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JAFFE, AND LAVERN R. DILWEG

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HEARINGS

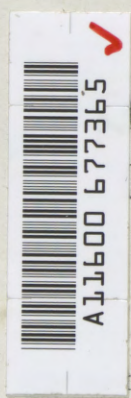
BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON

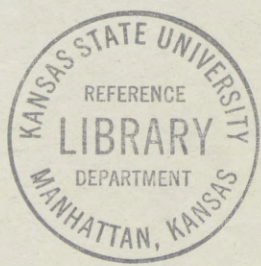
NOMINATIONS OF EDWARD D. RE, THEODORE JAFFE,
AND LAVERN R. DILWEG TO BE MEMBERS OF
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES



MARCH 28 AND APRIL 6, 1961

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Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1961

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HEARINGS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE
THE 80TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

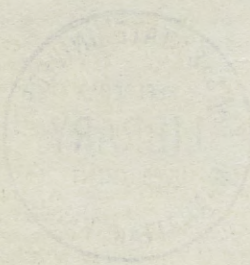
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NOMINATIONS

Nomination of Edward D. Re To Be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:40 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, Senator Olin D. Johnston presiding.

Present: Senator Johnston.

Also present: Joseph A. Davis, chief clerk.

Senator JOHNSTON. The committee will come to order.

I believe we have the blue slips here approving this nomination from both of the Senators from New York.

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. We have also the biography submitted by the nominee, which will be made a part of the record.

(The biography referred to is as follows:)

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. EDWARD D. RE

Edward D. Re was born October 14, 1920 in Santa Marina, Salina, Italy. He derived his American citizenship from his father and has been in the United States since 1928. Mr. Re was graduated from Brooklyn's P.S. 176 and New Utrecht High School. He attended St. John's University Schools of Commerce and Law, graduating from both with honors.

Dr. Re is professor of law at St. John's University in Brooklyn. He received LL.B. degree from New York University. From 1943 to 1947 he served as legal officer and instructor at AAF Officer Candidate School. He was chairman of the Committee of Civil Procedure and Practice of the American Bar Association. He is a trustee of the Italian Board of Guardians, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York.

Professor Re has written extensively in various law journals and is also the author of several law studies, among them "Foreign Confiscations in Anglo-American Law" and "Brief Writing and Oral Argument." Several years ago he published a 46-page study in the Northwestern University Law Review dealing with jurisdiction over U.S. Armed Forces serving abroad. This study was based on a lecture he delivered in New York under the auspices of the Bar Association of New York City and the New York County Lawyers Association.

In addition to many articles in the field of international and private law, Dr. Re is the author of several authoritative texts used in the leading law schools in the country. Notable among these are "Confiscations and Anglo-American Law," "Cases and Materials in International Law," and "Selected Essays on Equity."

Dr. Re resides at 223 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn, with his wife and their eight children. Dr. Re is a Democrat.

Senator JOHNSTON. I notice we have with us this morning Senator Keating. I believe you appear here this morning on behalf of Dr. Re from the State of New York.

Senator KEATING. Yes. I do not mean by that that I have any objection to any other nominee.

Senator JOHNSTON. You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF HON. KENNETH B. KEATING, U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Senator KEATING. It is a privilege, Mr. Chairman, for me to appear here on behalf of Dr. Edward D. Re, who has been nominated by the President to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. It has been my good fortune to know Dr. Re personally, and I can recommend him for this post without qualification.

Dr. Re, who was a native of Italy, came to this country with his parents as a young child. He grew up in Brooklyn, and has become one of New York's outstanding citizens. He is a recognized authority in the field of international law and he will bring to his assignment on the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission a wealth of knowledge of the problems in this very critical and important area.

Dr. Re still resides in Brooklyn with his wife and their eight children. He is a veteran who served with distinction as a legal officer and instructor in the Army Air Force from 1943 to 1947.

Dr. Re has contributed generously his time and energy to various community activities. For a number of years he has been a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, and he is a trustee of the Italian Board of Guardians. He has also served as chairman of the Committee of Civil Procedure and Practice of the American Bar Association.

Until he was nominated for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, he served as a professor of law at St. John's University in Brooklyn. He has written several authoritative text books used in the leading law schools in the country and has also written extensively in various law journals.

He is a scholar and a man of unquestioned integrity. I am confident that he will do an outstanding job as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and I urge the speedy approval of his confirmation by the committee.

Senator JOHNSTON. We are certainly glad to have you appear, Senator Keating, on behalf of this nominee.

Senator KEATING. I have to ask to be excused because we are having a hearing next door, too.

Senator JOHNSTON. I understand.

We have with us also the senior Senator from Rhode Island, Senator Pastore.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN O. PASTORE, U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND**

Senator PASTORE. I did not come here precisely for this purpose, but I am more than joyed over the fact that Dr. Re's nomination is being considered at this time by the committee, with that of Mr. Theodore Jaffe, of Rhode Island. I have known Dr. Re myself.

While he is not from my State, I know of his reputation, I know of his integrity, and I know of his qualifications. I am very happy to spread upon the record my own recommendations in the highest terms of Dr. Re.

Senator JOHNSTON. We certainly appreciate these remarks from you, Senator Pastore.

I believe we have another Congressman here from New York, Congressman Keogh.

**STATEMENT OF HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE NINTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. KEOGH. Yes, sir; I am delighted to be here, and appreciate the opportunity to say a few words on behalf of our distinguished Brooklynite, Edward D. Re, whose nomination is pending before you.

Senator Keating has saved me some time by giving you most of the facts contained in the curriculum vitae of our distinguished and renowned friend. But I can attest to you, Mr. Chairman, on personal knowledge of his character and of his ability. I know that his character is unimpeachable, I know that his devotion and loyalty to the principles of the United States of America are unquestioned. And with respect to his ability, one need only read of his professional and professional accomplishments to know that he brings to this particular assignment unique qualities of experience and ability that will enable him to discharge those duties to the credit of himself, the Commission, the country, and of this committee.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you.

