxes are concerned and propose to eliminate that feature of the Zones Act completely. In the case of import duties, I want to continue the privileged status where it is justified, but to repeal it so far as rates of duty are concerned.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

PROGRESS REPORT ON REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, since the reports of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government were submitted during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress in 1949, I have on several occasions commented on the subject of reorganization. I have called attention to the very real progress that has been made in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. At the same time, I have noted that much remained to be done.

There continues to be great interest in the subject of reorganization of the Federal Government, both in Iowa and all through the rest of the country. No doubt the scandals in the present administration, which have been brought to light largely as a result of congressional investigations, have convinced the American people as nothing else could have done of the need for more effort in this field. At this time I should like to review the accomplishments already made in executive reorganization, and to point out some of the steps which are still to be taken.

ACTION TAKEN IN EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

First of all, let us review briefly the more significant steps which were taken in the direction of better organization of the Federal Government during the Eighty-first Congress.

Probably the most important of such actions was the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1949—Public Law 109—under which the President was given authority to transmit reorganization plans

to the Congress. Under the terms of this law, a reorganization plan goes into effect in 60 days after submission unless a majority of the total membership in either House of Congress disapproves.

Thirty-five reorganization plans were submitted by the President under the Reorganization Act during the Eighty-first Congress. The changes accomplished in this manner include, first, transfer of the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor; second, improvements in the internal organization of the Post Office Department, the Civil Service Commission, the Maritime Commission, the National Security Resources Board, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Departments of Justice, the Interior, Commerce, Labor, and Treasury; third, transfer of the National Security Council and National Security Resources Board to the Executive Office of the President; fourth, transfer from the General Services Administration of (a) the Public Roads Administration to the Department of Commerce, (b) functions concerning assistance to school districts and water-pollution control to the Federal Security Agency, (c) advance planning and management of war public works to the Housing and Home Finance Agency; fifth, transfer to the General Services Administration of certain building and space management functions, and State Department functions relative to statutes at large and certain other official documents; sixth, transfer of Alaska and Virgin Islands public works functions to the Secretary of the Interior; seventh, transfer of employees' compensation functions from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor; eighth, transfer of the Maritime Commission to the Department of Commerce and creation of the Federal Maritime Board; ninth, transfer of the Federal National Mortgage Association from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Housing and Home Finance Agency; tenth, transfer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for factory-built homes to the Housing and Home Finance Agency; and, eleventh, coordination of administration of labor standards.

Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1949 which would have reorganized the National Military Establishment was superseded by legislation. Two plans which would have created a new Department of Welfare or a Department of Health, Education, and Security were rejected, as were plans to alter the internal organization of the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board. A plan to transfer the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Commerce was also disapproved by the Congress. The plan to change the internal organization of the Department of the Treasury first was rejected, but when resubmitted in altered form it was approved.

It is worthy of note that of the reorganization plans submitted by the 1949 act, only one—that to create a new Department of Health, Education, and Security—has been rejected by the House. The other rejections were by the Senate.

In addition to the reorganization plans, there were at least 40 laws enacted during the Eighty-first Congress dealing with matters treated in the Hoover Commission reports. Public Law 152, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, established the General Services Administration, with important powers in respect to the purchase, utilization, storage, and disposal of property, the keeping of records, the management of Federal buildings, and related housekeeping activities. Three other acts clarified or amended the provisions of the statute.

Fiscal matters received attention in the form of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 which improved budget, accounting, and auditing methods. Other acts amended the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, authorized the President to rescind unexpended appropriation balances, and amended the National Security Act relative to the armed services fiscal programs—Public Law 216.

Personnel management in the Federal Government was the subject of 10 bills which were enacted into law. The Civil Service Classification Act was completely revised—Public Law 429; the salaries of the President, Vice President, and Speaker of the House were increased; executive salaries were raised; a uniform system of longevity salary increases for the postal service was established; per diem allowances were increased; special provision was made for medical manpower in the armed services; efficiency rating systems were revised; provisions for suspension and discharge of Federal personnel were set up; the Civil Service Retirement Act was expanded; and the settlement of accounts of deceased Federal employees was facilitated.

Several agency reorganizations or changes in operating procedures were accomplished by legislation during the Eighty-first Congress. The State Department was reorganized under Public Law 73; the Post Office Department was the subject of acts to improve its internal administration and financial control; the organizational structure of the Department of the Army was revised; an Under Secretary of Defense was authorized; provision was made for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; the President was authorized to delegate certain functions, as was the Civil Aeronautics Administrator; the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency was improved; and the organization, management, and operation of the Panama Canal also was improved.

In the field of research significant progress was made by laws which created the National Science Foundation—Public Law 507—to develop national science policy; authorized the establishment of research institutes on various diseases; expanded the research facili-

ties and training of personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; and provided for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information.

Social welfare was also the subject of some legislative enactments. The social-security program was substantially amended and expanded. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act was amended in regard to educational institutions, and provision was made for the disposition of veterans' housing projects. The Hospital Survey and Construction Act—the Hill-Burton Act—was extended to 1955, and an appropriation authorization was granted to States for advance planning of public works.

In addition to the legislative measures just noted, nine bills relating to recommendations of the Hoover committee passed the Senate, but were not passed by the House; conversely, the House passed five bills which were not approved by the Senate. There were also a number of bills which were reported by the various committees of the two Houses, but on which no further action was taken during the Eighty-first Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget estimated that approximately 120 of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission could be put into effect by administrative action alone, requiring neither reorganization plan nor legislation. The agencies immediately began to study and put into effect such of the recommendations as could be implemented by administrative action. It is safe to say that a large majority of the recommendations of this nature have been put into effect.

To insure that the work of reorganization be continued, the President by Executive Order 10072 established an Advisory Committee on Management Improvement to assist in creating a Government-wide improvement program. Agency heads were directed by the order to make systematic reviews of the economy and efficiency of their operations. Substantial progress has been made in establishing a performance budget as recommended by the Commission. The General Services Administration has made important contributions to Government economy by its activities in coordinating Federal housekeeping activities.

Several of the Departments, including State, Defense, and Post Office, have made major revisions in their internal organization in line with the Hoover Commission reports. The Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office have cooperated on problems of fiscal management. The Civil Service Commission and several agencies have made significant changes in personnel policies by administrative action. It should be noted that administrative reorganization has continued through the Eighty-second Congress, although at a somewhat reduced tempo.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS
TO JULY 1, 1952

During the first session of the Eighty-second Congress only one reorganization

plan was submitted to the Congress: That to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by replacing its five-member board with a single Administrator. Since the plan was not disapproved by the Congress, it went into effect on April 30, 1951.

Thus far in the second session five reorganization plans have been submitted by the President. Plan No. 1 of 1952, now in effect, placed the collectors of internal revenue under civil service and made other changes in the internal organization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Plans No. 2, 3, and 4 of 1952 would have placed approximately 20,000 additional postmasters, customs collectors, and United States marshals under civil service by removing the necessity for Senate confirmation. These plans were rejected by the Senate on June 18. Plan No. 5 of 1952 deals with the reorganization of the District of Columbia, a subject not covered by the Hoover Commission.

Six laws related to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission were enacted during the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. Public Law 150 gave statutory basis to the organization of the Air Force. The salaries of Government employees, including postal employees, were increased. Obsolete statutes pertaining to records management and Government property were repealed. Finally, Public Law 233 increased postal rates to provide additional revenue to apply against the postal deficit.

At the end of the second session, five bills had been passed by the Senate but not yet acted upon by the House. S. 658 to reorganize the structure and procedures of the Federal Communications Commission has been passed by both Houses, but the conference report has not yet been considered. In all likelihood it will pass this week. A bill, S. 1135, to modernize civil service recruitment and examining procedures, is now under study by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. This bill would require veterans to receive a passing grade on civil-service examinations before preference points were added.

Bills to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and a Commission to Study Administration of Overseas Activities were passed by the Senate, but returned for reconsideration upon the request of Senator ELLENDER. Another proposal to separate Federal subsidies from airline mail rates was approved by the Senate but has not yet been approved by the House.

Thus far in the second session only two bills related to the Hoover Commission recommendations have been enacted into law. Public Law 298 provides that the Civil Service Commission shall make routine loyalty investigations of new employees in certain sensitive agencies. Although this point was not specifically mentioned in the Commission's reports, it is in line with the general principles set forth by the Commission. The Federal Catalog Act was cleared for the President on June 24 and provides a single Federal Catalog system to be developed by the Department of Defense

to replace individual systems now in use by Federal supply agencies.

Several other bills are pending before the Congress, including a series presented by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report which includes all the major recommendations not yet adopted. Hearings on these bills were held by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments during June, but no further action has been taken. There are a number of bills on which some action has been taken, including:

S. 101 which would authorize emergency reorganizations of Government agencies necessary to national defense and security was passed by the Senate, which companion bill H. R. 1545 was rejected by the House;

S. 1139, passed by the Senate, and included in the House hearings in June, would redefine the duties of chairmen and fix the tenure and political complexion of membership of the regulatory agencies;

S. 515, reported to the Senate, would abolish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

H. R. 5350, which would revise the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, has been passed by the House;

H. R. 4323, passed by the House, would authorize the General Services Administrator to enter into certain lease-purchase agreements;

H. R. 7405, approved by the House, would provide for a single supply system for all armed services;

H. R. 4924, also passed by the House, would transfer to the General Services Administration functions relative to the acquisition and assignment of motor vehicles and control of office furniture; and

H. R. 1180, passed by the House and reported to the Senate, would facilitate research and development work by the armed services. The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has recently held hearings on four bills affecting the Veterans' Administration and related to the Hoover Commission recommendations. Many other bills are under consideration by the committees of both the House and the Senate.

SUMMARY OF WORK YET TO BE DONE

The progress already made in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission is most commendable. It is estimated that from 55 to 60 percent of the recommendations have now been put into effect. The great majority of the least controversial proposals have been adopted.

Nevertheless, after nearly 4 years, much still remains to be done. Little has been done to change the organization of the Executive Office of the President. Federal field services are certainly in need of more attention than they have yet received. Public-works functions continue to be a matter of controversy and disagreement. Little has been done on the problem of organizing land- and water-resource functions, or that relative to Federal business enterprises. Although progress has been made in the fields of personnel management, budgeting and accounting, and

the postal service, there is still room for much improvement.