Mr. KEOGH. We have here, if I may make bold to suggest, a very worthy representative of a fellow Brooklyn representative in the person of Murray Frank, administrative assistant to Congressman Victor Anfuso, who I know would be here were it not for the fact that he, like you, is presiding over a committee meeting of his own on the other side of the Capitol.

Mr. Frank is here with a short statement on behalf of Representative Anfuso.

Senator JOHNSTON. I would like to say that Congressman Anfuso spoke with me about this nomination and I suggested that he submit a statement or send someone and we would permit that party to read his statement.

Mr. FRANK. I have his statement here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. I want to say of Congressman Anfuso, I know him very well and have been on several conferences with him, and I know how he deals and how frankly he speaks and whatever he might have to say in that statement is true.

Mr. FRANK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. I will say this, Mr. Keogh, if the nominee lives up to what you have recommended here this morning, in character and ability, he will certainly do an excellent job.

Mr. KEOGH. I have addressed myself here in what I trust is my normal modest, conservative manner, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. You did, and you covered it in mighty few words and right to the point.

Mr. KEOGH. Thank you very much.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Frank, state your name for the record.
Mr. FRANK. Murray Frank, administrative assistant.

**STATEMENT OF HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS
PRESENTED BY MURRAY FRANK, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Keogh has already mentioned, Congressman Anfuso was presiding at a hearing of his subcommittee this morning. It is the subcommittee on the House Science and Astronautics Committee. He has asked me to present his statement:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to support the nomination of Prof. Edward D. Re, of New York, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

"I am very happy to state to the committee that I regard President Kennedy's nomination of Professor Re as an excellent choice. I have known Dr. Re for many years and am privileged to consider him among my close personal friends. There is no doubt in my mind that he will be a great asset to the Commission and will prove to be a distinguished Chairman and valuable member of that body.

"Since 1947 Dr. Re has been a professor of law at St. John's University School of Law in Brooklyn, one of our finest law schools in New York. He is a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York for the past 3 years, and has distinguished himself in that position. In addition to being a fine teacher and able public official, Dr. Re is also known as a scholar in his chosen field, a writer, and a lecturer.

"On March 7, 1961, I had inserted into the Congressional Record a statement on the nomination of Professor Re, including some laudatory remarks made in 1956 by the then Congressman Stewart L. Udall, now Secretary of the Interior, about an article Dr. Re had written at the time on the NATO status of forces agreement and international law. Secretary Udall termed it 'a scholarly treatise' and 'the best presentation I have seen' on the subject. Together with my statement of March 7, there were also inserted several newspaper articles and editorials praising Dr. Re's appointment. I call these to the attention of the committee. The material appears on pages A1579 to A1581 of the Record of March 7, 1961.

"Mr. Chairman, I regard Dr. Re as eminently qualified for the post. He has both the integrity and the intellectual capacity for it. He has professional training and experience. He has a keen sense of justice and is an authority on the legal aspects of the confiscation of private property. All of this should be of tremendous value to him in the performance of his duties as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

"I want to assure the committee that it can act on this nomination with a clear conscience and with utmost confidence. Its approval will be favorably received throughout the country. It is in the best interest of the country. Thank you."

And here is the material from the Record which the Congressman would like to include as a part of the statement.

Senator JOHNSTON. That shall become a part of the Record.
(The matter referred to is as follows:)

[From the Congressional Record, Mar. 7, 1961]

PROF. EDWARD D. RE, AN EXCELLENT KENNEDY CHOICE

Extension of remarks of Hon. Victor L. Anfuso of New York in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, March 7, 1961

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, President Kennedy recently named Prof. Edward D. Re, of Brooklyn, N.Y., as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. This is a most excellent appointment which was well received in many circles throughout the country. I have known Professor Re for many years and consider him among my close personal friends.

Dr. Re is professor of law at St. John's University in Brooklyn. He received B.S. and LL. B. degrees from New York University. From 1943 to 1947 he served as legal officer and instructor at AAF Officer Candidate School. He was chairman of the committee of civil procedure and practice of the American Bar Association. He is a trustee of the Italian Board of Guardians, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York.

Professor Re has written extensively in various law journals and is also the author of several law studies, among them "Foreign Confiscations in Anglo-American Law" and "Brief Writing and Oral Argument." Several years ago he published a 46-page study in the Northwestern University Law Review dealing with jurisdiction over U.S. Armed Forces serving abroad. This study was based on a lecture he delivered in New York under the auspices of the Bar Association of New York City and the New York County Lawyers Association. A shorter version of this article was subsequently prepared and, this latter version I inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 12, 1956, page A231. That article was undoubtedly the most thorough and analytical treatment of the problem of the NATO status of forces agreement and international law.

Shortly thereafter, at hearings of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the status of forces agreements, Congressman Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona, now the Secretary of Interior, testified before the committee and introduced Professor Re's article into the RECORD of the hearings. From part 2 of the committee hearings, held on February 1, 1956 page 503, I quote the following excerpt from Mr. Udall's testimony:

"We have never had an alliance system like NATO—a peacetime military alliance where countries stand neither as conquered or conqueror, but on an equal basis, and the question arises, 'We want to have a base in your country and bring in our troops and the troops of other countries.'

"The question arises, What shall the terms and conditions be under which they come in? I think this presents an entirely unprecedented situation. I don't think that what Caesar or Hannibal did is significant here, or that anywhere down through the pages of history you can point to a similar situation.

"I might refer to this committee, and I think it should be made a part of the record—I would ask that it be made a part of the record—a review that was printed in the Northwestern Law Review magazine. Mr. Lavery has undoubtedly already seen it. Mr. Anfuso placed it in the Record. It appears in the Appendix of the Congressional Record at page A-231. It is by Prof. Edward D. Re, professor of law at St. John's University.