We should realize that there is no one, final, permanent solution for many of these problems. We cannot reorganize the Federal Government once and for all and then sit back and watch it operate as it should. There will be a continuing need for study of the organization and operations of the Government so that they may be changed to more effectively deal with changing circumstances. The organization of the Federal Government must not be overly rigid, and in a sense the task of reorganization is one which will never be finished.

Another important thing for us to remember in connection with the Hoover Commission proposals is that some of them probably should be modified or rejected. The Commission made recommendations which represented a majority opinion, not unanimous opinion, and many of their proposals are subject to valid criticism. The Commission itself expected that both the Congress and the Executive would devote further study to its recommendations before adopting them. Then, too, it has been 5 years since the Commission began its work, and many changes have taken place in those years. Some of the recommendations may no longer be valid in the light of changed conditions.

The essential thing, however, is that there should be no slackening in our efforts to improve the administrative structure of the Federal Government. The continuing international crisis makes it even more imperative that our Government function as efficiently as possible. The public support aroused for the Hoover Commission proposals has been gratifying. It will be even more gratifying if that support continues during the next Congress. The stimulation which the Hoover Commission has given to the States, many of which, including Iowa, have established "little Hoover Commissions" to study State governments, has been a most significant byproduct of the Commission's study and reports.

As I have said on previous occasions, all these activities emphasize the importance of the efforts made already and the necessity of bringing the work nearer completion.

PERMISSION TO FILE MINORITY VIEWS ON HOUSE REPORT NO. 2356

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the chairman of the Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foodstuffs and Cosmetics, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DELANEY] filed House Report No. 2356. It is my desire at this time to ask unanimous consent to file minority views on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that other members of the com-

mittee may wish to file minority views, and I ask unanimous consent that that permission may also be granted.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORAND). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI] is recognized for 30 minutes.

CONGRESS SHOULD REQUIRE PORT AUTHORITY TOLLS TO BE REDUCED WHEN CONSTRUCTION COSTS ARE PAID—NO POOLING OF TOLLS SHOULD BE ALLOWED

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the Congress a type of legislation the Congress of the United States has permitted to exist to the detriment of hard working men and women of America.

I refer specifically to port authority legislation. Legislation resulting from a compact between two States to speed up transportation by the construction of bridges and tunnels to service the needs of commuters, users who, by paying tolls, pay the construction costs.

Recently, I had the honor to appear before the distinguished Senate Public Works Committee in opposition to S. 2188 and S. 2187 which would create the Delaware River Port Authority.

I opposed this legislation because it sought to use toll revenues from erected bridges and tunnels across or under the Delaware River between Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., to build facilities unrelated to bridges or tunnels.

My congressional district is in Hudson County, in northern New Jersey. We are plagued and exasperated with the wicked practices of the Port of New York Authority, made possible by tolls collected from three facilities: The Holland tunnel, Lincoln tunnel, and the George Washington Bridge. With the surplus toll revenues from these facilities, the Port of New York Authority has built "white elephants," and it continues to build them on the backs of the working men and women who use these tunnels and bridges.

I do not want the surplus toll revenue collected from tunnels and bridges which are to be constructed between Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., to be used for any other purpose, than to pay for the cost of construction of the facilities. This done, the tolls should be reduced to an amount to provide for upkeep and maintenance on a yearly basis.

Here is how we feel about the Port of New York Authority in northern New Jersey: A letter to me from the mayor of Union City, N. J., the Honorable Harry Thoutrot, reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Union City, N. J., May 1952.

Hon. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
Thirteenth District, New Jersey,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am in receipt of your letter of May 9, with reference to the

hearings to be held in Washington on House Joint Resolution 375 "to rescind the consent of Congress to the compact or agreement between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, creating the port authority, and for other purposes."

I have been and always will be unalterably opposed to any agency such as the port authority or any other authority, created by the people's representatives and supported by public funds, that usurp the power and sovereignty of our Government while competing against taxpaying private enterprise.

It seems to me that the very heart of our constitutional government is being violated not only by the creation of these quasi-public groups but economically as well. Their operations are a double tax on the taxpaying public in that the taxpayer must pay for all the services rendered to this agency by municipal officials such as street lighting, policing, snow removal, street maintenance, sanitary and storm water sewer installation, and all the other essential services paid for by property owners, while at the same time, if the citizen taxpayer uses the facilities of the agency, they must pay an excessive toll fee in the case of the port authority.

This may be all right if the authority had stayed entirely within the scope of its original intent, but it has strayed far afield from that purpose and we now find this authority operating tunnels, bridges, bus terminals, truck terminals, airports, docks, warehouses and within these facilities we find every type of merchandising in direct competition to taxpaying businessmen.

To describe the harm both physically and financially done to Union City by the construction of the approaches to the Lincoln tunnel would require volumes. However, what has been done cannot be rectified, but there is no doubt that some other governmental body can be saved from the same experience, if this agency is curbed from further expansion and encroachment on State or local governments. Better still, let this agency complete what they were supposed to do at the outset, and stay just at that job until it is completed.

I deeply regret not being able to personally present my view, but in any case I am most assuredly opposed to this type of Government by remote control.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY THOUTROT, Mayor.

Here is a letter sent to the Honorable Thomas Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, on June 1, 1951, by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. Listen:

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
New York, N. Y., June 1, 1951.

Hon. THOMAS E. DEWEY,
The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR GOVERNOR DEWEY: In a recently launched program of activity which this association believes exceeds the statutory powers conferred upon it, the Port of New York Authority is offering to construct industrial buildings for rent or long-term lease on surplus acreage at International, Newark, and Teterboro Airports. A reproduction of the letter circulated by the authority to prospective tenants and lessees is enclosed.

The association's view that these projected "industrial developments" are clearly outside the definition of terminal and transportation facilities, the assigned field of the authority, is upheld in an opinion by Mr. Laurence Arnold Tanzer, copy of which also is transmitted herewith.

Aside from its evident illegality, the association is opposed to the authority's pro-

posed industrial construction program because:

I. By reason of the real-estate-tax exemption the authority enjoys, the proposed operations would compete to the disadvantage of privately owned fully taxable industrial property.

II. International Airport, only one of the three that is in this State, being owned by the city of New York and operated by the authority under lease, is tax-exempt. Because this property and hundreds of millions of dollars of others are not on the assessment rolls, the real-estate-tax rate of nonexempt holdings is set proportionately higher to provide the revenues sought by the city. Thus, New York property owners, who therefore must pay higher taxes, in effect, would be compelled to subsidize their own competition.

III. The acreage involved evidently is surplus and not usable for airport purposes; therefore, it should be returned to the city, which in turn might offer it for sale to private industrial developers. Thus, the city could obtain partial recovery of its capital investment and restore the surplus acreage to the tax rolls. (In this connection, the association has asked Mayor Impellerteri to seek modification of the lease to accomplish these purposes.)

For the reasons cited, the association contends that the program initiated by the Port of New York Authority is not in the best interests of the people of the State of New York. Accordingly you are respectfully urged to—

1. Inform the New York commissioners of the port authority that you disapprove its program of unassociated industrial development; and

2. Exercise your statutory power of vetoing the action of the New York commissioners if and when this activity comes to you for approval through the minutes of the authority, which must be submitted in accordance with chapter 700 of the laws of 1927.

An indication of any action you may contemplate and your comments or suggestions with regard to this matter will be welcomed and appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH A. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

Can you imagine that? The port authority actually invites industry to come to it for industrial buildings to be put up on tax-exempt land condemned by the port authority—it has the power of eminent domain. The municipality lost this land—a tax ratable loss—but the Port of New York Authority reaps the harvest at the expense of the municipality, the taxpayers and the private businessman. I do not want these things to happen to the people of south Jersey or Philadelphia, who will be the predominant users of the bridges and tunnels to be built by the Delaware River Authority.

Recently, new legislation has been introduced in the House, H. R. 8315 and H. R. 8316. The two bills provide for the creation of the Delaware River Joint Commission—a mere change of name; they subject the commission's bonds to the tax laws of the United States. This is an excellent provision. The Port of New York Authority bonds are tax-exempt. However, the legislation fails badly in its toll provisions. It does not limit use of tolls collected to the payment of the cost of construction, with a subsequent reduction to an amount for upkeep and maintenance, but permits the unrestricted use of these tolls for

the erection of unrelated facilities, which experience—Port of New York Authority—has shown to be white elephants.

Remember, no bondholder of port authority bonds has ever been known to lose money, even though the facility upon which the bonds are issued is a losing proposition. They can do this because they divert the excess toll revenues from the bridges and tunnels to pay for these white elephants and hence can meet maturing obligations. All the time the people who use these paying facilities—Holland tunnel, Lincoln tunnel, George Washington Bridge—must suffer a high toll to pay bondholders on a bus terminal, or a trucking terminal.

Members of the House, here is a letter sent to many industrial firms in the United States. It is an un-American invitation of the Port of New York Authority to industry in the United States. This letter is on port authority stationery. It is un-American because it competes with private enterprise:

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY,
New York, N. Y., March 1951.

GENTLEMEN: We have available at our New York International, Newark, and Teterboro Airports, considerable acreage which we are setting aside for industrial development.

Besides having the advantages which your company would enjoy by locating in the industrial suburbs of New York, the additional convenience of air freight, air travel, and arterial trucking routes would accrue to your company's benefit.

We are projecting plans for construction of one-story industrial-type buildings with paved-out areas equal to building area; thus affording adequate room for loading, parking, and expansion.

The port authority is prepared to construct a building for your new plant which may be leased to you on a long-term basis, provided certain financial and responsibility requirements can be met.

In the event you are interested in locating in the industrial area of any of our airports, I will be pleased to furnish more specifically the details of such a move.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. BEEMAN,
Industrial Agent.

The abuses of the port authority show the Congress how this type legislation adversely affects:

First. The municipality where facility is constructed.

Second. The taxpayer in the area of the authority operation.

Third. Private enterprise.

Mr. William A. Sternkopf, Jr., a certified public accountant, of 921 Bergen Avenue in Jersey City, N. J., submitted the following statement for the record. It clearly indicates that the huge financial operations of the Port of New York Authority are chiefly supported by the surplus toll revenues from the Holland tunnel, the Lincoln tunnel, and the George Washington Bridge:

WILLIAM A. STERNKOPF, JR.,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
Jersey City, May 13, 1952.

Hon. JOHN V. KENNY,
Mayor, City Hall,
Jersey City, N. J.

DEAR SIR: On May 9, 1952, Maurice J. Frager, special counsel to the city of Jersey City, in a telegram to the executive director of the Port of New York Authority requested that the city's auditors be given immediate access to those records of the port authority

pertaining to "financial structure, income, operating expenses, reserve funds and the funded debt." In his reply telegram the executive director advised that he had instructed the port authority's comptroller to hold himself available in his office for the convenience of the auditors of Jersey City at 8:45 a. m. on the following Monday, May 12, 1952.

Accordingly, on the date and at the time agreed, the undersigned, as auditor for the city of Jersey City, went to the offices of the port authority at 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City, and was cordially received by not only its comptroller but also its director of finance. These gentlemen were extremely courteous and cooperative, but the time available within which to obtain the information sought was extremely limited. With the aid of charts they described the organization of the port authority and its various facilities operated in the "port district," the geographical area within which the port authority's activities must be confined, and explained the nature and functioning of its rather complex operational accounting system. Needless to say, the lack of time precluded any detailed or comprehensive examination of the port authority's financial and accounting records which necessarily are intricate and voluminous in view of the extensive operations of its numerous facilities. Consequently, it was necessary to limit the present examination to a review of the port authority's annual financial report for the year 1951. This report was prepared pri-

marily for investors and investment dealers but will be incorporated in the more detailed prescribed annual report to the Governors of the States of New Jersey and New York when the latter is published at a later date.

As explained by its comptroller and as indicated in its 1951 annual financial report, the financial operations of the port authority are recorded on the basis of facilities in operating accounts, reserve fund accounts, or capital accounts. All facilities are classified in one of the following three major categories according to the type of bonds with which the facility was financed:

1. Facilities financed by general and refunding bonds.
2. Facilities financed by air terminal bonds.
3. Facilities financed by marine terminal bonds.

A review of the 1951 report disclosed that the gross operating revenues realized from all facilities during that year amounted to \$50,270,380 and that, after deduction of \$21,064,565 for operating expenses, the net operating revenues of all facilities totaled \$29,205,815. After adding \$294,026 for other income and charging off \$11,345,908 for normal debt service, the net revenues from all facilities amounted to \$18,153,933.

An analysis of net revenues and reserve fund operations was prepared by the port authority's comptroller to show the detail with respect to each facility and each class of facilities. This analysis is set forth in the accompanying exhibit A and is summarized in the following tabulation:

	General and refunding facilities	Air terminal facilities	Marine terminal facilities	All facilities
Gross operating revenue.....	\$40,864,214	\$7,078,111	\$2,328,055	\$50,270,380
Total operating expense.....	13,308,916	5,983,841	1,771,808	21,064,565
Net operating revenue.....	27,555,298	1,094,270	556,247	29,205,815
Other financial income.....	253,581	35,648	4,797	294,026
Total revenue.....	27,808,879	1,129,918	561,044	29,499,841
Obligatory debt service.....	9,456,585	1,708,823	180,500	11,345,908
Net revenue.....	18,352,294	1,578,905	380,544	18,153,933

¹ Deficit.

As evidenced by footnotes (a) and (b) in exhibit A, neither other income nor debt service could be apportioned to the individual facilities and, hence, could only be shown in total for each class of facilities. Due to numerous refundings in prior years, neither the bonded debt nor the debt service thereon could be readily identified with the specific facility financed thereby. The joint statutes, enacted by New Jersey and New York to govern the operations of the port authority, only require that the records show the bonded debt for each class of facilities.

As exhibit A will disclose, in addition to the debt service charge of \$11,345,908 against the operations of the three classes of facilities, there was an additional debt service charge of \$4,625,424 against the reserve funds. This was offset in part by income of \$438,539 from reserve fund investments. The report showed that the total 1951 debt service charge of \$15,971,332 consisted of:

Interest on funded debt.....	\$5,181,332
Payments of serial maturities.....	10,790,000
Total.....	15,971,332

Examination of exhibit A also will reveal that substantially all the net operating revenues of the port authority for the year 1951 were derived from its operation of the Holland and Lincoln tunnels and the George Washington Bridge. Furthermore, these bridge and tunnel facilities have been responsible for most of the operating revenues in past years. Yet, despite this fact, the joint statutes enacted by the States of New Jersey and New York to govern the operations of the port authority do not permit this

bi-State agency to enter into agreement providing for payments in lieu of taxes to those municipalities wherein these bridge and tunnel facilities have a terminus. On the other hand, these statutes specifically prescribe that such agreement may be made with respect to the agency's inland and marine terminals. In view of the earning capacity of these bridge and tunnel facilities, it would seem that in the interest of equity and justice the statutes should permit the port authority to make payments in lieu of taxes to those municipalities wherein these facilities have a terminus.

In reviewing the 1951 financial report, it was observed that at December 31, 1951, the port authority's reserve fund accounts consisted of cash and security investments amounting to \$32,956,670 which was reserved for the following funds:

Fund; Dec. 31, 1951:	
General reserve.....	\$23,717,200
Special reserve.....	9,050,181
Marine terminal reserve.....	189,289
Total.....	32,956,670

It was pointed out by the comptroller that the general reserve fund balance at all times must be at least 10 percent of the bonded indebtedness outstanding and that the aggregate balance of the reserve funds always must be at least equal to the total debt service for the succeeding 2 years. The report showed that at December 31, 1951, the outstanding bonded indebtedness amounted to \$237,172,000, while the debt service for 1952 and 1953 totaled approximately \$25,000,000. The financial report further indicates that at the close of 1951 there were no sinking

funds or reserves other than the aforementioned.

The net change in all reserves during the year 1951, according to the report, amounted to \$1,530,148 and consisted of the following additions and deductions:

Additions:
Net revenues from operating facilities per exhibit A..... \$18,153,933
Income from reserve fund investments..... 438,539
Total..... 18,592,472

Deductions:
General reserve debt service per exhibit A..... 4,625,424
Adjustment to reduce cost of reserve fund securities to market..... 761,856
Debt retirement acceleration..... 11,675,044
Total..... 17,062,324

Net change in reserve funds..... 1,530,148

It should be noted that of the net revenues realized from operating facilities during 1951, \$11,675,044 was used to accelerate debt retirement of \$11,563,000 and to pay the call premium thereon. As evidenced by the following tabulation, revenues similarly used since 1945 for debt retirement acceleration have aggregated in excess of \$50,000,000:

Amount of accelerated debt retirement

Year:
1945..... \$1,833,631
1946..... 1,562,070
1947..... 2,598,322
1948..... 9,469,053
1949..... 7,197,417
1950..... 17,113,000
1951..... 11,675,044
Total..... 51,448,537

Finally, according to the 1951 financial report at the end of that year, the total investment in facilities amounted to \$393,239,400, while the funded debt totaled \$237,172. The investment in facilities was analyzed in the report as follows:

1. Facilities financed by general and refunding bonds

Holland tunnel..... \$54,047,479
Lincoln tunnel..... 86,619,833
George Washington Bridge..... 71,573,740
Bayonne Bridge..... 13,097,162
Goethals Bridge..... 7,345,493
Outerbridge crossing..... 9,910,079
Port authority building..... 16,435,182
P. A. bus terminal..... 23,129,706
Grain terminal..... 1,866,186
Columbia Street Pier..... 1,008,286
New York truck terminal..... 9,992,707
Newark truck terminal..... 8,171,053
Miscellaneous..... 217,604
Total..... 303,414,510

2. Facilities financed by air terminal bonds

La Guardia..... \$5,855,341
Newark..... 24,402,744
New York International..... 42,671,943
Teterboro..... 6,661,439
Total..... 79,591,467

3. Facilities financed by marine terminal bonds

Port Newark..... 10,233,423

Total investment in facilities..... 393,239,400

Although the financial report does not show the amount of bonded indebtedness outstanding against the investment in each facility, due to the numerous refundings in prior years, it does reveal the following amounts related to the total investment in each class of facilities:

Class: Bonded debt outstanding
General and refunding facilities..... \$152,772,000
Air terminal facilities..... 74,400,000
Marine terminal facilities..... 10,000,000

Total funded debt..... 237,172,000

During the year 1951 the report shows that new financing amounted to \$12,000,000 while the debt retired totaled \$23,266,000 which included the accelerated debt retirement of \$11,563,000 mentioned hereinabove.

In conclusion, then, the following recommendation is deemed to be in order in the light of the foregoing and in view of the fact that the time available made even a cursory examination a physical impossibility.

The House Judiciary Committee and the New Jersey State Legislature should be requested to do that which may be necessary to cause to be made (A) a complete and detailed examination of the financial accounts and records of the Port of New York Authority for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is conducting its operations in conformity and in compliance with the statutes jointly enacted by the States of New Jersey and New York to govern such operations and, also, for the purpose of determining the nature, extent, and propriety of all expenditures made by the port authority; and (B) a thorough review of the joint statutes referred to in paragraph (A) above for the purpose of suggesting and drafting whatever amendatory legislation may be required to eliminate any injustice or inequity with respect to the collection and use of revenues by the port authority and to remove any restrictions with respect to agreements providing for payments in lieu of taxes to municipalities wherein the port authority's bridge and tunnel facilities have their terminus.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. STERNKOPF,
Registered Municipal Accountant.