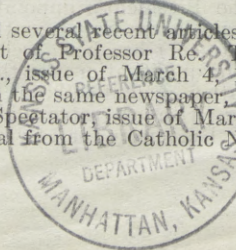
"He has made a study of this whole matter. It is a scholarly treatise, and is the best presentation I have seen.

"He states that the principle laid down by Justice Marshall in the *Exchange* case is that where troops are permitted to enter with consent and to pass through a territory once such consent is allowed and the troops enter, then they are subject to the discipline of their own forces. The key to the thing is the consent.

"Obviously, with the NATO countries, they haven't granted any blanket consent; in fact we had to sit down with our allies and work out interim arrangements while the treaty was pending.

"I would commend that article to you, and I would ask that it be placed in the record because it does throw a great deal of light on at least one point of view on this international law question."

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to insert into the Record several recent articles and editorials lauding President Kennedy's appointment of Professor Re. These include an article from the *Tablet*, Brooklyn, N.Y., issue of March 4, 1961, "Dr. Re's New Post Tailor Made"; an editorial from the same newspaper, "Dr. Re's Appointment"; an editorial from the *Brooklyn Spectator*, issue of March 3, 1961, "Dr. Re Goes to Washington"; and an editorial from the *Catholic News*,



New York City, issue of March 4, 1961, commenting on Dr. Re's appointment. They are as follows:

[From the Tablet, Mar. 4, 1961]

"DR. RE'S NEW POST TAILOR MADE—FOREIGN CLAIMS OFFICIAL WROTE PAPER, BOOK ON THE SUBJECT

"(By Frank DeRosa)

"Dr. Edward D. Re's appointment as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission by President Kennedy puts him in a post that "seems to be tailor made for me," according to the 40-year-old St. John's Law School professor.

"Almost 20 years ago, while a student at St. John's Law School, Dr. Re wrote a paper on the subject of foreign confiscation of American property for the Law Review and in 1951 he published what is considered to be the first authoritative book on the matter of foreign confiscation.

"Dr. Re's duties will entail determining claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments for compensation for losses and injuries sustained by them.

"The Commission possesses the powers and has the jurisdiction of the former War Claims Commission and the International Claims Commission.

"A versatile teacher, writer, lecturer, and public official, Dr. Re has been a member of the board of higher education for the past 3 years.

"Born in Santa Marina, nestled in the Aeolian Islands between Sicily and the Italian mainland, Dr. Re came to the United States at the age of 8.

"Educated at Brooklyn's Public School 176 and New Utrecht High School, Dr. Re began a long association with St. John's University when he enrolled in the school of commerce. After graduation he began the study of law at the Vincentian University and later became a member of the law school faculty. At the law school he organized and supervised the moot court system.

"The educator earned a doctor of juridical science degree from New York University in 1950.

"Divisional vice chairman on the section of international and comparative law of the American Bar Association, he was invited by the State Department to lecture in Mogadiscio, Somalia, 2 years ago.

"FATHER OF EIGHT

"Father of eight children, the Bay Ridge resident is married to Margaret Corcoran, who was a student in Dr. Re's classes at St. John's Law School. An attorney, she studied at Our Lady Queen of Martyrs School, Forest Hills, Maplehurst Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattan, and Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart.

"Three children attend Our Lady of Angels School: Mary Ann, 10; Anthony, 9; and Marina, 7. The others are Edward D., Jr., 5; Victor, 4; Margaret, 3; Matthew, 2; and Joseph, 1.

"A fourth degree Knight of Columbus, Dr. Re is a member of Long Island General Assembly and John Hughes Council. A member of Our Lady of Angels' Holy Name Society, he is a governor of the Catholic Lawyers' Guild of the Brooklyn Diocese.

"Last year Dr. Re was cited by the Italian Government and by Italy's University of Aquila. He received the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic for contributions to the cultural life of the Italian-American community and to legal literature of common law and civil law. The university bestowed on him the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy."

[From the Tablet, Mar. 4, 1961]

"DR. RE'S APPOINTMENT

"The President's appointment of Dr. Edward D. Re as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (an independent agency of the State Department) has been well received both at home and abroad because of his eminent qualifications for the post.

"Father of eight children, Dr. Re is a nationally recognized lawyer, lecturer, and author, with extensive administrative experience. He has taught law at St. John's University for 14 years, has lectured in many parts of the United States,

and has addressed bar associations, conferences, and universities in France, England, and Italy. He is an authority on international law and author of several texts used in the leading law schools of the country. During World War II, he served in the Air Force and is presently a major in the Active Reserve of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Air Force.

"Besides his intellectual and professional qualifications, Dr. Re brings to his office a sense of equity and justice based on the moral law. His attitude in constantly keeping in mind the moral issue of any question can be gleaned from a talk that he delivered in 1954 in Monte Carlo while addressing a conference of the International Bar Association on the legal aspects of the confiscation of private property.

"Taking sharp issue with previous speakers who had maintained that it is not within the province of lawyers to discuss moral issues, Dr. Re declared: 'Although we are discussing property rights, we are also discussing human rights. Property rights are human rights because they relate to man's right to retain the fruits of his labor.'

"In carrying out his duties as a member of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Dr. Re has manifested a like regard for moral principles. He has had the courage of his convictions and has persistently and fearlessly held to what he considered right notwithstanding the opinions of the other members of the board.

"The presence on the board of a man of independent judgment is surely needed. For this reason, we are happy to learn that Dr. Re will retain his residence in Brooklyn and has not severed his connection with St. John's Law School, but rather has taken a leave of absence. This proves that he still maintains his interest in education and the civic affairs of the city. In the light of this, we can hope that he will remain on the board of higher education. A man of his moral courage, educational experience, knowledge, and ability will be valuable especially at this time when our municipal colleges are expanding in scope and entering on new fields of endeavor."