EXHIBIT A

Detail of net revenues and reserve fund operations, year ended Dec. 31, 1951

	Gross operating revenue	Total operating expense	Net operating revenue	Other financial income ¹	Net revenue	Obligatory debt service ²	Net revenue
General and refunding bond facilities:							
Holland tunnel.....	\$11,031,669	\$3,516,657	\$7,515,012				
Lincoln tunnel.....	9,851,366	2,691,480	7,159,886				
George Washington Bridge.....	11,813,941	1,918,585	9,895,356				
Bayonne Bridge.....	1,098,954	204,867	894,087				
Goethals Bridge.....	960,949	164,156	796,793				
Outerbridge crossing.....	950,880	349,714	610,166				
Port authority building.....	2,137,173	1,234,371	902,802				
Columbia St. Marine Terminal.....	229,154	107,274	121,880				
Port authority grain terminal.....	470,003	314,858	155,145				
New York truck terminal.....	303,712	1,023,760	\$720,048				
Newark truck terminal.....	339,356	85,994	253,362				
Port authority bus terminal.....	\$1,668,372	\$1,697,200	\$28,828				
Miscellaneous.....	\$315		\$315				
Total general and refunding facilities.....	40,864,214	13,308,916	27,555,298				
Air terminal bond facilities:							
La Guardia Airport.....	2,091,523	1,754,892	336,631				
New York International Airport.....	3,222,248	2,311,375	910,873				
Newark Airport.....	1,028,940	1,200,836	\$171,896				
Teterboro Airport.....	735,400	716,738	18,662				
Total air terminal facilities.....	7,078,111	5,983,841	1,094,270				
Marine terminal bond facilities: Port Newark.....							
	2,328,055	1,771,808	556,247	4,797	561,044	180,500	380,544
Total all operating facilities.....	50,270,380	21,064,565	29,205,815	294,026	29,499,841	11,345,908	18,153,933
Reserve funds.....				438,539	438,539	4,625,424	\$4,186,885
Net revenues and reserve fund operations.....	50,270,380	21,064,565	29,205,815	732,565	29,938,380	15,971,332	13,967,048

¹ Other income includes interest on invested funds and gain or loss from sales of securities; the assets are maintained for the complete fund and no apportionment to facilities.

² Other deductions include interest on outstanding port authority debt and retirements of debt; debt charged to the complete operating fund and no apportionment to facilities.

³ Deficit.

⁴ Includes period of operation as a general reserve fund facility.

Now we come to the "white elephants" the Port of New York Authority built "on the backs of the working people who use the three paying facilities" of the Port Authority of New York, namely, the

Holland and the Lincoln tunnels and the George Washington Bridge.

Here is a letter from the Honorable Meyer Ellenstein, director of the department of revenue and finance in the city of Newark, N. J.:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND FINANCE,
Newark, N. J., March 12, 1952.

HON. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR AL: With further reference to your resolution asking for a complete

investigation of the activities of the Port of New York Authority, I am submitting additional information that I think will help you and the members of your committee.

About 2 years ago (1949) the port authority completed the construction of two truck terminals at a cost of \$10,000,000 and \$8,000,000 each; one located in Manhattan and the other in Newark. For some time prior to the completion of these buildings the port authority endeavored unsuccessfully to make agreements with over-the-road-trucking companies to use the terminals. The principal obstacles seem to have been the inability of the port authority and the A. F. of L. teamsters unions to agree on the question of jurisdiction and trucking interests refused to agree to the handling of the freight by port authority on the loading platform, as well as the rates that the port authority was attempting to have the trucking interests pay for the use of the terminal. Excessive pilferage at the depot was also a contributing factor.

Last April the port authority found a way to put the Newark terminal to use. It prevailed on the United States Army Air Force to lease the building as an AAF depot for preparing material for shipments overseas. The lease provided that the United States Government would pay port authority \$421,000 a year rental and in that way the port authority put one white elephant to work with the help of Uncle Sam. Attached hereto is a clipping from the New York Times, March 11, 1952, announcing the closing of the \$10,000,000 Port of New York Authority truck terminal for reasons given in the port authority press release. This was done after the port authority had tried unsuccessfully to unload the second white elephant on the United States Post Office Department.

For a third example of how the port authority is able to unload itself of bad investments, I call your attention to the construction of two freight transit sheds constructed by the port authority at the port of Newark, costing \$2,500,000. These buildings were completed about 2 years ago and for more than a year the port authority, through advertising and other means, tried to obtain tenants for those two buildings. Again they were unsuccessful and excepting for a small volume of cargo that passed through the transit sheds, the two sheds were seldom used. However, once again the United States Government came into the picture and relieved the bi-State agency of another bad investment. This time they used the Port Newark Army Base as a means for obtaining tenants for the two transit sheds. I have previously written to you concerning the USAAF and port authority agreements for the lease of the Army base to AAF for \$2,900,000 for 5 years, notwithstanding that the AAF could have recaptured it by paying \$30,000 a year for 5 years to the port authority.

Prior to the port authority making the lease with the AAF it was necessary to oust the Newark Tidewater Terminal, Inc., tenants of the Army base since 1936, which the port authority did in April 1951 through condemnation proceedings. Two of the most important tenants of the Newark Tidewater Terminal, Inc., were the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and the Luckenbach Steamship Co., who were paying the terminal company approximately \$200,000 annual rent. When the Tidewater lease was condemned it forced the two steamship companies to seek other berths and shed space at Port Newark. The only suitable facilities at the port to meet the steamship companies' requirements were the two idle cargo transit sheds previously referred to, and so a lease was made by the port authority with the two steamship companies for approximately \$125,000 each, annually. In this way the port authority was relieved of two more bad in-

vestments indirectly by an assist from Uncle Sam.

For further information concerning these port authority deals and the tremendous power of the port authority, I would suggest that your committee call as witnesses, viz: J. A. Lehman, president, Lincoln Tidewater Terminal, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Mr. Lehman was formerly vice president of the Newark Tidewater Terminal, Inc., lessor of the Army base at Port Newark since 1936, and prior to the AAF taking possession in April 1951; Arthur N. Granzen, president, Bay Terminals, Inc., 25 William Street, Newark, N. J.; A. R. Hall, president, A. R. Hall Lumber Co., South Dock Street, Port Newark, Newark, N. J.; L. H. Jamouneau, 36 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

As previously mentioned to you, I am very anxious to cooperate with you and your committee so please do not hesitate to call on me at any time for additional information.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MEYER ELLENSTEIN,

Director.

Mr. Ellenstein discloses the Holland tunnel story in the following statement; in addition he explains the tax privilege immunity the Port of New York Authority enjoys to the detriment of the municipality, from a tax ratable loss standpoint:

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER MEYER C. ELLENSTEIN, DIRECTOR OF REVENUE AND FINANCE, NEWARK, N. J., TO BE READ AT HEARING TO BE HELD IN OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

When the port authority was established 31 years ago, its essential purpose was to function as a commission for the construction and management of bridge and tunnel facilities necessary for the protection and extension of the natural advantages afforded by the port of New York. The Holland tunnel, built by a predecessor agency, was later turned over to the port authority, and has been its only truly and consistently profitable venture throughout its entire history. The port authority has built one additional tunnel and four bridges. As you know, under the original formula prescribed for its operations, each project was to be so planned as to be self-sustaining, with the toll charges from each bridge and tunnel pledged to secure and to be used only for interest and principal payments on the bonds by which the project was financed, and for operation and maintenance costs. Each undertaking was to stand on its own feet. Thus, the 50-cent toll at the Holland tunnel was calculated to pay off the cost of the tunnel (approximately \$50,000,000) in about 20 years; to leave a surplus for the support of maintenance and operation costs, and to permit the removal of the toll at the end of the 20-year period. It was not even suggested that the users of the tunnel would continue to pay a toll no longer needed for the purposes of the tunnel, in order to finance unprofitable bridges, to say nothing of other ventures of great variety and totally unrelated to the functions of a tunnel and bridge commission.

To prevent defaults in the bonds issued to finance its unprofitable bridges, the port authority cooked up the plan to permit the pooling of all of its revenues, including of course those from its only money-making operation—the Holland tunnel. This plan was sold to the legislatures of the two States, and resulted in the adoption of the General Reserve Act—an outright deviation from the original mandate that each venture must support itself. In this way the millions of people who use the Holland tunnel are compelled to pay for the white elephants which the port authority has on its hands, contrary to the letter and spirit of the commitments made when the tunnel was built.

There appears to be no limit to the ambitions of the port authority which apparently conceives that it is permitted entry into almost every kind of operation belonging to the field of private commerce and industry.

The port authority enjoys tax exemption. Applied to publicly owned bridges and tunnels this is a legitimate immunity. However, the port authority has used the tax exemption feature to unfair advantage in competition with private enterprise. On what basis can there be any justification for the extension of such benefits to a large office building in which space is rented to tenants for the operation of private business activities. Even a municipality must pay taxes on this kind of property, and municipal ownership of such buildings ordinarily occurs, not as the result of voluntary action but through unavoidable tax foreclosure.

But its misuse of the tax-exemption feature has been carried much further. Industrial areas of tremendous size have been acquired by the port authority. This property has been and is being rented to operators of all kinds of business and industry. How can others who conduct similar activities, viz—plumbers, warehouses, truck terminals, cocktail bars, restaurants, bowling alleys, etc.—on privately owned taxable property compete on an even basis with port authority lessees renting property which is not taxed? The same question may be asked with respect to the port authority's direct entry into operations such as it conducts in connection with its commercial warehouses, its grain terminal, and its truck terminals and bus terminal. And what of the crippling losses of tax revenues suffered by our municipalities because of the acquisition by the port authority of large sections of local property for its nonpublic ventures?

This is a matter of grave consequence. In Newark the port authority has taken over 2,750 acres—one-fifth of the total area of the city—and Newark, in area one of the smallest cities in the Nation, has a total of only 23 square miles with a population close to 450,000. In the 4 years since this invasion of the city's sovereignty Newark taxpayers find themselves being gradually strangled, in terms of their tax burden, by the port authority octopus. The taxable value of improved property, no longer taxed because it is subject to port authority domination, is about \$10,000,000. This includes buildings occupied by private enterprise as port authority tenants; additional property acquired by the port authority since it took possession of the airport and seaport area; and the new port authority truck terminal which was intended to compete with 33 tax-paying, privately owned truck-terminal operators located in the city. The foregoing is exclusive of the value of the land occupied by the port authority.

The truck terminal was completed 2 years ago, but it has never been operated as a truck terminal for several reasons: First, the truck operators refused to make contracts with the port authority for the use of the terminal; and second, the port authority refused to enter into an agreement with the A. F. of L. Truckmen's Union covering the employment of union members at the terminal; so, the \$8,000,000 building was not used until April 1951, when the United States Army Air Force made a 5-year lease with the port authority at a yearly rental of \$421,754, with annual renewals extending to 1956, thereby relieving the Port of New York Authority of another white elephant.