[From the Brooklyn Spectator, Mar. 3, 1961]

"DR. RE GOES TO WASHINGTON

"Congratulations are in order all around on President Kennedy's appointment of Dr. Edward D. Re as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

"The President is to be commended for having made an excellent choice for this post, which is just below Cabinet level in importance. He has not only given well-deserved recognition to the fine legal talent possessed by Dr. Re, but has paid a high compliment to Bay Ridge and the entire Italian-American community of which Dr. Re is such a shining exemplar.

"Dr. Re's Commission meetings will keep him in Washington most of the time, but it is good to know that he will be back home in Bay Ridge for weekends with his lovely wife and family, and among his many friends and neighbors.

"We all wish him Godspeed in the important work ahead."

[From the Catholic News, Mar. 4, 1961]

"A distinguished member of the board of higher education, Dr. Edward D. Re, has been named to a high post in Washington, as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Dr. Re's appointment has been well received both in this country and abroad because of his outstanding qualifications and his high moral courage. In congratulating Dr. Re, it is pleasant to note also that he will retain his Brooklyn residence and has not severed his connection with St. John's University Law School where he has taught law for 14 years. Dr. Re thus evidences his continued interest in the educational and civic affairs of the city, and justifies the hope that he will continue on the board of higher education, where his term still has 6 years to run and where his knowledge, experience and fearless independence are assets of very special value."

Senator JOHNSTON. We certainly thank you for coming and reading this statement on behalf of Congressman Anfuso.

I notice we have one other witness here on this particular nomination, Ernest Schein, attorney at law.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST SCHEIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Mr. SCHEIN. My name is Ernest Schein. I am admitted to the bars of Illinois and the District of Columbia and practice law in Washington and Chicago. For a long time as a practicing lawyer and in my service in the Government I have been involved in the settlement of war claims and other international law matters.

I serve on the board of governors of the Washington Foreign Law Society, on the commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure and am a member of the council of the section on international and comparative law of the American Bar Association.

Prof. Edward D. Re is a member of this council and I have enjoyed close association with him for a number of years meeting and corresponding with him frequently on subjects of mutual interest.

Professor Re is a scholar in the field of comparative law whose reputation and achievements reach far beyond his years. He not only is a teacher at St. John's University Law School in Brooklyn but is a prolific writer and a consultant of practicing lawyers in connection with his specialty.

What has struck me most about Ed Re is that he represents a rare combination of academic proficiency and a practical common touch. He is no ivory tower scholar but rather a man of brilliance and learning who has a faculty for putting his gifts to work to make them readily available in the practicalities of life.

Beyond this Ed Re is an extremely personable, friendly man who everybody likes. His devotion to duty, industry, and honor is unquestioned.

I sincerely believe that Mr. Re will bring to the office for which he has been named outstanding qualities which will do credit to his job and provide a lot of lawyers and laymen alike who appear before his agency, a pleasant as well as a fruitful experience.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to make this brief statement which I believe to be in the public interest.

Senator JOHNSTON. We certainly appreciate your coming before us this morning and giving us this information concerning the nominee.

Mr. Re, we have a few questions that are more or less routine.

Do you own any property or anything that would become a conflict of interest, if you should be appointed to this position?

Mr. RE. No, sir, I do not.

Senator JOHNSTON. No bonds or stocks that might in anyway conflict—

Mr. RE. No, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe you have written several books, have you not?

Mr. RE. Yes, Senator, I have.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe you wrote one book, "Foreign Confiscations." I believe that is one you copyrighted in 1951.

Mr. RE. That is the one, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I note from that book, with particular reference to pages 10 and 11 and your quotation of Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, the first alien property custodian appointed after the enactment of the Trading With the Enemy Act, that you do not favor confiscation of

private property and especially that you favor the payment of just compensation for private property taken for public use.

I believe you set that forth in this book?

Mr. RE. That is correct, sir.

As a matter of fact, the book, as I recall, quotes Mr. Palmer.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is right.

You quote him in the book, I believe. Is that right?

Mr. RE. Yes, that is perfectly correct, in the earlier sections where I try to give some basic definitions of nationalization, confiscation, expropriation and related notions of the taking of private property. Although I must say, if I may add, Senator, that that book deals essentially with the so-called Act of State Doctrine which deals with the effect that American and English courts give the acts of the taking by foreign countries, where the act of taking is within the territory of that country. The question then presented is the effect to be given to those acts when they are in question in the American and English courts.

Senator JOHNSTON. You certainly then would not be in favor of what Castro is doing in Cuba, that is the confiscating of property?

Mr. RE. I wrote another article where I took a clear stand on the taking of private property owned by foreign nationals. I believe that the article appeared in the Minnesota Law Review, entitled "The Nationalization of Foreign-Owned Property (36 Minn. Law Review, 323 (1952)).

Senator JOHNSTON. Now I am chairman of the Subcommittee on Trading With the Enemy Act that deals with matters of this kind, and I take it you would favor the repeal of the confiscatory provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, enacted in 1948?

Mr. RE. Senator, I do not know how my views would be on a specific piece of legislation. I would have to know precisely what the context of all that is. But my general feelings on the question I think are clearly expressed in my writings.

Senator JOHNSTON. Did you have any occasion at any time to talk with the State Department, prior to the new administration, in regard to matters of this kind?

Mr. RE. No, sir. I have not.

Senator JOHNSTON. You have not. Now then, since section 39, of the Trading With the Enemy Act confiscates the private properties of German and Japanese nationals, and since we have returned the properties we vested from the nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, countries behind the Iron Curtain, and after a fashion also to the Italians, all of whom were enemies in World War II, do you not think that in our failure to return the private property to the Germans and Japanese, that we are discriminating against them, our present-day friends, and not according them the same kind of treatment we have accorded to our former and now cold war enemies in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania?

Mr. RE. Well, I definitely do agree with you, Senator, that this is a problem that deserves thorough and complete investigation and thought.

Senator JOHNSTON. You do know that the administration is now studying that?

Mr. RE. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. And the previous administration had certain recommendations to clarify this?

Mr. RE. Yes. And I think, I am sure, that the entire question ought to be and will be, and is being, as you have indicated, properly and thoroughly explored.

Senator JOHNSTON. And as to dealing with claims, you know how it is interrelated with a great many Americans who are in that situation at the present time.

Mr. RE. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Did you have any particular reason in mind when you wrote your book in 1951 for omitting any reference to the confiscatory provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, which section was enacted 3 years prior to the date of your book, and, if so, will you state your reason for such omission?

Mr. RE. Well, Senator, one of the reasons might very well be the fact that I did not know about it. I have learned a few things since writing the book. But actually those preliminary definitions are rather incomplete, and they were in there for the purpose of demonstrating the extremes of views that sometimes you can confiscate simply by imposing a 100 percent tax and I was trying to show that it is the end result that is to be looked at in order to determine whether a particular taking is a confiscation rather than whether you labelled it nationalization or anything else. The question is, is there in effect a taking of the asset without compensation.

Senator JOHNSTON. At the present time it is estimated that somewhere in the neighborhood—it is only an estimation, of course—of \$60 billion of American dollars invested in foreign countries. Isn't it a dangerous thing for us to confiscate a few hundred million dollars of German and Japanese property?

Mr. RE. I can surely see the problem, sir. There is no question about that.

Senator JOHNSTON. Have you kept up with the Cuban situation?

Mr. RE. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. And the many billions and millions of dollars of property which have been taken there?

Mr. RE. I know it is quite substantial.

Senator JOHNSTON. It is a way over \$1 billion, almost \$2 billion, I believe from the last report.

Have you any statement that you want to make at his time?

Mr. RE. I do not, Senator.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am not going to swear you because I do not think it is necessary.

Mr. RE. I am very grateful to you for that courtesy.

Senator JOHNSTON. But I do not think it is necessary under the circumstances, where you have made it clear that you do not own any property that might in any way interfere with your carrying out your duties in this office. And you have answered other question, as to the way you feel about them.

Do you think there is any question about that?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe that finishes with Mr. Re. We certainly thank you for coming, sir.

Mr. RE. Thank you very much for the courtesy shown.

Senator JOHNSTON. We have many favorable letters in your behalf and I do not think we have any objection filed against you.

Is that true?

Mr. DAVIS. There is no objection to the nomination, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JOHNSTON. I just thought I ought to mention that we do not have any objection. And that being so, everything seems to be pretty much in the clear. We will pass on that in executive session. But I can say that I am well pleased with your answers.

Mr. RE. I am very grateful to you, sir. Thank you very much for your courtesy.

(Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m. the hearing was adjourned.)

NOMINATIONS

Nomination of Theodore Jaffe To Be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:55 a.m. in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, Senator Olin D. Johnston presiding.

Present: Senator Johnston.

Also present: Joseph A. Davis, chief clerk.

Senator JOHNSTON. The next nominee is Theodore Jaffe of Rhode Island.

We have the blue slips approving this nomination from both the Senators from Rhode Island.

We will hear first from Senator Pastore.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN O. PASTORE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

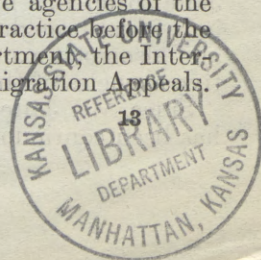
Mr. PASTORE. Mr. Chairman, it is both a personal pleasure and a privilege as Senator to recommend to you and through you to the service of the United States the confirmation of the nomination of Theodore Jaffe of Rhode Island to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

It is a personal pleasure because I have known Theodore Jaffe favorably and well, practically all of his public life, embracing the 25 years of his practice as an attorney during which quarter of a century he has also been active in the public affairs of his community.

Mr. Jaffe is a native of Providence, a graduate of its public schools and a graduate of Brown University within the city of Providence. There he earned the degree bachelor of philosophy winning honors in economics.

In 1935 he was graduated from Harvard Law School as a bachelor of laws and was admitted to the bars of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. As his career expanded he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia.

Theodore Jaffe is intimately acquainted with policies, procedures, practices, and the philosophies of the administrative agencies of the Federal Government; for he has been admitted to practice before the Tax Court of the United States, the Treasury Department, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Board of Immigration Appeals.



This experience has been coextensive with his practice before all the courts of the State of Rhode Island and the Federal courts of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

An able and successful attorney, Mr. Jaffe enjoys the highest reputation in his vocation, in his community activities, and in his private life. He has been prominent and honored in the alumni associations of Brown and Harvard and in the Men's Club of Temple Emmanu-El in Providence.

Not the least important chapter in his life are the 3 years of his Army service dating from February 1942. Humble and honorable, in the character of Theodore Jaffe, he was honorably discharged as a first sergeant in October 1945.

As a man of integrity, Ted Jaffe has a felicity for making friends and holding them. I feel that he has a facility of clear expression and administrative abilities which coupled with a judicial demeanor promise the highest fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities to which he aspires and for which he has been nominated.

It is with the fullest of my own responsibilities and of yours that I again affirm the personal pleasure and official satisfaction of having recommended Theodore Jaffe of Rhode Island to your favorable consideration.

And in conclusion let me say this, that much more so than is usually the case in these nominations, Ted Jaffe is a very, very personal friend of mine and if I could I would have him as my brother.

Senator JOHNSTON. Senator Pastore, we are certainly glad to have you make these remarks. They are very strong and to the point.

I notice also we have Senator Pell with us this morning.

You know a lot of times a Senator just submits his comments recommending approval, but I take notice that both of you Senators are here this morning.

Senator Pell, we would be glad to hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLAIBORNE PELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Senator PELL. Senator Johnston, thank you.

Perhaps the reason we are both here is we both feel so strongly about this particular nomination, and what a fine one it is.

Senator JOHNSTON. That is true.

Senator PELL. There is little I can add to my senior colleague's words, but I would like to reiterate the great pleasure I have to be here this morning to lend my wholehearted support to the nomination of my good friend Ted Jaffe, a fellow Rhode Islander, to become a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

I have known Mr. Jaffe for some years, socially in the past few months, and other ways, and have respected and much appreciated his help and his ability.

I am particularly glad that President Kennedy has designated Mr. Jaffe to fill this important post in our Government. Rarely has an individual brought to his job such extensive and valuable experience, and also such experience in practicing before the various administrative agencies of the Government.

Since Mr. Jaffe graduated from Harvard Law School in 1935, he has been continuously engaged in the active practice of law in Rhode

Island, Massachusetts, or the District of Columbia, except for the 3 years that he spent in military service. Because of his highly versatile background, I feel that Mr. Jaffe will be of the greatest value to the Commission.

As we all are aware, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has jurisdiction to determine the claims of the U.S. nationals against foreign governments for compensation of losses and injuries suffered by them. In order to fully understand the administrative processes involved and the legal and technical phases of this operation, the experience, background, and education and human understanding possessed by this nominee is indispensable. I am certain that Mr. Jaffe will, in his new capacity, continue to be a source of great pride to the Nation as he has in the past to his fellow Rhode Islanders. I deem it an honor to have this opportunity to be here at this early stage of my own career, to appear before you and to wholeheartedly second Senator Pastore's support of Ted Jaffe.

Senator JOHNSTON. We are certainly glad to have you appear, Senator Pell, on behalf of Mr. Jaffe.

We will now hear from Congressman Keogh of New York.

**STATEMENT OF HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Mr. KEOGH. Like my dear and distinguished friend from Rhode Island, I came here intending primarily to bespeak the praises of our Brooklynite, Dr. Re, but I should like to intrude, as is my custom on occasions, and admit to the qualities and qualifications of our friend from Rhode Island.

I have known Mr. Jaffe here in Washington for a number of years. I know the excellent reputation he enjoys among his fellow workers and in his profession. And I know, too, and I am satisfied, that he will commend himself to the credit of Government.

I therefore am happy to add my words to yours and express the hope that this distinguished subcommittee and full committee will shortly act favorably on both these pending nominations.

Appreciating again the opportunity to come before you, Mr. Chairman, I know that justice will be done in this Judiciary Committee.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you.

I will say this, if the nominee lives up to what you have recommended in here this morning, in character and ability, he will certainly do an excellent job.

No, Mr. Theodore Jaffe, I am not going to swear you. I have a statement here that I believe you prepared, did you not?

Mr. JAFFE. Yes, I did.

Senator JOHNSTON. Are there any corrections that you would like to make at this time before I make it a part of the record?

Mr. JAFFE. It is correct as it is written.

Senator JOHNSTON. I offer that into the record as a statement coming from Mr. Jaffe.

(The document referred to follows:)

BIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE JAFFE, DESIGNATED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO BE COMMISSIONER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Theodore Jaffe was born in Providence, R.I., August 24, 1910. He attended Providence public schools and graduated from Commercial High School in that city in 1928. He entered Brown University, graduating in 1932 with the degree of Ph. B. Following graduation from college, he entered Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1935. He has been admitted to the practice of law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, as well as the Federal Courts of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

He engaged in the practice of law in Providence with the firm of Cooney & Kiernan from 1936 until he entered the military service in February 1942. He served in the Army from that date until he was honorably discharged with the rank of First Sergeant in October 1945.

After discharge from the Army, he resumed the practice of law in Providence, R.I., with his former associate, Judge John P. Cooney, Jr., as well as in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jaffe has maintained a strong interest in civic affairs and also in bar association activities. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Bar Associations of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

He has actively engaged in the practice of law before all of the courts of Rhode Island and the Federal Courts of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. He has been admitted to practice before many of the administrative agencies of the Federal Government, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, Interstate Commerce Commission, Treasury Department and the Tax Court of the United States.

He has maintained a close interest in the alumni associations of Brown University and served a term as president of the Brown University Club of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Jaffe is unmarried. His legal residence is Pawtucket, R.I. He is a Democrat.

Senator JOHNSTON. Another thing, do you own any stocks or bonds or property that might interfere in any way in your carrying out the duties of the office that you have been appointed to?

Mr. JAFFE. I do not.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Davis, does the subcommittee or the committee as a whole have any objections filed whatsoever?

Mr. DAVIS. No, Mr. Chairman. No objections have been filed.

Letters dated March 27, 1961, addressed to Hon. James O. Eastland from Congressman John E. Fogarty and Congressman Fernand J. St. Germain, favoring this nomination, have been received.

Senator JOHNSTON. The letters will be inserted at this point of the proceedings and be made a part of the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1961.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Senate Judiciary Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I appreciate this opportunity to make a presentation to your committee in support of the nomination of Theodore Jaffe as a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Mr. Jaffe is a native of State of Rhode Island. I have known him for over 25 years and have had occasion to observe at close hand his activity in our community and the stature he has attained through that activity in both legal and civic affairs. I have been told by many respected jurists and members of the legal profession that Mr. Jaffe is a competent lawyer whose character and integrity are beyond reproach. From my own knowledge, I know that each of the many civic endeavors that he has espoused has received the benefit of his complete,

capable and devoted services. Our State has been the better for having Theodore Jaffe as one of our more illustrious sons.

I am pleased to state that Mr. Jaffe is a sincere and dedicated person who will certainly bring to his recommended position a true devotion of purpose which should add stature to the operation of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. His background in law has especially equipped him to serve in an effective and outstanding manner. In my opinion, he is eminently qualified to fulfill the obligations of that office in a manner which would reflect credit on the Commission, itself.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to add my endorsement of Theodore Jaffe to that of our Rhode Island senatorial delegation and thank you for permitting me to express my views on the nomination.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely,

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Member of Congress.

MARCH 27, 1961.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
*Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am happy to endorse the designation of Mr. Theodore Jaffe, to be Commissioner of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

Mr. Jaffe is a native Rhode Islander, and graduated from Commercial High School, and Brown University, in Providence, R.I. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1935.

He has been admitted to the practice of law in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia, as well as the Federal courts of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

With the exception of the time he served in the U.S. Army, from February 1942 until his honorable discharge in October 1945, he has been actively practicing law from 1936 to the present time.

Mr. Jaffe has maintained a strong interest in civic affairs and in bar association activities.

He has also been admitted to practice before many of the administrative agencies of the Federal Government, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, Interstate Commerce Commission, Treasury Department, and the Tax Court of the United States.

I firmly believe that Mr. Jaffe would be a valuable member of the Commission, and would discharge his duties with honor and dignity.

Respectfully submitted.

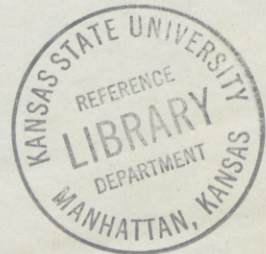
FERNAND J. ST. GERMAIN.

Senator JOHNSTON. Is there anyone else here who wants to speak up and say a good word on behalf of either one of the two nominees that we have heard this morning?

If not, the hearing is adjourned.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.)



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NOMINATIONS

Nomination of LaVern R. Dilweg To Be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:33 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building, Senator Olin D. Johnston, presiding.
Present: Senator Johnston.

Also present: Joseph A. Davis, chief clerk.

Senator JOHNSTON. The committee will come to order.

I note that we have here this morning the Honorable LaVern R. Dilweg of Wisconsin to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

I believe that both Senators Wiley and Proxmire have sent in their cards.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, both Senators have notified the committee that they have no objection to the nomination.

Senator JOHNSTON. Notice of this hearing has been published?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; notice of the hearing was published in the Congressional Record on March 30, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, I may state that Senator Proxmire's office has notified the committee that were he in town, he would be present and introduce the nominee to the committee.

Senator JOHNSTON. And Senator Wiley has also signified that he has no opposition.

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. And I also have the biographical sketch here of Mr. Dilweg.

You made this out, did you not?

STATEMENT OF LAVERN R. DILWEG

Mr. DILWEG. That is right; yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Are there any alterations or corrections you would like to make on this sketch at this time before we introduce this as a part of the record?

Mr. DILWEG. None, Senator. If I may, I would like to supplement that with a very short statement. I believe you have a copy before you.

Senator JOHNSTON. This shall become a part of the record, then.

(The biographical sketch referred to follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LAVERN R. DILWEG

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 1, 1903.

LL.B. Marquette University, 1927.

Married Eleanor Coleman, June 14, 1927 (member of the 1924 Olympics swimming team).

Children: Jon C., lieutenant (Navy), age 31, at present instructor, U.S. Naval Academy in military law; Robert Anthony, General Electric, age 26; Gary Thomas, lieutenant (Marines), age 24; Dianne LaVern, secretary to Hon. Daniel B. Brewster, Democrat of Maryland.

Member 78th Congress from 8th District of Wisconsin, 1943-45.

Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable James P. McGranery (oil cartels, antitrust 1951-52).

At present practicing law with offices in Washington, D.C., and Green Bay, Wis. All-American end, Marquette University, 1925.

End on Green Bay Packers professional football team 1927-34.

All-American professional end 3 years.

Official in Big Ten (football) for 8 years.

Mason (K. T., Shrine, Tripoli Temple, Milwaukee, Wis.).

Member of Wisconsin and District of Columbia bar.

Admitted to practice before Wisconsin State Supreme Court.

U.S. Supreme Court, Court of Claims, U.S. district court, and all Government agencies.

Office: 801 Bowen Building, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., telephone, National 8-3869.

Mr. DILWEG. I could read the statement into the record.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am not going to swear you at this time, because I do not believe it necessary under all the facts and circumstances that the record bears out at this time, so proceed.

Mr. DILWEG. Yes, sir.

My name is LaVern R. Dilweg. I was born in the city of Milwaukee on November 1, 1903, and received my primary and advanced education there, graduating from Marquette University with an LL.B. degree in 1927.

Like many young lawyers, I found a need to supplement a meager income in the offing, and played professional football with the Green Bay Packers while building up a law practice for the future. I was associated with the firm of Sheridan & Evrard at Green Bay 1927-28, then with the Minahan & Duquaine firm in 1928-29 and became a member of the firm of Martin, Clifford & Dilweg in 1929 and continued with said firm until Joseph Martin, our senior partner, was elected to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

I entered the field of politics and in 1942 was elected to represent the 8th Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin in the 78th Congress. Since 1945 I have actively engaged in the practice of law in Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. I have been admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, Court of Claims, U.S. district court and nearly all of the administrative agencies of the Federal Government.

I have practiced before the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and understand its responsibility for the settlement of claims authorized by the War Claims Act and the International Claims Settlement Act.

If I am confirmed in the office to which the President has nominated me, I shall attempt to discharge the duties and responsibilities of the office to the best of my ability.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe you said you were with the 78th Congress?

Mr. DILWEG. That is right.

Senator JOHNSTON. You must be a Democrat, then.

Mr. DILWEG. I certainly am.

Senator JOHNSTON. The reason I say that, in the 78th Congress, there were a good many Democrats elected at that time.

Mr. DILWEG. I would like to add, Senator, that it gave me an opportunity to become associated with many of the Senators who are here now, who were at that time serving in the House. When I say "many," I can say nearly half of the Senators who are serving here today.

Senator JOHNSTON. In that you are to become a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, I suppose you know that I am chairman of the subcommittee of this committee dealing with all those claims.

Mr. DILWEG. Yes, sir; I know that, and I also have read an article or two that you have placed in the record and sent out, in some instances to the public, in regard to your own philosophy on how confiscated property should be returned. I read that with a great deal of interest. I personally cannot express any opinion of my own on that, because if I am confirmed, I would naturally have to express the opinion of the administration, or if Congress saw fit to enact legislation, it is my duty to enforce that legislation.

Senator JOHNSTON. But in a general way, you will say that you believe that property is a sacred thing?

Mr. DILWEG. I have no question about that.

Senator JOHNSTON. You have no question about that?

Mr. DILWEG. No, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Also, I believe you do realize that at the present time, because some of the countries are not treating property like a sacred thing, as down in Cuba, they are confiscating and taking away property of a lot of people of the United States. You realize that?

Mr. DILWEG. I certainly do.

Senator JOHNSTON. If we do not treat it in a way as being sacred and honor it here, or where we find it, there is a danger of more countries doing like Cuba; is that not true?

Mr. DILWEG. I think you covered that very nicely in your statement that I referred to, when you pointed out that the U.S. citizens or corporate entities have \$5 or \$6 billion invested throughout the world, and if we do not recognize contractual rights and the fifth amendment, which refers to property rights, we are not setting a very good example.

Senator JOHNSTON. What amount did you say? It is between \$50 and \$60 billion.

Mr. DILWEG. I thought it was between \$5 and \$6 billion; I am not certain.

Senator JOHNSTON. No; it is between \$50 and \$60 billion that the people of the United States have invested in other countries. Of course, it is an estimate, but I know that to be a fact.

Mr. DILWEG. Yes; the article will speak for itself, Senator.

Senator JOHNSTON. You know, Cuba is running out about a billion and a half that they have taken down there.

Mr. DILWEG. That is right.

Senator JOHNSTON. One little country.

Of course, a lot of that is an estimate, but they have a way of knowing pretty well how much is invested in foreign countries. I realize that the position that you will have to take, of course, will be to carry out the wishes of the administration in regard to the matter. I am glad to say that the State Department, even the previous administration, toward the last, came up with some bills to show that they believe along those lines that I do. I think if you would listen to the Judiciary Committee talk along those lines, most of them believe the same way, too.

Now, one other question. Do you own any stocks or bonds or property that would in any way be a conflict of interest to your carrying out the duties of your office?

Mr. DILWEG. No, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. I believe that is about all the questions of you, unless there is somebody present who wants to testify in your behalf.

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Chairman, Congressman Reuss informed me that they wanted to submit a statement in my behalf. I am not certain whether or not the administrative assistant of Mr. Reuss is here. If not, I know that they would——

Senator JOHNSTON. If he is not here, I shall hold the hearings open. I shall be glad to submit the statement and hold the hearings open until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The reason I am trying to put it that way, I do not want to hold your appointment up in the committee just to get the statement in.

On Monday, we are meeting, and there is a strong possibility that we shall take your confirmation up in the full committee on Monday.

Mr. DILWEG. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Does anyone here wish to say anything?

(No response.)

Senator JOHNSTON. If not, we certainly thank you for coming before us this morning. I can say personally that it does not look as if we will have any trouble with your confirmation.

Mr. DILWEG. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, a letter commending the nominee has been received from Congressman Oren Harris.

Senator JOHNSTON. The letter will be made a part of the record. The committee is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 10:44 a.m., the committee adjourned.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1961.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in the interest of the Honorable LaVern R. Dilweg who, I understand, has been nominated to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

I have personally known Mr. Dilweg for many years. I have been intimately associated with him as a Member of Congress since about 1943, at which time he represented the 8th Congressional District of Wisconsin.

He is now a practicing attorney with offices here in Washington, D.C. He has also represented the U.S. Government as an assistant to the Attorney General in some of its antitrust suits. He was an outstanding athlete, and he still maintains his interest in people, especially those who need assistance.

I wish to commend Mr. Dilweg to you as a most capable, conscientious, and sincere person, and one most interested in any undertaking to which he assigns himself. I am sure that when your committee has had the opportunity to appraise his record and qualifications, you will be glad to give him most favorable consideration.

Thanking you and with kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

OREN HARRIS,
Member of Congress.

(Whereupon at 10:44 a.m. the committee adjourned.)



NOTIFICATION

COMMISSION OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: THE PUBLIC
FROM: THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED
REVISION OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
MOUNTAIN VIEW NATIONAL MONUMENT, MONTANA
The Commission has received a request from the
Bureau of Land Management for a revision of the
General Management Plan for the Mountain View
National Monument, Montana. The proposed
revision is being prepared by the Bureau of
Land Management and is being submitted to the
Commission for review and approval. The
proposed revision is being prepared in
accordance with the provisions of the
Antiquities Act, as amended, and the
National Monument Administration Act, as
amended. The proposed revision is being
prepared in accordance with the provisions
of the National Monument Administration
Act, as amended, and the Antiquities Act,
as amended. The proposed revision is
being prepared in accordance with the
provisions of the National Monument
Administration Act, as amended, and the
Antiquities Act, as amended. The proposed
revision is being prepared in accordance
with the provisions of the National
Monument Administration Act, as amended,
and the Antiquities Act, as amended.

Very truly yours,
Commissioner

(When you receive this notice, please return it to the committee mentioned.)