Another example of the power of this supergovernment is demonstrated in the recapture of the United States Army Base property located at port Newark. The base was built in 1917 by the United States Government at a cost of \$12,000,000. It was bought by the city of Newark in 1936 for \$2,000,000, payable over a period of 15 years.

The contract of sale provided a recapture clause that permitted the United States Government to take back the property in the event of a national emergency by paying Newark at the rate of 3 percent per annum of the total amount paid to the United States Government by the city up to the time of the recapture. The United States Army Air Force exercised this right in 1942 and the city received 3 percent of \$600,000 per annum that had been paid the United States Government, or \$18,000 annually until 1946 when this property was returned to Newark by the United States Army Air Force.

During April 1951, the United States Army Air Force again exercised its option to recapture the property which had been included in the port authority lease with the city. In spite of the fact that the United States Government was obligated to pay Newark 3 percent of \$1,000,000 (the total amount that had been paid by the city up to the time the United States Government took possession for the second time, in April 1951), or \$30,000 a year, an agreement was made between the United States Army Air Force and the port authority whereby the United States Government agreed to pay the port authority \$500,000 a year for 5 years, or \$2,500,000, when it could have had the property for 5 years by paying \$150,000. Why was this agreement made at the higher rental and why was the city of Newark, purchaser of the Army base from the United States, not included in the negotiations? I think you will agree with me that the deal should be investigated to the fullest extent and let the chips fall where they may.

Again, referring to the tax-exemption advantages employed so unfairly, the port authority has held other immunities that have set it uniquely apart from all other governmental levels.

State laws require the governing bodies on all levels to conduct their business at public meetings. The courts sit in public; the legislature meets in public; the county freeholders and the municipal councils and commissions conduct their sessions in public. But not the port authority. It is a notorious fact that the public and the press have not been permitted to be present at the meetings of the members of the port authority. If there is anything that can be said in support of this unorthodox and high-handed practice, it has not come to my notice.

Both of the States under which the port authority functions are subject to civil-service laws. That is also true of most of their large municipalities and of a great many of the smaller ones. In all branches of Federal, State, county and municipal government there are numerous laws extending job preference to veterans. The port authority is not subject to these civil service and veterans' preference requirements, and in building its immense staff it has been entirely free from all of the legislative regulations designed to insure the maintenance of the merit system in public employment.

The special privileges and unbridled powers which the port authority has managed to gather unto itself may account for some of the ruthless practices in which the agency has indulged. As in the case of other totalitarian forms of government, the port authority appears to believe it is sufficient unto itself and free from the limitations ordinarily applicable to public affairs.

The huge program which the port authority has under way for the expansion of Newark Airport, and for the increase of air traffic in the heart of one of the most thickly populated cities in the country, is an example of the disregard the port authority evidences for the people of Newark and Elizabeth, thousands of whom have consistently opposed this expansion program.

Another example of the port authority's disregard for promises it makes, but seldom keeps, is the agreement between the city of

Newark and the port authority for the leasing of the Newark Airport and seaport, requiring the keeping of separate books, records and accounts in regard to the financing, refinancing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Newark Marine Terminal and the Newark Air Terminal, and the right to inspect same by the Director of Revenue and Finance.

Each year since the agreement became effective, the city has engaged public accountants to examine the records of the Port of New York Authority insofar as they relate to the Newark airport and seaport. The accountants have reported to me that the records for the two Newark projects are not kept separate, as stipulated in the agreement, and furthermore the port authority has refused to permit Newark auditors to examine the payrolls as they relate to the airport and seaport. In my opinion, this is undoubtedly a violation of the agreement, and I have requested our corporation counsel to advise me if there is basis for voiding the contract.

The record of the port authority's invasion of the city of Newark, of the relinquishment of one-fifth of the city's total area to a public body which enjoys extraordinary powers of government but which is subject to almost none of the obligations of government, of the astounding entry of the port authority into competition with private industry in the city of Newark, makes one of the most amazing stories in the annals of municipal government.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen of the House, you will agree that I have fairly put before you the evils and loopholes in port authority legislation now before the Congress.

I want these bridges or tunnels for the convenience of the people of South Jersey and of the Philadelphia area; but I do not want the people victimized. I do not want them to be an instrument for the privileged insiders who buy port bonds—I do not want profits made on an unsuspecting public under the guise of port development. Private industry and private capital should finance projects unrelated to bridges and tunnels. I am for high-speed transportation in this area. These bridges and tunnels will do just that.

The Honorable John V. Kenny, mayor of Jersey City, has made the strongest case yet against the Port of New York Authority; he points up the excessive cost to municipalities which have had no compensation in lieu of taxes for land taken by the Port of New York Authority; he believes, as I do, that a thorough investigation of the books of the Port of New York Authority is warranted to determine whether it is complying with the law of the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, nay, even that of the United States.

These abuses should teach us not to be so loose and eager to give consent to such State compacts until they have been properly studied, investigated, and hearings held. Listen to Mayor Kenny:

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN V. KENNY, MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

It is my considered opinion that a review of the port authority is of utmost importance. In the interest of all taxpayers and citizens, a Federal probe should be conducted of all the financial accounts and other records of the Port of New York Authority in order to ascertain whether it has been acting in accordance with the statutes of

New Jersey and New York which provide its unique powers.

The State of New Jersey and, more particularly, the county of Hudson have been too long the suffering stepchild of this powerful and extremely prosperous body. For example, although two of its most profitable enterprises, the Holland and Lincoln tunnels, are located in Hudson, our county has been without representation on the port authority commission for many years. But this is a matter that pales in comparison with the financial hardships imposed when the port authority descends upon Hudson communities and begins to seize land which would normally provide millions of dollars in tax ratables. The loss of ratables in the face of a port authority installation, such as a vehicular tunnel, however, is not the only weight heaped upon the shoulders of the taxpayer. There are other financial burdens on the surface unapparent to be borne by municipalities such as Jersey City in its role as a terminus for the Holland tunnel.

The undeniably excessive flow of truck and auto traffic engendered by the tunnel in this city has resulted in great expenses, carried solely by the taxpayers of the municipality, additional personnel for the department of public safety paid for by the city, and by the constant wear and tear on the city streets, to say nothing of the dangers to the citizens from the countless vehicles which are part of the toll on our community.

The port authority has been totally indifferent to these problems through the years, and should at long last be required to own up to its obligation by providing for payments in lieu of taxes to municipalities wherein the authority's bridge and tunnel facilities have their terminus.

The port board can well afford to assume these municipal obligations. According to a report submitted to me yesterday by City Auditor William Sternkopf, Jr., pertaining to the port authority's financial structure and income, I am informed that its net revenues, after all expenses, including debt service in 1951, amounted to \$18,153,933. This is no small sum indeed for a multitenanted quasi-official organization which reaps rich gains from such installations as the Holland and Lincoln tunnels, and is also in the business of operating truck and bus terminals, airports, bridges, and ports.

It is my fervent hope that this Federal committee will recommend an exhaustive examination of the Port of New York Authority, taking such steps as are necessary to make the board more responsive and compliant to the will of the people.

Incidentally, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Bureau of the Budget have submitted reports on this Delaware River Joint Commission; these bodies are not in favor of the unrestricted use of bridge and tunnel tolls. They feel as I do, that such tolls should be used for the erection of necessary bridges and tunnels, and no more. Also, that eventually these facilities become toll free, or a small toll charged for maintenance and upkeep.

Given the power of unrestricted use of toll revenues, the Delaware River Joint Commission could attempt to do what the Port of New York Authority is trying to do as reflected in an editorial in the New York World Telegram-Sun, of Tuesday, June 10, 1952, entitled "Inviting Trouble." Here it is:

INVITING TROUBLE

A number of Queens residents are protesting the proposal to construct a drive-in movie at Idlewild International Airport.

They base their protests on three grounds—the safety hazard, the traffic complication, and competition with private business.

Taking these in inverse importance, private business complains that the project would pit a public agency, the Port of New York Authority, against individual enterprise. The authority wouldn't operate the theater but the lessee would get the advantages of the agency's special tax status.

To be self-supporting airports must develop sources of revenue beyond flight operations. But critics cannot see carrying this to the extent of a drive-in theater on the fringe of an airport, catering to those who do not come to the field in connection with its flying operation.

Also important is the question of what such a project might do to traffic along the crowded Belt Parkway. City officials already have turned thumbs down on a project to locate a drive-in on the parkway somewhat nearer the city. They found it would add to the already serious congestion on that important link between Brooklyn and Long Island.

Most important of all is the objection based on the safety factor. As projected, the drive-in would be located directly in line with a major runway, although some 2½ miles from its end.

If successful, the drive-in could bunch 1,000 cars, each carrying gasoline, in direct line of operations on the edge of an airport.

Much as we sympathize with the port authority's attempt to make the airports self-supporting, it seems to us that the agency is sticking its neck way out in looking for the comparatively few additional dollars the proposed drive-in would yield. On the safety angle alone this project should be scrapped.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Congress of the United States is 1,000 percent against the abuses existing in the operations of the Port of New York Authority and I am sure the Congress will not permit them to exist in the Delaware Commission legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include a list of various items of testimony to further prove my point if the Congress calls for them.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 45 minutes.

THE GREAT ISSUES

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I feel that every citizen of the United States is confronted with and concerned in the desire to preserve the basic liberties which have made our country what it is. Some may be more alert than others; but fundamentally, and at some time before our great national election in November, every citizen will have the same feeling.

You have heard it said, "You have never had it so good."

You have heard it said that the voters have been bought with their own money.

You have heard it said that the American form of government as we have known it is gone—that the people have been dragged into acceptance of something different.

I cannot believe that the American people are ready to sell their heritage of freedom for the discredited shackles of socialism—or worse, communism.

THREE GREAT ISSUES

The American people approach the 1952 campaign with the greatest political issues of modern times facing them. I want to talk to you about these issues.

ISSUE NO. 1

It is my opinion that the greatest of these issues—and the most fundamental—can be summed up in just four words: Lack of national security.

Americans at various periods of their history have experienced fear for their economic security—fear for their pocket-books.

For the first time since 1776 they are experiencing fear for their national security—fear for their lives.

Even in the dark days of the American Revolution, the American people never lost faith in the outcome. Today as a nation we are assailed by propaganda, doubts, and insecurity.

Due to the blundering of our so-called leaders—to their policies of appeasement and softness—we have witnessed the Soviet Union expand its domination, in less than 6 years, from 170,000,000 to 800,000,000 people.

At the same time we have witnessed American prestige and American leadership deteriorate on an alarming scale.

The effect on our people has been devastating.

Americans now go to bed wondering if they will see the dawn. They look at their homes wondering when they will be reduced to rubble. They gaze upon their children, wondering more whether they will be alive than whether they will be outstanding citizens.

Under this administration, fear and propaganda for fear has become a national policy.

ISSUE NO. 2

The second great issue can be summed up also in four words: Lack of Executive leadership.

Never in the history of our Nation has America had so little leadership when it is so badly needed, both in the field of international relations and domestic affairs.

On the international scene, we have been outbargained, outsmarted, and outmaneuvered. We have been humiliated as at no other time in our history.

The American people are asking themselves: For this price is the only answer endless war and endless bloodshed?

ISSUE NO. 3

The third great issue can be summed up, too, in four words: Lack of public morality.

This issue is far deeper than mink coats, deep freezes, and flasks of perfume. It is an issue that goes to the very fundamentals of our social system. It hits our homes, our communities, and our churches.

It gives little comfort to hold up the defalcations of hangers-on and petty bureaucrats when the whole philosophy of a government is based on appeal to the pocketbook and the belly, instead of to the heart and mind.

How can we expect idealism and morality to survive when a government itself is dedicated only to the principles of materialism?

We as citizens will fail in our duty if we do not grasp this issue in its broadest implications.

Petty crime is the work of petty people, but godless materialism can lead only to social suicide.

Yes, we have the issues. We must have the courage to meet them.

The three great issues—lack of national security, lack of executive leadership, and lack of public morality—are interlocked and interwoven.

We must resolutely and realistically appraise the attitudes and problems they have created; determine what changes are necessary; seek the wisdom and the sound leadership to bring us out of the deep evil bog into which we as a nation are sinking; and build up our strength—not only of arms but of character and purpose.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Our whole military program is one of grave concern, both as to the production of armament and the soundness of the thinking of our military leaders.

On June 18, 1952, one of my colleagues said on the floor of the House that according to an analysis made in March of this year:

Our over-all defense production program was lagging behind schedule by 30 percent to 50 percent;

In the field of jet propulsion our production of planes lagged as much as 70 percent for fighters;

Production of jet bombers was 65 percent behind schedule;

Our light tanks were 25 percent behind schedule;

Our medium tanks were 70 percent behind schedule.

The truth is defense production lag has become so embarrassing that the Pentagon revised its production schedules by imposing what has been called a stretch-out. This is a polite word for substituting failure for success. When you read in the newspapers today that our armaments production is "up to schedule," they are talking about the so-called stretch-out schedule, not the original schedule.

In Korea our airmen are fighting a 1952 war with an obsolete 1949 Air Force because of the production breakdown.

Complaints are coming from the fighting soldiers in Korea of rationed and insufficient ammunition.

Blundering and stupid leadership is the cause. A house cleaning is the remedy.

PEOPLE INDIGNANT

Never have I seen our people so outraged and indignant as they are today over the revelations of fraud, fixing, and influence peddling in the Federal administrative agencies. Every new report of congressional investigation reveals the present administration as a tragic era of blunder and plunder.

The hit-or-miss policies, in programs which get nowhere, pile up new mountains of debt, extend our military commitments far beyond our national resources and mortgage the generations yet unborn.

Out of this muddle of incompetence flows the broad stream of immorality,

corruption, fixing, and rake-off, as characterized by mink coats, deep freezers, 5-percenters, influence peddlers, and tax scandals.

Never before in American history has there been such a shocking lack of elemental honesty and probity in public administration.

The socialistic New Deal-Fair Deal party has been too long in office. Power-grabbing bureaucrats have become fat and lax. Corruption thrives on their callous political indifference to the public welfare.

We cannot run this country on the basis of the secret pay-off.

Public office is still a public trust, and there is much evidence that the American people intend to restore the great American tradition of faithful public service when they go to the polls this year.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The American people have been made the victims of the biggest flim-flam game in American history.

The so-called Defense Production Act or Price Control Act could be called the Defense Reduction Act. We do not have an Office of Price Stabilization, we have an Office of Political Spongers.

It is a bench warmer's paradise for 12,000 OPS political appointees, who will help produce another phantom vote for the administration, come next November 4.

The so-called Defense Production Act is another step on the journey down the road to socialism and the destruction of the American free-enterprise system.

We would do well to listen to one Hermann Goering, the chief architect of nazism in Germany. Goering was interviewed in jail by an American commentator, Mr. Henry J. Taylor. Here is what a badly disillusioned ex-high potentate of nazism had to say:

Your America is doing many things in the economic field which we found out caused us so much trouble. You are trying to control people's wages and prices—people's work. If you do that, you must control people's lives. And no country can do that part way. I tried it and failed.

No country can do it all the way, either. I tried that too, and it failed.

You are no better planners than we. I should think your economists would read what happened here.

These are the words of Hermann Goering. Who could be so blind as to argue that the way to have liberty abroad is to destroy it at home?

REDS SHELTERED

It has been said that 10 years went by between the time the Government had absolute proof Hiss was a Communist and the time he was convicted.

When public morals break down, communism enters. That is why Communists and fellow travelers, I believe, are still serenely at work in many of the agencies in the Federal Government. With no strong moral principles guiding the administration, Reds and wobblies of every stripe have found haven on the Government payroll.

Communist infiltrations have been exposed consistently by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for 14

years, but the President lightly dismissed these exposures—for example, in the Hiss case, with a contemptuous comment, "Red herring."

In 1950, Congress passed the Security Act to force the removal of Communists from the Government payroll. President Truman promptly vetoed this measure, and it had to be passed again by both Houses by a two-thirds majority. That was done. That law is not being applied and enforced with spirit and determination.

Communist traitors gave our priceless atomic secrets to the spies in the Kremlin.

Secretary of State Acheson did not turn his back on Alger Hiss, but he did not hesitate to turn his back on Douglas MacArthur. Truman announced publicly that Acheson would be his Secretary of State as long as he remained in the White House.

From 1933 onward communism was sheltered, protected, coddled, and befriended in New Deal-Fair Deal Washington. Today that shocking national betrayal is shielded from public view by the secrecy and censorship of Truman's iron curtain.

Freedom will not be snuffed out—the great heart of America will speak again.

TAX AND SPEND

The people cry out under the load of taxation.

The President continually recommends higher and higher taxes. His new budget is by far the greatest in the peacetime history of any nation in the world.

The Government spending takes close to one-third of the national income. This means that everybody with a job works every third day for the Government.

This mad and reckless spending in Washington has given us the 50-cent dollar. The purchasing power of earnings vanish faster under Truman's inflation than wage adjustments can be realized. We are neither at war nor at peace. We are mobilized for war, paying for war, but denied the fruit of victory. Through June 20, 1952, we have already suffered 110,611 battle casualties in Korea, in a "police action" which has now extended longer than World War I.

As a veteran of World War I, I know how our boys in Korea must resent the President calling their sacrifice a "police action" rather than he openly admitting he has blundered into another all-out war.

Our military program and overseas aid during the last 6 years have mounted to almost \$150,000,000,000, all for the professed purpose of containing communism. Yet during those years we have seen communism spread its Red tentacles from 200,000,000 Russians to 800,000,000 persons in Europe and Asia.

The Kremlin has expanded its domination four times, while the Truman-Acheson policy has devoured the American wealth in a Punch and Judy diplomatic game with the cruel imperialism of communism slavery.

Under Roosevelt and Truman we have given away more than \$100,000,000,000

in overseas gifts and grants. We have depleted our forests, our mines, and our precious natural resources half a century ahead of the calendar.

Today every man, woman, and child in this land carries a debt load of \$1,700, his per capita share of the Roosevelt-Truman national debt of \$257,000,000,000. This debt amounts to almost \$7,000 for each and every one of our 36,000,000 families.

A married couple with two children who had a \$5,000 income in 1939 would need a net income of over \$11,500 in 1952 to be as well off.

WAR PARTY

During the past 50 years, we have had five Republican Presidents. Not one of them had a battlefield casualty reported during his term of office. But what of our three more recent Democratic Presidents? Under Woodrow Wilson, we had 334,734 battle casualties. Under Franklin D. Roosevelt, we had 994,893 battle casualties. Under Harry Truman, we have had more than 110,611 casualties in the police action in Korea.

Here is the box score on Republican peace since 1900, showing the battle casualties under each Republican President:

Theodore Roosevelt.....	0
William H. Taft.....	0
Warren G. Harding.....	0
Calvin Coolidge.....	0
Herbert Hoover.....	0

And here is the casualty box score on the Democratic wars since 1917, a period of only 35 years, or one generation:

Woodrow Wilson.....	334,734
Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	994,893
Harry S. Truman.....	110,611

Total casualties..... 1,440,238

Here you have the official record of the "peace party," as these war makers call themselves. Over press, radio, and television, they cry "peace, peace, peace—we will make the peace," but all they produce is war, destruction, and chaos.

In 1916, Woodrow Wilson was elected for a second term on the slogan "he kept us out of war." Six months later, we were in World War I.

In 1940, Franklin D. Roosevelt said over a Nation-wide radio broadcast: "I have said this before and I shall say it again and again and again—your boys are not going to be sent into foreign war." Within 14 months, we were in World War II.

On June 1, 1950, President Truman told his White House press conference that he believed the world was closer to peace than it had been in 5 years, and this cheery utterance made headlines the world around. Twenty-four days later the shooting started in Korea. And in the next 24 months more than 110,611 American boys were killed, wounded, or missing on the Korean battlefields.

In the perspective of history the Democratic promise of peace has become a certain omen of war.

The first half of this century in America has created a war party. Every time that party comes to power, the shooting starts—and the American taxpayers foot the bills, both for war and reconstruction—for both friends and foes alike.

It is a great shell game. And the American people now see clearly through this gigantic hoax of the men who are always babbling peace and making war.

CRUSADE OF PATRIOTISM

There is a sense of patriotic devotion in this favored land today which, I am certain, transcends all narrow considerations of party or faction. As Americans we are guardians and custodians of a precious heritage—the heritage of freedom under law. We must not stand by idly and watch a band of reckless, desperate political schemers and planners dissipate our wealth, our power, and our national glory and strength.

Democrats, Independents and Republicans—men and women are joining hands, regardless of past party affiliations, in a new alliance of constitutional rededication to restore the true pattern of honest, faithful representative government. The Republican Party is the instrument of that redemption and rededication.

Only a strong and solvent America can hope to hold back the black night of godless communism. Bankruptcy and ruin are Stalin's aims for America. The Truman deficits are all water on Stalin's wheel.

Let us have done with the corruptionists, the wobblers, the Reds, and the socialistic squanderers in Washington. We still have an ample reserve of good, old-fashioned American common sense to see us through.

The American people know what is the matter.

All they need is a government in Washington which will faithfully and honestly translate their wants, their wishes, and their real needs into effective national policies and programs.

Freedom is not dead. It has only been drugged and doped by fraud, fakery, deceit, and demagogic promises of peace.

But the people are alert.

This year of 1952 will see the little men of blunder and plunder swept away like so many broken sticks before the rush of a mighty river of American patriotism.

The war party will be swept from power.

CANNON'S PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. J. Res. 492) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there shall be printed and bound for the use of the House 1,500 copies of CANNON'S Procedure in the House of Representatives, by CLARENCE CANNON, to be printed under the supervision of the author and to be distributed to the Members by the Speaker.

Sec. 2. That, notwithstanding any provision of the copyright laws and regulations with respect to publications in the public domain, CANNON'S Procedure in the House of Representatives shall be subject to copyright by the author thereof.

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.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MINERALS AND METALS, PART NO. 1, MANGANESE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 327) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is hereby authorized to have printed for its use 500 additional copies of a hearing entitled "Strategic and Critical Minerals and Metals, Part No. 1 Manganese," hearings before a Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the Committee on Public Lands during the Eightieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRAYERS BY THE CHAPLAIN, REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 458) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a House document the prayers offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, doctor of divinity, at the opening of the daily sessions of the House of Representatives of the United States from February 1, 1950, to the end of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "first session of the".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEWSPRINT

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 542) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, five hundred additional copies of the report entitled "Newspprint," being House Report No. 505, part 1, Eighty-second Congress, first session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAWS PERTAINING TO VETERANS

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution

(H. Res. 563) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a compilation of laws pertaining to veterans, enacted during the Eighty-second Congress to be prepared by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, be printed as a House document, as a supplement to House Document No. 78 of the Eighty-first Congress.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike "first" and insert "second."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE ACTIONS OF CONGRESS ON HOUSING

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution, House Resolution 589 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript entitled "Your Congress and American Housing—the Actions of Congress on Housing From 1892 to 1951," prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, be printed as a House document.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the period and insert a semicolon and the following: "and that 1,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE ROAD TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 693) to authorize the printing of The Road to Industrial Peace as a House document, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript, "The Road to Industrial Peace," be printed with illustrations as a House document.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 2, after the word "illustrations" insert the words "in black"; after the word "document" change the period to a comma and insert the words "size ten and one-fourth by fourteen and one-half inches, with the cover printed in three colors."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO. ET AL. v. CHARLES SAWYER

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Ad-

ministration, I call up the resolution (H. Con. Res. 235) providing that the briefs for the Government and others and the record filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in the steel seizure case, be printed as a House document; and that additional copies be printed, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the briefs for the Government and the companies and the record filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in the steel seizure case (The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. et al., v Charles Sawyer (Nos. 744, 745), including such briefs for the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers et al., as amici curiae, be printed as a House document; and that 3,500 additional copies be printed for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEARINGS ON INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (S. Con. Res. 59) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary not to exceed 7,500 additional copies of part 1 and subsequent parts of the hearings entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations," held before a subcommittee of the above committee during the Eighty-second Congress.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the resolution providing money for the Cox investigating committee come up tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. It will come up following the Consent Calendar.

GOING HOME

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Speaker, there is a political saying in America that is almost as old as the life of this country, and it is most applicable to the Congress of the United States. You have heard it countless times, and briefly it is this, "Few die and none resign."

This means that in the Congress of the United States there has been a tendency to stay as long as we can, until the Great Maker or the electorate calls us home.

I do not believe this saying holds true as strongly today as it once did, because in my 6 years in the House of Representatives I have seen a number of my fellow Members decide to quit, to retire, and go home. That is what I have decided to do. So today, my friends, this is my brief swan song as a Member of the Congress of the United States.

I go home with heart-warming friendships that I have made in this House Chamber, as well as in the Senate of the United States. I go home with a certain feeling of regret because of my fine friends and associates here, but I go home with deeper faith in the American way of life, in the Government of the United States of America, and in the future of our country and its ever-increasing leadership of the free world against the slave world. And more important, I go home with the full conviction that if the people of this Nation will maintain the quality of the membership that now comprises the Congress of the United States, democracy will live on in the hearts of men and our country will flourish, whatever the obstacles may be.

The reasons for my voluntarily leaving Congress are compellingly personal. I have interests that call me back. I have two sons who have chosen to follow my own professional career. My older son is now joining me in the practice of law in my home town of Hendersonville, N. C., that garden spot of the world, in what we love to call "The land of the sky." Another son is soon to follow in the same footsteps. These are the principal reasons why I am going home.

I go back to North Carolina with great respect for my fellow Members of the House and for the Democratic leadership of this Chamber: Speaker SAM RAYBURN, that great son of Texas; Majority Leader JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a New Englander for whom we of the South hold such a high regard; for that pleasant and indefatigable son of Tennessee, the Democratic whip, PERCY PRIEST. These men and other leaders have given us rare guidance in troubled times in the House of Representatives. My only hope is that the people of our country realize the excellence of this leadership, as well as the fact that the rules of our House of Representatives gives a much greater degree of speed and efficiency in legislating for the welfare of the Nation.

The Congressional Reorganization Act did much to streamline the entire Congress of the United States but it did not go far enough. I have nothing but the utmost respect for that great arm of the Congress known as the United States Senate, for the high degree of integrity and character of the men who make up that august body, and for their judgment and their fundamental Americanism. However, my friends of the House, I cannot help but depart with some feeling of alarm at the legislative delays and bottlenecks that confront Congress today. I have the feeling that some satisfactory substitute must be found to meet the challenge of unlimited debate which

some believe to be all important. My prediction is that one day a way will be found to further streamline our Congressional procedure to keep up with the fast moving world, and remove us from the burdens of certain rules of antiquity.

To continue to follow indefinitely an old custom, however honored it may have been in the past, is simply erecting a monument to the race of the hare and the tortoise. The House is the hare and the Senate is the tortoise in the legislative race of the United States today.

While I do not know the answer, I am sure it will be discovered. We might find some help if more thought is given to the words inscribed upon the Speaker's platform before which I stand—Union, justice, tolerance, liberty, peace.

While I have paid tribute to the Democratic leadership, I would not fail to speak well of the fine leadership of the Republican side of the aisle, for which I have greatest admiration and respect. These are fine, worthy, sincere Americans, and are a credit to their party and to the position they hold. I remember Honorable JOE MARTIN as he swung the gavel in the Eightieth Congress when I was a freshman, and Honorable CHARLIE HALLECK, who served so well and so fairly in the position of majority leader at that time. Nor would I fail to mention Honorable LESLIE ARENDS, now minority whip, for the forthright and sincere leadership which he has given his party, and the cooperation extended to all of us.

Politically, I have always been associated with the Democratic Party and have subscribed to its basic principles, which to me are designed to accomplish the most good and the most public service, for the most people in our country.

However, I have tried always to keep my country ahead of my political party, and in my votes as a Member of the House of Representatives I have cast my ballot for that which I thought was best. I have not been one who felt his political party was always right. The people and their welfare come first, and I can leave Congress with a feeling of pride that I have never been a rubber stamp for anyone.

Political parties are a necessary part of our Government. Our country is blest by the two-party system, because here we are not cursed by the diffusions of splinter parties that in other countries make it difficult at times to form a government.

As Democrats we should fight for the principles of our party just as the Republicans should fight for their principles. But on the floor of this House I find it gratifying to see so many colleagues voting their convictions, their judgments, regardless of the party line.

The United States of America has a great destiny of world leadership ahead of it, and if we maintain our fundamental faith and courage and our National defense and our economic security we shall fulfill that destiny. We must fulfill that destiny, not only for ourselves and for our succeeding generations, but for the other nations of the world that want to remain free. You can look back over the pages of history,

to Genghis Khan and the Tartars and the Mongols, to the days when conquering races ripped Europe apart. Yet, Europe rose again. Today, we face a threat more dangerous than history has ever presented, the threat of world communism, the threat of the Politburo of the Kremlin to the free world.

These merchants of murder and salesmen of slavery who inhabit the Kremlin want to wreck and enslave the free world.

Let us all stand and be counted—counted upon to play our logical roles, the best roles of which we are capable, against the Communist phonies and liars and rats who are at large in the world.

In all these undertakings we should ever keep before us the necessity that whatever action we take and whatever assistance we extend to other nations of the world must be done within solvency. We cannot afford to wreck our own economy in a desire to be of assistance to other peoples of the world. If we are to be strong materially, we must be strong economically, and if our economy falls apart and we become insolvent, the Government of the United States as we know it today will sink into oblivion and over its faltering ashes will be erected a government of dictatorship that will not be easy to displace.

It is good to be charitable, even sometimes to the point of sacrifice, but before we should be charitable we should first be just. And we are not just when we bend our economy to the breaking point.

Forgive me my friends if I seem to be utilizing this occasion in the role of an adviser, but I have spoken a few simple things that are in my heart as I say farewell to the House of Representatives and the Congress of the United States.

I am proud to have been a member of the delegation from North Carolina, headed by our beloved and venerable dean, ROBERT L. DOUGHTON. He is a great American and worthy of all the honors that have been bestowed upon him by the people of his State and the Members of this Congress. He and I are leaving here together. We are going back to the mountains of North Carolina "from whence cometh our strength." We are not going to retire. We are not going into seclusion. We are not going out of politics. We are just going home.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES of Missouri, for 1 day, on account of official business.

Mr. MAGEE, for 1 day, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. POLK and to include a letter from Mr. Joseph W. Fichter, past master of the Ohio State Grange and member of the executive committee.

Mr. MAGEE and to include a statement by Rev. George S. Reuter, Jr., of Holden, Mo.

Mr. HERLONG in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado.

Mr. ZABLOCKI.

Mr. EBERHARTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOLLINGER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLMES and to include a letter from Otis C. Moyer.

Mr. PHILLIPS and to include a letter.

Mr. McDONOUGH and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REES of Kansas and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS and to include an editorial.

Mr. LOVRE in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOW and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. LATHAM).

Mr. JENISON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CANFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5768. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944;

H. R. 6578. An act to provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 393. Joint resolution authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 394. Joint resolution to authorize the quartering in public buildings in the District of Columbia of troops participating in inaugural ceremonies; and

H. J. Res. 395. Joint resolution to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1953.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1258. An act to authorize and direct the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Mississippi to Louie H. Emfinger; and

S. 2603. An act to authorize the transfer of certain lands to the State of Oregon.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 2, 1952, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1624. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, Department of State, transmitting the sixth semiannual report of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, dated July 1952, pursuant to section 603 of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, an act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations (H. Doc. 526) was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

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. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 720. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 7408, a bill to amend Public Law 49, Seventy-ninth Congress, so as to provide for the prevention of major disasters in coal mines; without amendment (Rept. No. 2369). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 676. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study the seaward boundaries of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2405). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on Un-American Activities. S. 2922. An act to amend subsection (d) of section 12 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 2406). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 2968. An act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2407). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 7722. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army; without amendment (Rept. No. 2408). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURRAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 8373. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2409). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Joint Resolution 492. Joint resolution authorizing the printing and binding of a revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives and providing that the same shall be subject to copyright by the author; without

amendment (Rept. No. 2411). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 327. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to have printed for its use additional copies of certain hearings; without amendment (Rept. No. 2412). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 458. Resolution to print the prayers offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D. D., at the opening sessions of the House of Representatives of the United States from February 1, 1950, to the end of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress; with amendment (Rept. No. 2413). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 542. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 505, part 1, Eighty-second Congress, first session; without amendment (Rept. No. 2414). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 563. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the laws pertaining to veterans, enacted during the Eighty-second Congress; with amendment (Rept. No. 2415). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 589. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "Your Congress and American Housing—The Actions of Congress on Housing From 1892 to 1951," as a House document; with amendment (Rept. No. 2416). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 693. Resolution to authorize the printing of "The Road to Industrial Peace" as a House document; with amendment (Rept. No. 2417). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 235. Concurrent resolution providing that the briefs for the Government and others, and the record filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in the steel seizure case be printed as a House document; and that additional copies be printed; without amendment (Rept. No. 2418). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 59. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearing entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2419). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MACK of Illinois: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2690. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2420). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2128. An act to provide for the merger of two or more national banking associations and for the merger of State banks with national banking associations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2421). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2252. An act to clarify the act of August 17, 1950, providing for the conversion of national banks into and their merger and consolidation with State banks; without amendment (Rept. No. 2422). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2938. An act to amend section

9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2423). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 3066. An act to amend defense housing laws, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2424). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BARDEN: Committee on Education and Labor. S. 1271. An act to permit employees of the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board; with amendment (Rept. No. 2425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee of Conference. S. 658. An act to further amend the Communications Act of 1934 (Rept. No. 2426). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARDEN: Committee on Education and Labor. H. R. 1950. A bill to provide for the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in the District of Columbia, of certain citizens of the United States adjudged insane in foreign countries; without amendment (Rept. No. 2427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BARDEN: Committee on Education and Labor. H. R. 7494. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to encourage the further development and growth of the educational fine arts programs in State and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities and in other nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2428). 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. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7645. A bill for the relief of Maria Grazia Maranto; without amendment (Rept. No. 2370). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7917. A bill for the relief of Agnes Ishikawa and Shirol Moriyama; without amendment (Rept. No. 2371). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 423. An act for the relief of Orazio Balasso; without amendment (Rept. No. 2372). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 732. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2373). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1454. An act for the relief of Walter Koelz; without amendment (Rept. No. 2374). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1479. An act for the relief of Adele Frattini; without amendment (Rept. No. 2375). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1840. An act for the relief of Tsuneo Tanigawa, also known as David Lawrence Rogers; without amendment (Rept. No. 2376). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2166. An act for the relief of Jo Ann Fosberg; without amendment (Rept. No. 2377). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2249. An act for the relief of Blancamaria Cori; without amendment (Rept. No. 2378). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2277. An act for the relief of Nicholas J. and Elizabeth Miura; without amendment (Rept. No. 2379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2289. An act for the relief of Michiko Okuda; without amendment (Rept. No. 2380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2313. An act for the relief of Hsieh Ta-Chuan or Der Ott-Kuan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2381). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2395. An act for the relief of Ioannis Dimitriou Cohlilis; without amendment (Rept. 2382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2609. An act for the relief of Iwanna Pryjma and Roma Pryjma; without amendment (Rept. No. 2383). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2733. An act for the relief of Donald Lee Ferguson (junior); without amendment (Rept. No. 2384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3032. An act for the relief of Bonnie Jean MacLean; without amendment (Rept. No. 2385). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3132. An act for the relief of Jun Miyata; without amendment (Rept. No. 2386). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3140. An act for the relief of Victor de la Bretoniere; without amendment (Rept. No. 2387). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3240. An act for the relief of Ichiro Iida; without amendment (Rept. No. 2388). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1707. An act for the relief of the George B. Henly Construction Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2389). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1741. An act for the relief of Samuel A. Wise; without amendment (Rept. No. 2390). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1988. An act for the relief of Leslie A. Connell; without amendment (Rept. No. 2391). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2147. An act for the relief of Arthur K. Prior; without amendment (Rept. No. 2392). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2393. An act for the relief of the State of New Hampshire and the town of New Boston, N. H.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2393). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 709. A resolution providing for sending to the United States Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 1918) for the relief of Dewey J. Crites, Jack Mayta, and

James Willette; without amendment (Rept. No. 2394). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4755. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emily Wilhelm; with amendment (Rept. No. 2395). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5376. A bill for the relief of the estate of Rene Weil; with amendment (Rept. No. 2396). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5485. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levandoski; without amendment (Rept. No. 2397). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FINE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5541. A bill for the relief of Capt. Walter C. Wolf; without amendment (Rept. No. 2398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7365. A bill for the relief of Clifford Robinson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2399). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7368. A bill for the relief of Felix Garcia and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 2400). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7687. A bill for the relief of Jack Carpenter; without amendment (Rept. No. 2401). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7827. A bill for the relief of Ruth D. Crunk; without amendment (Rept. No. 2402). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8001. A bill for the relief of Paul D. Banning, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2403). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8205. A bill for the relief of Homer C. Boozer and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 2404). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 81. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2410). 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. MULTER:

H. R. 8443. A bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate-income families and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 8444. A bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate-income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BEAMER:

H. R. 8445. A bill to amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 8446. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the retirement age from 65 to 60, to provide that widows may become entitled to benefits thereunder at age 50, and to increase monthly insurance and lump-sum death payments thereunder by 20 percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 8447. A bill authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy of sons of certain members of the Armed Forces who died as a direct result of active service on or after June 27, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 8448. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for a refund of premiums in certain cases where the insured failed to apply for a waiver of such premiums; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. R. 8449. A bill to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in their dealings with employees, to amend the anti-trust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. Res. 721. Resolution declaratory of committee's authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. Res. 722. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 698; 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. BATES of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 8450. A bill for the relief of Pasquale De Leonibus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 8451. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Betty E. Lamay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8452. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 8453. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw (John) Waz; 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:

783. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of Rotary Club of Lock Haven, Pa., for immediate action by the Federal Government in the construction of flood-control devices in the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River; to the Committee on Public Works.

784. By the SPEAKER: Petition of James I. Hadar, New Brunswick, N. J., relative to a redress of grievances involving violation of civil rights, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952

(Legislative day of Friday, June 27, 1952)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. John C. Millian, D. D., district superintendent, Methodist Church, offered the following prayer:

Holy and Great God of all nations and peoples, we bow here in humble reverence before Thee asking Thy divine

blessing for the living of this day. Make us spiritually sensitive that we may clearly discern Thy divine leading. Broaden our minds that we can accept Thy truth. Bestow upon us moral courage that we fail not to speak and act for right and righteousness. May we during this day be worthy of this great Nation founded upon Thy moral and spiritual laws.

May there go out from these legislative halls such acts and messages of love and understanding that all the world will be brought to oneness of mind and unity of purpose that will enable Thy holy spirit to bring peace on earth, good will to all men. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 1, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 523) for the relief of Walter Duschinsky, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2605) to amend certain tax laws applicable to the District of Columbia, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 76) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1126. An act for the relief of Erkki Mainio Sakari Salo;

H. R. 1159. An act for the relief of Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley;

H. R. 1707. An act for the relief of Frederick George Boughton;

H. R. 1711. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan;

H. R. 2075. An act for the relief of the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.;

H. R. 2171. An act for the relief of Robert E. Robinson and Gerald L. Harris;

H. R. 2181. An act for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner;

H. R. 2217. An act for the relief of Alfonso Gatti;

H. R. 2352. An act for the relief of Mrs. Towa Tanoue;

H. R. 2601. An act for the relief of Mrs. Olympia Cuc;

H. R. 2780. An act for the relief of Clara Gabriel;

H. R. 2898. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Furstenberg;

H. R. 2972. An act for the relief of Harold Joe Davis;

H. R. 3268. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jane P. Myers;

H. R. 3426. An act for the relief of Sui Kin Chun;

H. R. 3502. An act for the relief of Arthur Staveley;

H. R. 3523. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lau Hong Shee;

H. R. 4296. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor;