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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1947

The 3d day of January being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Eightieth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

Leslie L. Biffle, of Arkansas, the Secretary, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following

PRAYER

Lord of the nations and of the passing years, summoned as servants of the people, we come in a crucial and creative day. First of all, we would bow our hearts in reverential silence in Thy searching presence, unto whom all hearts are open and from whom no secrets are hid. With burning issues affecting the very life of this dear land of hope and freedom and touching, too, the weal of the whole world, waiting to command our every power, with the expectant eyes of a cloud of witnesses upon this Chamber gazing from the invisible galleries of the past and the present, in this hallowed moment at the very top of the clean, white page of these national deliberations, we would write, "In the beginning, God," conscious, in very truth, that until we find Thee and art found of Thee, we begin at no beginning and come to no ending.

Grant to Thy servants here, to whom a great trust is committed, faith that dissolves all corroding cynicism, courage that scorns all compromise of principle, toil that refuses anything lower than one's best, as, on this solemn day, by high values and noble ideals, the course of the Congress is set.

We ask it in the name and for the sake of Him in whose face the final truth and beauty burns to birth and who taught us when we pray to say—let us all join together in the Lord's Prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

Amen.

XCHH—1

CREDENTIALS

The SECRETARY. The Chair will ask the clerk to read a statement.

The Chief Clerk (John C. Crockett) read as follows:

The present occupant of the chair, which he takes under direction of rule I, paragraph 2, lays before the Senate the credentials of the various Senators elected in November last for full and unexpired terms, including those of certain Senators elected and appointed for unexpired terms which ended at 12 o'clock noon today.

The above credentials, in most instances, follow the form suggested by the Senate in its resolution of January 4, 1934, and if there be no objection they will be placed on file and printed in the Record without reading.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, I have no objection to the filing of the credentials, but I should like to make a motion.

The SECRETARY. If the Senator from Michigan will permit, the Chair will inquire if there is objection to the order which has been read.

There being no objection, the credentials of the respective Senators-elect were received, ordered to be placed on file, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 RAYMOND E. BALDWIN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for that portion of the unexpired term of former Senator Francis T. Maloney which follows midnight of November 5, 1946.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

RAYMOND E. BALDWIN,
Governor.

[SEAL] CHARLES J. PRESTIA,
Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 RAYMOND E. BALDWIN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

RAYMOND E. BALDWIN,
Governor.

[SEAL] CHARLES J. PRESTIA,
Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Jackson.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 THEODORE GILMORE BILBO was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Mississippi a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Fielding L. Wright, and our seal hereto affixed at Jackson this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

F. L. WRIGHT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] WALKER WOOD,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 9th day of September 1946 OWEN BREWSTER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maine a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, HORACE HILDRETH, and our seal hereto affixed at Augusta this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

HORACE HILDRETH,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] HAROLD I. GOSS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, Columbus, November 25, 1946.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JOHN W. BRICKER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Frank J. Lausche, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

FRANK J. LAUSCHE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] EDWARD J. HUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HUGH BUTLER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Dwight Griswold, and our seal hereto affixed

at Lincoln, Nebr., this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

DWIGHT GRISWOLD,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] FRANK MARSH,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come,
Greeting:

This is to certify that at a meeting of the State board of elections, held in its office on November 25, 1946, on an examination of the official abstract of votes on file in that office, it was ascertained and determined that at the general election, held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1946 for United States Senator, HARRY F. BYRD was duly elected United States Senator from Virginia for the term prescribed by law.

Witness the following official signatures and the seal of the office at Richmond this 25th day of November 1946.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
MATT G. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

[SEAL] MARVIN L. GRAY, Secretary.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Olympia.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HARRY P. CAIN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 5th day of December A. D. 1946.

MON C. WALLGREN,
Governor of Washington.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] RAY J. YEOMAN,
Assistant Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 DENNIS CHAVEZ was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico as Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, attested by the secretary of state and the seal of the State of New Mexico, this 12th day of December 1946.

JOHN J. DEMPSEY,
Governor of New Mexico.

Attest:
[SEAL] CECILIA TAFOYA CLEVELAND,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 TOM CONNALLY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Texas as Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Coke Stevenson, and our seal hereto affixed at Austin, Tex., this 29th day of November A. D. 1946.

COKE STEVENSON,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] CLAUDE ISBELL,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Ky., November 26, 1946.
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES SENATE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Somerset, Ky., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the remainder of the term for which Hon. H. B. Chandler was originally elected, and a portion of which term was filled by Hon. William A. Stanfill on appointment of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Simeon Willis, and our seal hereunto affixed at Frankfort, Ky., this 25th day of November A. D. 1946.

SIMEON WILLIS,
Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky.
By the Governor:

Attest:
[SEAL] CHARLES K. O'CONNELL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HENRY DWORSHAK, of Burley, Idaho, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term ending January 2, 1949.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Arnold Williams, and our seal hereto affixed at Boise this 27th day of November A. D. 1946.

ARNOLD WILLIAMS,
Governor.
By the Governor:
[SEAL] IRA H. MASTERS,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MONTANA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS.
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 ZALES N. ECTON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from this State, to represent the State of Montana in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Sam C. Ford, and our seal hereto affixed at Helena this 12th day of December A. D. 1946.

SAM C. FORD,
Governor.
By the Governor:
[SEAL] SAM W. MITCHELL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF VERMONT.
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Greetings:

This is to certify that on the 1st day of November A. D. 1946 RALPH E. FLANDERS was duly appointed a Senator from the State of Vermont to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Warren R. Austin and to complete the term of the said Warren R. Austin ending at noon on January 3, A. D. 1947.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done in the executive chamber at Montpelier this 1st day of November A. D. 1946, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventieth.

MORTIMER R. PROCTOR,
Governor.
By the Governor:
[SEAL] HAROLD C. SYLVESTER,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

STATE OF VERMONT.
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946, RALPH E. FLANDERS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Mortimer R. Proctor, and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

MORTIMER R. PROCTOR,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] RAWSON C. MYRICK,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Leon, ss:
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November A. D. 1946, SPEGARD L. HOLLAND, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, M. F. Caldwell, and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] M. F. CALDWELL,
Attest: R. A. GRAY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Albany.

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the State board of canvassers composed of the attorney general, two members of the State senate, and two members of the State assembly who canvassed the vote cast at the general election held in this State on the 5th day of November 1946, and whose original determination is on file in this office, IRVING M. IVES was, by the greatest number of votes cast at said election, duly elected United States Senator.

Witness my hand and seal of office at the city of Albany this 13th day of December 1946.

[SEAL] THOMAS J. CURRAN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 WILLIAM E. JENNER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Ralph E. Gates, and our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, Ind., this 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

RALPH F. GATES,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] RUE J. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JAMES P. KEM was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Missouri a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United

States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Phil M. Donnelly, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Jefferson, this 14th day of December 1946.

[SEAL] PHIL M. DONNELLY,
Governor.

By the Governor:

WILSON BELL,
Secretary of State.
By P. F. WILLIS,
Chief Clerk.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, December 13, 1946.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HARLEY M. KILGORE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Clarence W. Meadows, and our seal hereto affixed at Charleston, this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

CLARENCE W. MEADOWS,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] WM. S. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term ending the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Earl Warren, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento, this 23d day of December A. D. 1946.

[SEAL] EARL WARREN,
Governor of California.
FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State of California.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Earl Warren, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento, this 23d day of December A. D. 1946.

[SEAL] EARL WARREN,
Governor of California.
FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State of California.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 WILLIAM LANGER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Fred G. Aandahl, and our seal hereto

affixed at Bismarck, this 5th day of December A. D. 1946.

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Maurice J. Tobin, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston, this 27th day of November A. D. 1946.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] F. W. COOKE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the 5th day of November 1946, GEORGE W. MALONE was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1947, having received the highest number of votes cast for said office at said election, as appears by the certificate of the duly constituted and qualified board of canvassers now on file in the office of the secretary of state at Carson City, Nev.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of state to be affixed at Carson City this 6th day of December A. D. 1946.

VAIL PITTMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor:

[SEAL] MALCOLM McEACHIN,
Secretary of State.
By MURIEL LITTLEFIELD,
Deputy.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

I, EDWARD MARTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that at the election held on the 5th day of November 1946, EDWARD MARTIN, having received 1,853,453 votes, was duly elected to the office of United States Senator from the State of Pennsylvania for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at the city of Harrisburg, this 24th day of December in the year of our Lord 1946 and of the Commonwealth the one hundred seventy-first.

[SEAL] EDWARD MARTIN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

C. M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JOSEPH R. McCARTHY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State

of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years commencing on the 3d day of January 1947.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 2d day of December A. D. 1946.

WALTER S. GOODLAND,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] FRED R. ZIMMERMAN,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE HOUSE,
Phoenix, Ariz.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 ERNEST W. McFARLAND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Sidney P. Osborn, and our seal hereto affixed at Phoenix, Ariz., this 26th day of November A. D. 1946.

SIDNEY P. OSBORN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] DAN E. GARVEY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Providence.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 J. HOWARD McGRATH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Rhode Island a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John O. Pastore, and our seal hereto affixed at Providence, R. I., this 10th day of December A. D. 1946.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] ARMAND H. COTE,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 KENNETH D. McKELLAR was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Jim McCord, and our seal hereto affixed at Nashville, Tenn., this 26th day of November A. D. 1946.

JIM McCORD,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] JOE C. CARR,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Annapolis, Md.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 HERBERT R. O'CONNOR was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maryland a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, and our seal hereto affixed at Annapolis, this 3d day of December A. D. 1946.

HERBERT R. O'CONNOR.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] EDWARD G. CHANEY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WYOMING.
Election certificate

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JOSEPH C. O'MAHOONEY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wyoming a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Lester C. Hunt, and our seal hereto affixed, at Cheyenne this 10th day of December A. D. 1946.

LESTER C. HUNT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] W. SCOTTY JACK,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
Executive Department.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 A. WILLIS ROBERTSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Virginia a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent Virginia in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of 6 years, beginning November 6, 1946, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Carter Glass.

Given under my hand and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 6th day of December A. D. 1946 and in the one hundred and seventy-first year of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM M. TUCK,
Governor of Virginia.

By the Governor:
JESSE W. DILLON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JOHN SPARKMAN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of Hon. John H. Bankhead, deceased.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Montgomery, this 14th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1946.

CHAUNCEY SPARKS,
Governor of Alabama.

By the Governor:
Attest:
[SEAL] SIBYL POOL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on November 5, 1946, H. ALEXANDER SMITH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Jersey a Senator from the said State to represent the said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

In testimony whereof the great seal of the State is heretofore affixed.

Witness the hand of His Excellency our Governor, Haydn Proctor, Acting Governor,

President of the Senate, at Trenton this 3d day of December A. D. 1946.

HAYDN PROCTOR,
Acting Governor,
President of the Senate.

By the Governor:
Attest:
[SEAL]

LLOYD B. MARSH,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
St. Paul.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 EDWARD J. THYE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, EDWARD J. THYE, and our seal hereto affixed at the State Capitol in St. Paul this 30th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1946, and of the State the eighty-ninth.

EDWARD J. THYE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] MIKE HOLM,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

We, the undersigned, State canvassers, from an examination of the election returns received by the secretary of state, determine that at the general election held on the 5th day of November 1946 ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG was duly elected United States Senator for the term ending January 3, 1953.

In witness whereof we have hereto subscribed our names at Lansing this 4th day of December 1946.

HERMAN H. DIGNAN,
Secretary of State.

M. G. FIEGEL,
Deputy State Treasurer.

EUGENE B. ELLIOTT,
Superintendent of Public In-

struction.
Board of State Canvassers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Department of State, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the certificate of determination of the Board of State Canvassers is a correct transcript of the original of such certificate of determination on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereto attached my signature and the great seal of the State, at Lansing, this 4th day of December 1946.

[SEAL] HERMAN H. DIGNAN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 ARTHUR V. WATKINS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Acting Governor, E. E. MONSON, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, this 25th day of November in the year of our Lord 1946.

E. E. MONSON,
Acting Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] FRANK E. LEES,
Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 JOHN J. WILLIAMS was duly

chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Delaware a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Walter W. Bacon, and our seal hereto affixed at Dover, this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1946.

WALTER W. BACON,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] WILLIAM J. STOREY,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Columbus, November 25, 1946.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 5th day of November 1946 KINGSLEY A. TAFT was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term beginning on the 15th day of December 1946 and ending at noon on the 3d day of January 1947.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Frank J. Lausche, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

FRANK J. LAUSCHE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[SEAL] EDWARD J. HUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, I wish to point out for the record that the service of KINGSLEY TAFT as Senator began on November 6, 1946, the day after his election. The portion of his credentials indicating that his unexpired term began on December 15, 1946, should be disregarded. It was apparently inserted because of a misapprehension as to the authority of the Ohio Legislature, by the enactment of Ohio General Code, section 4828-3, in 1914, to empower the Governor to make a temporary appointment to be effective beyond the date when the people filled the vacancy by election as the legislature directed. Under the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Ohio Legislature clearly had no such authority. This is also recognized in the Federal statutes (2 United States Code, section 36; 49 Statutes 22). The declarations of candidacy, the petitions of candidates, the primary ballots, the certificates of nomination, and the election ballots referred to the office to which Senator KINGSLEY TAFT was elected as "United States Senator (unexpired term)." There was nothing in or on any of them to indicate that the term began on any particular date.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

Mr. FERGUSON obtained the floor.

The SECRETARY. Will the Senator from Michigan permit the Chair to have another statement read?

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read. The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The rules of the Senate provide no order of business for the opening day of the first session of a Congress. However, under the practice which has been followed for a long period of years, the next order of business will be the administration of the oath of office to the various Senators-elect, in groups of four, called in alphabetical order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, I object to that method of swearing in the Senators-elect, and I now move that the oath be administered to the able Senator-elect from Michigan, ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, whose credentials, in the usual form, have been received and filed.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, if the Senator from Michigan will yield, may I ask him what purpose he has in departing from the traditional custom of the Senate?

Mr. FERGUSON. The purpose is to have Senator-elect ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG sworn in as the first Senator to take the oath at the beginning of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. Secretary, I ask for order, and that the occupants of the galleries be requested to be quiet. It is difficult to hear what is said.

The SECRETARY. The occupants of the galleries will maintain order. It is difficult for Senators to hear what is going on on the floor when there is talking in the galleries.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, with all due respect to the able Senator from Michigan, I object.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Michigan has submitted a motion.

Mr. OVERTON. I thought he had asked unanimous consent. It was difficult for me to hear.

Mr. FERGUSON. I submitted a motion.

Mr. OVERTON. I inquire if the motion is debatable.

The SECRETARY. The motion is debatable.

Mr. OVERTON. Whenever the Senator from Michigan yields the floor I shall ask for recognition.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will yield to the Senator for a moment.

Mr. OVERTON. I say I am waiting until the Senator from Michigan yields the floor. I assume he wants to present his motion and the reasons for it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have just stated the reason for the motion, which is that I desire Senator-elect ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, of Michigan, to be the first Member of the Senate to be sworn in at the beginning of this new Congress.

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Michigan yield the floor?

Mr. FERGUSON. The motion is before the Senate.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. OVERTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator from Michigan still retain the floor?

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the minority leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. There seems to be some confusion, naturally so, among Senators, and to a greater extent among the public generally with respect to the method of swearing in Senators. From time immemorial it has been customary to call Senators-elect in alphabetical order in groups of four, but there is no

rule on the subject; it has been a custom only. I recall a few years ago when Vice President Dawes required all 32 new Senators to stand up in a body and to be sworn at one time. He did it, I suppose, by unanimous consent or by order of the Chair in the absence of a rule.

Under the circumstances, the Senate has the parliamentary right to adopt any method that it may see fit in determining the order in which Senators shall be sworn in, and, in the absence of a rule, any Senator who is recognized can move that any Senator-elect be sworn in regardless of where his name would appear on the list. Therefore, the motion of the Senator from Michigan is in order, and, in the absence of a rule, and in spite of the custom which has prevailed merely by unanimous consent, any other Senator can arise and, if he is recognized, move that any Senator-elect be sworn in.

I felt that explanation ought to be made because we have proceeded from time immemorial by swearing in Senators-elect in groups of four in alphabetical order, but there is no rule on the subject in the Senate rules, and there is no rule which would prevent us from adopting any other method which we might see fit to adopt as to the order in which Senators-elect might be sworn in.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, I have made objection to swearing in Senators in groups of four in alphabetical order. I have no particular desire at the present moment to press the matter of swearing in the able Senator-elect from Michigan, except that I think in the administration of the oath the Senate should in each case adopt the same method, and that it should be on motion.

So I enter my objection to the swearing in of the new Senators in groups of four, and I withdraw the motion to swear in Senator-elect ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG at this moment, in order that we may ascertain whether we cannot adopt a method of swearing in the respective Senators.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. Secretary, I present to the Senate the name of JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, recently elected Senator from the State of Wisconsin, and move that he be sworn in.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator from Wisconsin withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. WILEY. I withhold it.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry. If the order of recognition is left to the discretion of the Chair, will he recognize the sponsors of the various Senators in the alphabetical order of the names of the Senators-elect? If so, it is unnecessary that any other method be adopted.

The SECRETARY. If it is left to the discretion of the Chair, the Chair will ask the clerk to call the names of the Senators-elect in alphabetical order.

Mr. TAFT. Then the first name to be called will be that of the Senator-elect from Connecticut, Mr. BALDWIN, I take it.

The SECRETARY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is to say, they would be called one at a time, and not in groups?

Mr. TAFT. That is correct.

The SECRETARY. One at a time. Does the Senator from Wisconsin withdraw his motion?

Mr. WILEY. In accordance with the statement of the present majority leader, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], as to the right of any Senator, since there is no rule on the subject, to present his new colleague and request that he be sworn in, I have made such a motion. I think we should proceed in that manner, the Chair having recognized me for that purpose.

However, following the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio, I shall withdraw the motion, though I think it is the proper way to proceed, and the best way to reach results.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Secretary, I gather, then, that the ruling of the present Presiding Officer affects the incoming Senator from Connecticut. Do I understand the ruling of the Secretary to be to the effect that it will now be proper for the Senator from Connecticut to escort the Senator-elect from Connecticut to the desk for the purpose of having the oath administered to him?

The SECRETARY. The Chair will request the clerk to call the first name on the list of Senators-elect.

The Chief Clerk called the name of RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, of Connecticut, and Mr. BALDWIN, escorted by Mr. McMAHON, advanced to the desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the second name on the list.

The Chief Clerk called the name of THEODORE G. BILBO, of Mississippi.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, I send to the desk a resolution, to which I wish to address myself.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. What is the question before the Senate? Is there a motion pending?

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Idaho has sent to the desk a resolution to be read.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, as soon as the resolution is read, I desire to object to its consideration at the present moment.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 1), as follows:

Whereas the Special Committee To Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, has conducted an investigation into the senatorial election in Mississippi in 1946, which investigation indicates that THEODORE G. BILBO may be guilty of violating the Constitution of the United States, the statutes of the United States, and his oath of office as a Senator of the United States in that he is alleged to have conspired to prevent citizens of the United States from exercising their constitutional rights to participate in the said election; and that he is alleged to have committed violations of Public Law 252, Seventy-sixth Congress, commonly known as the Hatch Act; and

Whereas the Special Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program has completed an inquiry into certain transactions between THEODORE G. BILBO and various war contractors and has found officially that the

said BILBO, "in return for the aid he had given certain war contractors and others before Federal departments, solicited and received political contributions, accepted personal compensation, gifts, and services, and solicited and accepted substantial amounts of money for a personal charity administered solely by him" * * * and * * * "that by these transactions Senator BILBO misused his high office and violated certain Federal statutes"; and

Whereas the evidence adduced before the said committees indicates that the credentials for a seat in the Senate presented by the said THEODORE G. BILBO are tainted with fraud and corruption; and that the seating of the said BILBO would be contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate, dangerous to the perpetuation of free Government and the preservation of our constitutional liberties; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the claim of the said THEODORE G. BILBO to a seat in the United States Senate is hereby referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration with instructions to grant such further hearing to the said THEODORE G. BILBO on the matters adduced before the Special Committee To Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, and the Special Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program and to take such further evidence as shall be proper in the premises, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible date; that until the coming in of the report of said committee, and until the final action of the Senate thereon, the said THEODORE G. BILBO be, and he is hereby, denied a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary—
Mr. FERGUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President—
The SECRETARY. The Senator from Michigan will state his inquiry.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is there a motion pending before the Senate to swear in Senator-elect BILBO? As I understand rule VI, it would require a motion, and such a motion would be the first question to be considered.

The SECRETARY. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho bears upon the seating or the credentials of the Senator-elect from Mississippi.

Mr. FERGUSON. My parliamentary inquiry is, Is there pending at the present time a motion to take up the credentials and to swear in Senator BILBO?

The SECRETARY. No motion is pending. The resolution of the Senator from Idaho is pending.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is the resolution presented by the Senator from Idaho in order?

The SECRETARY. The Chair will ask the clerk to read rule VI.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

RULE VI

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators-elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such

credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary—
Mr. OVERTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. Am I correct in understanding that the credentials of Senator BILBO have been presented?

The SECRETARY. They were presented and filed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. Secretary—
Mr. OVERTON. I wish to propound another parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the pending resolution take precedence over the swearing in of Senator BILBO?

The SECRETARY. The Chair must hold that under the rule it does. However, the resolution is subject to amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. A point of order.
The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I submit that we cannot hear any of the colloquy now being engaged in. Certainly the entire membership has the right to hear what is going on, and I respectfully ask that Senators raise their voices so that all the Members of the Senate may hear what is being said.

The SECRETARY. The point of order is well taken. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to discover what is before the Senate at the present time. I should like to know if it is the ruling of the Chair that the resolution of the Senator from Idaho is in order and is now before the Senate.

The SECRETARY. The Chair rules that the resolution is in order, and is subject to amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, I offer, as a substitute for the resolution, matter I send to the desk.

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. TAYLOR addressed the Chair.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I ask the Chair whether the Senator from Idaho has the floor, not having yielded to another Senator?

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Idaho has the floor. The Senator from Michigan propounded certain parliamentary inquiries.

Mr. BARKLEY. Making a parliamentary inquiry or asking a question is different from offering a substitute while the author of a pending resolution has the floor.

The SECRETARY. The Chair has not recognized the Senator from Michigan to offer a substitute.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, I wish to address myself to the resolution. I present it with a deep sense of its gravity and solemnity. While the Constitution gives to the Senate the power to pass upon the qualifications of its own Members, that power should be sparingly used. The people of each State have the right

to choose their own representatives in Congress, and it would be extremely unwise for this body to set itself up as a self-righteous arbiter of the personality, the politics, or the morals of men who have been duly elected to office. I did not embark upon this course lightly but only after many weeks of deliberation and reflection. But it now appears that in rejecting Mr. BILBO we are merely rejecting a candidate until his election is proved to be the fair expression of the free will of those people.

I have frequently disagreed with the views of Mr. BILBO on the floor of this body and for that reason I have been doubly hesitant about taking this step. We do not have the right to reject any man because of his political views. That would be the negation of democracy.

If the people of Mississippi or any other State wish to elect to the Senate a man who advocates any belief extreme to the point of outraging great numbers of our citizens, that is their own business. They are perfectly free to do so and their representative is free to express their views in the Senate. In a Chamber devoted to free discussion, we can claim no right to censor the views of our colleagues. In a democracy based on the belief in the citizen's ability to govern himself, no legislative body may question the will of the electorate freely and fairly expressed. But intimidation and violence cannot masquerade as free speech; indeed they destroy the freedom of the electorate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, I make the point of order that the Senate is not in order. We cannot hear what is going on.

The SECRETARY. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. The point of order applies to the occupants of the galleries as well as to the Senate itself.

The SECRETARY. The Chair will ask the Sergeant at Arms to circulate about in the Chamber and to direct the doorkeepers to keep order. By reason of conversations which are going on it is difficult to hear the speaker.

The Senator from Idaho will proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, on July 26, 1946, I called to the attention of the Senate the inflammatory nature of the speeches which were being made in the Mississippi primary campaign by Senator BILBO. I read into the Record a United Press report which appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, June 23, which reported that Senator BILBO had incited people in his State to use "any means" to prevent qualified voters from exercising their right to vote for candidates for the United States Senate. I urged immediate investigation since the elections at that time were only 2 weeks off. I pointed out that it was our duty to see "that no citizens will be deprived of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States." I further stated, "it therefore behooves us jealously to protect our democratic institutions, and to see that full observance is given everywhere to our precious constitutional

guaranties, many of which were enacted for the specific purpose of preventing racial discrimination at elections."

On July 1, 1946, I appeared by invitation before the Committee on Privileges and Elections and presented a brief citing the relevant provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and suggesting Senate action to prevent their violation in Mississippi. I urged the committee to conduct immediate field investigations in the State of Mississippi to collect evidence while it was still fresh. The committee referred my request to the Committee on Campaign Expenditures, which has since conducted field hearings, and has prepared two reports.

I am confident that all my colleagues are by this time informed of the nature of the charges against Mr. BILBO. It is reasonable to assume they have followed closely the press reports of the committee hearings. I am sure that they are familiar with the findings of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1946, and the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

I am sure, too, that they are fully aware of the great interest which the country has shown in this case. Throughout the country citizens are watching today to see what action the Senate will take in this pressing matter.

Mr. Secretary, I do not exaggerate when I say that at this moment the honor and prestige of the Senate hang in the balance. To millions of Americans who have not previously evinced an interest in politics, today's action will alone determine whether this body is worthy of respect as the highest legislative body of a free people, or whether this body will fall into disrespect.

During the last few weeks I have driven through the Northwest, down the Pacific coast to Mexico, and across the country to Washington. Not once during that long auto tour have I been able to pick up a newspaper whose editorial page has not underlined these facts. I have not seen a magazine of current affairs which has not discussed the problem and expressed concern as to whether the Senate would have the courage to face this issue squarely. I have not heard a speaker of national reputation who has not speculated upon whether the code of the cloakroom would prove to be a higher law than the Constitution of the United States.

In short, Mr. Secretary, today it is not only Mr. BILBO who is on trial. Today it is the Senate itself which is on trial.

We, the Members of the Senate, are not only on trial collectively, we are on trial individually. For a statement was recently issued to the press asserting that if Mr. BILBO were refused his seat, he would expose the foibles of other Members of the Senate.

Mr. Secretary, I for one do not fear that threat of retaliation. The sound of the rattling skeleton in the closet does not intimidate me. I am sure that it does not intimidate my colleagues.

Our duty is made all the more plain because we were served with advance warn-

ing of Mr. BILBO's intention to subvert the electoral process. If we are to lend credence to reports appearing in the press at the time, he repeatedly declared his intent to keep qualified voters away from the polls. Repeatedly we read of it in the newspapers. As far back as July 1, 1946, I warned the Committee on Privileges and Elections as follows:

If we cynically ignore the performance which the newspapers are now reporting, the prestige of this body will suffer a serious blow. The American people in every city in the country are reading these reports in the newspapers. They are observing that the United States Senate is completely unruffled and unperturbed. If we fail to take notice of these incidents without even raising an eyebrow we will lose the respect of men who love freedom. A great many of us have realized, albeit dimly, that various practices have been resorted to in some States to prevent citizens from voting. We have looked away from the fact that the Constitution and laws have become a dead letter in many places. In the press of our daily affairs we have ignored the mess but it is hard to ignore it any longer. We must take some action to protect our own integrity. We must take action to assure that every qualified citizen and voter will be permitted to cast his ballot for Federal officials in Mississippi next week and in every other State in the country. I ask your committee to give full force to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In that same speech I went on to say further:

Gentlemen, this issue is one which, in the minds of millions of our citizens, tests the sincerity of our Senate. It is as important to the future of our Republic as any problem which has come before us this session. We cannot duck it, we cannot avoid it. It is before us. It was put before us, if the newspaper reports are correct, by one of our own Members, who saw fit to give us advance notice of a widespread plan to break Federal laws. He has allegedly named the time and place and pretty well described the details of the crimes to be committed. The threats are worthy of special credence because they were made in the context of a long history of similar crime. The election is tomorrow. If you act, you must act fast.

This ends my quotation from the speech I delivered on July 1, 1946.

Senators, the election day is now past. From the evidence so far made available it would appear that the crimes I then anticipated have now been perpetrated. While I decried the lack of vigorous action prior to the election, the fact that such action was not then taken only makes it more imperative that we act on the matter now.

While pondering the course of action I would take in this case, I read the debates of the Senate in the Vare and Smith cases. In reading the Smith debates which took place almost two decades ago, I was particularly impressed with the brilliant, statesmanlike and thoughtful words of the able constitutional lawyer who is now the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

At the time, the proponents of the candidate Smith tried to threaten the able and courageous Senators from the South with the possibility of retaliation if they voted against his seating. The able Senator replied in words which are

worth repeating, because I feel that they still represent the sentiment of the best minds of the South. I quote:

The doctrine has here been invoked that, perchance some Southern States have discriminated in their primary or election laws against a certain class of our citizens; that in some way we on this side of the aisle are estopped, especially those of us from the Southern States, to raise any question touching the qualification, election, or returns of any man who comes here from any State.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Secretary, I wish to raise a point of order.

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Idaho yield for that purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield for a point of order.

Mr. MORSE. I invite attention to rule XXXIII of the Senate:

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

Then there are listed the permissions for admission to the floor of the Senate. The last paragraph of the rule reads as follows:

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

I point out that on this occasion I feel that the floor of the Senate has been turned into an auditorium. Many people have been seated on the floor of the Senate who have no right here under the rules of the Senate. I think it is an unfortunate precedent, and I think the Sergeant at Arms should be instructed to see that rule XXXIII is carried out to its fullest letter. The deliberations of this body in this solemn hour are of such great concern to the Nation that I do not think the work of individual Senators should be impaired by having on the floor individuals not connected with the work of the Senate, who are obviously, by conversation which is being carried on, making it impossible for us even to hear the Senator from Idaho, whose voice usually can be heard throughout the Chamber.

The SECRETARY. The point of order is sustained; and those who do not come within the provisions of the rule will please leave the Senate Chamber.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. There was so much confusion in the Chamber that I could not hear the statement of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Secretary, I made the point of order in regard to the duty of the Sergeant at Arms to exclude from the Senate floor under rule XXXIII persons who are not entitled to be on the floor at this time. It is not the intention of the junior Senator from Oregon to make it impossible, as has been suggested to me, for the wives of the new Senators to see them sworn in. However, I think it is the clear duty of the Sergeant at Arms to see to it that the wives and relatives of the new Senators be given preferential seating in the family gallery of

the Senate. I submit that if we start breaking down the precedents under rule XXXIII as is being done today, there will be no end to the confusion which will result in the future from this infringement upon the proper decorum of the Senate. The responsibility for protecting the rights of the Senate rests with the Sergeant at Arms once he is instructed to enforce any rule such as rule XXXIII. The rule was intended to protect the Senate from just the sort of confusion that prevails on the floor of the Senate at this very moment. Thus under a point of order I request that rule XXXIII be enforced.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, will the Chair have read the rule in question?

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read the rule.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was about to suggest that.

The legislative clerk (Emery L. Frazier) read as follows:

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

The SECRETARY. The Chair has sustained the point of order.

The Senator from Idaho may proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, I was quoting from a speech delivered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. I continue:

I have no desire to get into two controversies at once, but that argument has about as much logic in it, of common sense in it, and of fairness in it, as the argument frequently advanced that because one comes from the South where certain amendments are alleged to have been nullified, he is estopped from saying that other amendments shall not be nullified. In my place I say now that whenever any Southern State, my own included, goes beyond the limitations of the Constitution, any person at interest is invited to take an appeal through all of the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the question.

Why this effort to invoke this doctrine here? Why should Senators persist in the effort to frighten by threat the South every time they wish us to do wrong? Why do they not undertake to scare us when they wish us to do right?

Those were brave, intelligent, and courageous words. I quote still another passage, which is equally worthy of attention:

More than that, I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that when the time comes, as happily it will come, I believe, when every line of our law which seemingly gives offense to any right-thinking man or woman in this country may be written out of it, no section of this Nation will be happier than will the South itself.

Mr. Secretary, I believe that this statement of a great southern statesman, with whom I am proud to serve, represents the forward-looking attitude which characterizes the truly great men of the South. I am convinced that they will do their utmost according to their lights to try to effectuate the equality of man

which the Declaration of Independence advocates and the Constitution demands. But I do not here argue for any improvement in that direction. That is not the issue here today. Today I do not argue in favor of a step forward; I argue against a step backward.

Let me detail briefly the evidence against Mr. BILBO. I shall consider first, because I believe it to be of first importance, the charge that Mr. BILBO conspired to and did prevent duly qualified citizens from voting because of their race or color, in direct violation of the Constitution.

The contemporary news reports amply illustrate the type of activity in which Mr. BILBO engaged. I concede that those newspaper reports were not made under oath. I regret very much that the Campaign Investigating Committee failed to call the newspaper reporters to the stand. The committee acted pursuant to a request from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the news reports which I placed before it. It called Mr. BILBO to deny the reports, but did not call the reporters to confirm them. In the special investigation which I suggest, however, there will be ample opportunity to hear the reporters involved.

Meanwhile, I, for one, am inclined to give great weight to their reports. I do this partly because some of them are known to me as men of the highest credibility and accuracy; and I do so because of the striking unanimity of all of the reports.

Let me read some of the statements Mr. BILBO made:

This is from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News of June 23, 1946:

LAUREL.—Citizens of Mississippi were again called on here Saturday by Senator THEO. G. BILBO "to resort to any means" to keep Negroes from the polls in the July 2 Democratic primary.

"And if you don't know what that means, you are just not up on persuasive measures," said Senator BILBO as he completed a week of stump speaking in south Mississippi.

From the Jackson Daily News of May 30, 1946:

TYLERTOWN.—Senator THEO. G. BILBO speaking here Wednesday afternoon in the interest of his candidacy for reelection, challenged the "qualifications" of Negroes to participate in a white Democratic primary, and laid the blame for "threatening racial strife in Mississippi to so-called southern liberals and socialistic, communistic political gangsters now attempting to undermine the white man's rule in the South."

Senator BILBO insisted that "the Negro is not sufficiently advanced to meet the constitutional requirements for voting in Mississippi and therefore not qualified to participate in a white Democratic primary."

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News on May 28, 1946, reported:

Senator BILBO, holding forth on the porch of the pavilion, placed the responsibility for maintaining white supremacy in the hands of county officials.

"The poll tax," he said, "has nothing to do with the Negro not voting in the State; the real thorn in their imaginary crown—placed there by the Negro lovers of the North—is section 244 of the State's constitution, which provides that before anyone can register he must be able to read, or explain after it is read to him or her, the provisions of this constitution.

"The circuit clerks," he continued, "are under oath to protect the provisions of that constitution, and if there is a single man or woman serving in this important office who cannot think up questions enough to disqualify 'undesirables,' then write BILBO or any good lawyer and there are a hundred good questions which can be furnished."

He told the campaign crowd it should support the officials and "use whatever means at your command to preserve and protect the custom in the Southern, white, Democratic primary."

Time magazine of July 1, 1946, contained this account:

Three of his four opponents * * * were campaigning hard. But BILBO paid no heed. Instead he howled a warning, "The white people of Mississippi are sitting on a volcano. * * * We are faced with a Nation-wide campaign to integrate the nigger with the social life of this country. * * *

"Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce is the greatest nigger-lover in the North—except Old Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. Yep; Old Lady Roosevelt is worse. * * * In Washington she forced our southern girls to use the stools and the toilets of damn syphilitic nigger women. * * *

"I call on every red-blooded white man to use any means to keep the niggers away from the polls. If you don't understand what that means, you are just plain dumb."

An article by Harry Henderson and Sam Shaw in Collier's, July 6, 1946, quotes Mr. BILBO, as follows:

The poll tax won't keep 'em from voting. What keeps 'em from voting is section 244 of the constitution of 1890 that Senator GEORGE wrote. It says that a man to register must be able to read and explain the constitution or explain the constitution when read to him. * * * And then Senator GEORGE wrote a constitution that damn few white men and no niggers at all can explain. * * *

Why, the niggers are having meetings all over the State. We don't know what they're up to. They've had meetings in every county—meetings behind locked doors. Two policemen up at Jackson broke in on one of their meetings and do you know what they found? Northern niggers teaching them how to register and how to vote. * * *

Mississippi is white. We got the right to keep it that way, and I care not what Tom Clark and Hugo Black say. * * * I'm calling on every red-blooded American who believes in the superiority and integrity of the white race to get out and see that no nigger votes. * * * And the best time to do it is the night before.

A United Press dispatch by Martha Coble, June 25, 1946, reads as follows:

JACKSON, MISS.—Senator THEODORE G. BILBO today challenged the right of the Federal Government to tell Mississippi it must allow Negroes to vote in next Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Mr. Secretary, the unanimity of these press reports and the character of the reporters is not the only warranty of their authenticity. There is another very persuasive factor. That is the undeniable fact that these statements kept appearing, day after day, in the newspapers of Mississippi, and never once were denied or repudiated by Mr. BILBO. Indeed, I would be willing to go so far as to say that failure to deny, repudiate, correct, or attempt to rectify these reports would, under the circumstances, constitute a virtual adoption of the language quoted.

In a political campaign it is inconceivable—absolutely inconceivable—that

these press reports did not come to Mr. BILBO's attention. He knew that they were appearing everywhere, and he knew that among certain elements of the electorate he was profiting by their appearance. He knew, too, that the mere appearance of these statements in the newspapers would of itself intimidate thousands of other qualified voters, and would incite thousands of hoodlums. In order to prevent this it was clearly his duty to issue a denial if the statements were not true.

Did he issue a denial? Throughout the campaign he failed to do so. Indeed, he made no attempt whatever to deny the statements, until he appeared before a Senate investigating committee with his lawyer at his side. At late as August 3, 1946, he confirmed these news reports. In an interview on the Mutual Broadcasting System that night he participated in the following dialog:

Question. If you don't believe in lynch law, I wish you would explain in very simple terms to all of us what you meant by the statement that was several times attributed to you as having been made in campaign speeches down there, that the way to stop Negroes from voting was to start from the night before.

BILBO. I said the best time to keep a nigger away from a white primary in Mississippi was to see him the night before.

Question. Wasn't that in effect to intimidate any Negroes who might have differed with your interpretation of the law and to keep them from the polls?

BILBO. You can call it what you may.

Mr. Secretary, I respectfully submit that that radio confirmation far outweighs the self-serving last-minute denials that were issued to a committee of this Senate on advice of counsel.

In his defense, Mr. BILBO has stated that even if he left the word out his hearers always understood that he referred only to "legal" means. He also claims that he was misquoted and that he did in fact use the word "legal." The committee did not call the newspapermen who unanimously omitted the word "legal" from their quotations.

Mr. Secretary, let us examine the context of this language; let us consider the background of these speeches. Mr. BILBO has had a long history of exploiting racial antipathies. Race hatred has always been the favorite theme of his repertoire, and we here in the Senate have often listened to his peculiar anthropological theories. They have been appeals to the instincts of clash and conflict, appeals to the childlike distrust that men of one complexion have for those of another. Invariably, they were couched in a language of violence; and if these were his accents on the Senate floor, what can we assume to have been his speech upon the hustings?

When Mr. BILBO exhorted his followers to "use every means" to prevent Negroes from voting, he was not talking in a climate of calm, dispassionate deliberation. He spoke in an atmosphere redolent of the odors of hate, of burning flesh, of tar, of feathers, and of gunpowder. It was not the place for polite inferences or for thoughts that could remain pure and innocent in spite of the inflammatory language in which they were expressed. It was not a forum of

academic discussion. The mere addition of one word would hardly change the purport of his harangue.

Is the white robe and hood the uniform of a debating society? Is it the costume of a discussion group? Or is it the mask of the Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization which has committed more crimes under cover of darkness than any other organization in the Nation's history, an organization which from its inception has been dedicated to the oppression of Negroes, to an attempt to reduce them to the status of animals, to the denial of their franchise by beatings, bloodshed, torture, mayhem, threats, coercion, and murder?

Mr. BILBO has taken the solemn midnight pledge of membership in this organization. He has signed his name in blood to its tenets. In a recent radio speech, he admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan. I quote him:

I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan No. 40, called Bilbo, Bilbo Klan No. 40, Poplarville, Miss.

He said that he regarded his oath so conscientiously that "once a klansman, always a klansman."

All of these facts were known to the people of Mississippi. They knew BILBO to be a Klan member, and they knew that he was sympathetic to the aims and purposes of that organization. When he rose to emotional heights in demanding the exclusion of Negroes from the polling places, were they likely, then, to infer that he was referring, of course, only to "legal" methods? Would they be likely to take him seriously if he sandwiched in the word "legal"?

It is also argued in defense of Mr. BILBO that Negroes never were permitted to vote in the State of Mississippi. This, of course, is pure fiction. Negroes have not only voted in the State of Mississippi; they have even represented that State in this honored Chamber. In the post-reconstruction repression the vote was illegally taken away from Negro citizens.

The fact that the Senate might have previously ignored some violations of law does not excuse Mr. BILBO. No amount of acquiescence by this body can change a provision of the Constitution. No amount of acquiescence can wither the great fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to our Constitution. No amount of indifference can expunge the statutes which protect the civil rights of all our people. The dust of connivance can obscure, but it cannot tarnish, the bright gold of our free institutions.

But I do not now propose to brush that dust away. To my shame, I do not propose to vindicate these great constitutional provisions. I do not propose that this body should upon its own motion embark on a series of inquiries into elections held in all States, to determine whether the constitutional mandates are being observed.

In the Mississippi situation it was not I who brought the flagrant violations of law to public attention. It was Mr. BILBO who himself called our attention to these excesses.

For many years we have all known that there was a mess in our back yard. We knew that a stench was arising from the

decadent, corrupt, and unlawful practices which were conducted at Federal elections in many States. We knew it; but in our smug and self-contented way we preferred to ignore it, for it is not pleasant to probe around in the muck. But it remained for Mr. BILBO to force us to see it and smell it; it remained for Mr. BILBO to rub our noses in it.

In the not distant past the Senate has debarred candidates for spending excessive sums of money on their campaigns. In the judgment of the Senate in the Newberry, Smith, and Vare cases, the expenditure of huge sums in effect resulted in coercion—it limited the free choice of voters. But if the expenditure of money limits the free choice of voters how much more is their choice limited by a threat to "see them the night before," to "use every means," yes; even "every lawful means" to keep them from voting, particularly when such incitements are addressed exclusively to "red-blooded" individuals?

The evidence brought before us by the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program goes back much further than the recent election campaign. The Senate has now been informed by this committee that Mr. BILBO solicited campaign funds from war contractors whom he had aided, in what the committee says was a clear violation of the law of the land.

The Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program uses this language in summing up BILBO's acts in the 1942 Democratic primary in Mississippi and since:

The evidence presented to this committee clearly indicates that Senator BILBO improperly used his high office as United States Senator for his personal gain in his dealings with war contractors.

It is immaterial that many of the acts detailed by the war investigating committee were committed prior to the recent election.

These acts alone, connected with the senatorial primary campaign of Wall Doxey in Mississippi in 1942 would render Mr. BILBO morally unfit to be a United States Senator. They would show that he was morally unfit to be a United States Senator in the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. The disqualifying character of these alleged acts is in no way condoned merely because they were not known to the Senate at an earlier date.

The evidence of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program does not conclude with the Mississippi Democratic primary 4 years ago. Rather there is evidence submitted that he has continued such practices.

Of these continuing acts the committee itself has this to say:

The committee considers Senator BILBO's acceptance of expensive gifts and donations of personal property and the acceptance of improvements to real estate, provided by contractors who have profited out of their work for the Government in the war effort, to be an illegal practice in violation of existing Federal statutes.

There is no qualification in that statement which is the studied conclusion of a committee of the Senate. Let me repeat, the committee says flatly that Mr.

BILBO's actions are "an illegal practice in violation of existing Federal statutes."

These findings are a solemn indictment. They are not the ill-considered nor hastily trumped-up allegations of irresponsible persons. They are a judgment against Mr. BILBO by a committee of United States Senators, members of a group which we like to call the greatest deliberative body in the world. Our action in the handling of this case will determine whether that title is a misnomer.

That is why it is not enough for us to say, "Yes, this BILBO matter needs looking into some time—but later." We cannot say, "We will not bother with this trivia now when the Congress is busy organizing itself." We cannot say, "We will give BILBO his seat now and one of these days we will get around to deciding whether we will keep him."

I suggest that the Committee on Rules and Administration be directed to weigh all the evidence, as the Senate itself must do, from the specific viewpoint of deciding whether or not Mr. BILBO is entitled to be seated. I do this because the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program was interested primarily in determining the effect of Mr. BILBO's alleged actions upon the war effort. Mr. BILBO should be given a full and fair hearing on the direct question of his right to hold office. That is why I ask for this additional committee action. But in no case—in the face of the evidence already before the Senate—should Mr. BILBO be seated as a Senator pending the outcome of this additional hearing.

What are the powers and duties of the Senate in the matter of determining the qualifications of its Members? The specific language of the Constitution, the intent of the founding fathers, the interpretations of Senate and constitutional law authorities, and the numerous precedents are all clear and convincing to the effect that the Senate has an unlimited power to judge the qualifications of its own Members.

Section 5, article I, provides:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

Section 3 provides that no person shall be a representative unless he meets certain age, citizenship, and residential requirements. The language of section 3 is in the negative. The requirements of section 3 are not qualifications; they are disqualifications. In the Constitutional Convention, there was an attempt to set up affirmative qualifications. During the debate on that draft, which was later rejected, Mr. Dickinson, of Delaware, opposed the formulation because it would be held to be exclusive. He stated that he was "against any recitals of qualifications in the Constitution. It was impossible to make a complete one, and a partial one would, by implication, tie up the hands of the Legislature from supplying omissions."

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, took the same view, saying: "Besides, a partial enumeration of cases will disable the Legislature from disqualifying odious and dangerous characters."

The intention of the founding fathers was clear. As expressed in the debates

in the Constitutional Convention, and confirmed by the practices of the colonial legislatures and the acts of the first sessions of Congress, that intention was to give the Senate an untrammelled power to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own Members.

It has been contended from time to time that a Senator or Member of the other House is a representative of his State—a sort of ambassador to represent the State in the Legislature of the Union—and that if the credentials from his State are in good and proper form, they must be accepted. It may be said, first of all, that even ambassadors plenipotentiary are frequently rejected for being *persona non grata*. But fundamentally the ambassador argument is fallacious. A Senator is a national officer, a Senator of the United States, and not of his State. Judge Story, in his great work on the Constitution, says:

They [the States] have just as much right, and no more, to prescribe new qualifications for a representative as they have for a President. Each is an officer of the Union, deriving his powers and qualifications from the Constitution, and neither created by, dependent upon, nor controllable by the States.

These officers owe their existence and functions to the united voice of the whole, not a portion of the people.

Under this broad grant of power to judge elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members, what are the duties of the Senate?

It must be emphasized that Senators are officials of the United States Government and not of the States. They legislate not for the States alone but for all the people of the Union. The vote of a Senator affects every State in the Union as much as it does the State from which he is elected. His vote may mean peace or war, prosperity or depression, honest Government or public corruption, freedom or tyranny. Must the whole country suffer from the corruption of a part? Should not the United States protect itself against corruption in one of its parts?

In defense of its own integrity and the national welfare, what is the duty of the Senate under its power to judge elections? I say, and Senate history has many times confirmed it, that the Senate must insist that its Members be elected in full, fair, and free elections—in elections untainted by fraud or corruption or intimidation, whether perpetrated by money bribes or threats of physical violence. The Senate has many times declared that excessive campaign expenditures are grounds for disqualification. Why? Because excessive use of money holds the possibility, holds the threat and danger that the free choice of the voters may be impaired. How much more necessary, therefore, is it for the Senate to act against one who, by clear and damning evidence has been guilty not merely of the possibility of impairing a free choice by the citizenry but of actually and deliberately conspiring to prevent by force and violence the exercise of the constitutional right to vote.

How much more necessary therefore that the Senate protect itself against such a one when the evidence also shows that he has misused his high office and

been guilty of a number of violations of Federal statutes, which are directed toward the protection of the electoral process and clean government.

It has been urged on occasion that the Senate should leave to the courts punishment for statutory crimes; that the proper procedure is to permit a Senator-elect to be seated and thereafter move to expel him. But Senate power is not so feeble, and Senate duty not so dilatory.

In my research into election contests, I found that the Senate has 29 times accepted the credentials of a Senator-elect and investigated the charges afterward; but 18 times the Senate has refused to seat the Senator-elect while the *prima facie* case was being investigated. The right of the Senate is clear—it may seat before investigating or investigate before seating. In this case, where a senatorial investigating committee has declared there is proof of corruption and disqualification, seating must be denied. The oath must not be administered to one who has deliberately and flagrantly flouted and mocked it.

I submit, Mr. Secretary, that that is more than the honor of this body can bear. It is now our clear duty to face the situation. It is our duty to say to Mr. BILBO: "If you have made public profession of your contempt for the Constitution, if you have boasted that the election laws are to be flagrantly violated in your State, if you have advised us publicly and frequently that you will subvert our democratic institutions, we can no longer ignore your actions. We must face the facts and perform our duty, distasteful as it may be. We must deny you a seat in this body."

In encouraging large numbers of people flagrantly to violate the law, BILBO violated his own oath to protect and defend the Constitution, the oath which he seeks to renew here today. What a mockery it would be if we should again permit him to perjure himself by swearing to support the Constitution which he has so openly conspired to violate. What a hypocritical and blasphemous gesture we would witness today, if Mr. BILBO were to stand in our midst and place his hand on the Holy Bible and swear fealty to democratic institutions, to free elections, to the rights of citizens. Or would Mr. BILBO prefer to save us that spectacle? Would he prefer to take his oath upon an expurgated version of the United States Constitution, one that did not say "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"?

Mr. Secretary, I have frequently been informed that the problem of race relations in the South is a highly complex one, which required patience and good will. I am willing to accept that advice. I am willing to move as slowly as necessary.

I ask only one thing: That we do move forward; that we do not turn back the clock. And I will vigorously resist any attempt to move in the opposite direction, the direction of ill will.

Mr. BILBO has moved in that backward direction. He has toured the length and breadth of his State stirring up racial

hatred, inciting white to hate black and causing black to hate white. To whites who are themselves poor, ill-nourished, ill-clothed, and ill-educated, he does not offer prosperity, nourishment, clothing, food, and education. No; he offers to them the delicious sense of feeling superior to someone else, the cheap thrill of membership in a master race, the joy of kicking someone else around.

To those on the lowest rung of the ladder he does not offer a lift; he merely offers to create another rung, still lower, so that the progress of man will be a series of descending steps. This is the same sort of cheap thrill that was peddled in Germany by an ambitious house painter some 10 years ago. We know that his doctrines and his methods brought no good to his people or the people of the world. We know that they never can, because they go directly counter to the teachings of brotherly love, which alone can save us all in this atomic age.

[Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

Mr. OVERTON obtained the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, a point of order.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to make the point of order that the Senate rules require the Chair to admonish the occupants of the galleries that the galleries will be cleared if they indulge in applause.

The SECRETARY. The point of order is well taken. The galleries will be in order. If there are further demonstrations, either of approval or disapproval, the Chair will be inclined to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to clear the galleries.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Louisiana has the floor.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, I send to the desk and offer a substitute for the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, That Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi, is hereby permitted to take the oath and to qualify as a Senator from the State of Mississippi without prejudice to the Senator-elect or to the right of the Senate to determine all issues respecting his right to a seat in the Senate.

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Bushfield	Ferguson
Baldwin	Capehart	Fulbright
Ball	Capper	George
Barkley	Donnell	Green
Bridges	Downey	Gurney
Brooks	Eastland	Hatch
Buck	Ellender	Hawkes

Hayden	Morse	Taylor
Hickenlooper	Murray	Thomas, Okla.
Hill	Myers	Thomas, Utah
Hoyer	O'Daniel	Tobey
Johnson, Colo.	Overton	Tydings
Johnston, S. C.	Pepper	Wagner
Lucas	Reed	Wherry
McCarran	Revercomb	White
McClellan	Robertson, Wyo.	Wiley
McMahon	Russell	Wilson
Maybank	Saltmstall	Young
Millikin	Stewart	
Moore	Taft	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unavoidably detained from the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent because of a death in his family.

The SECRETARY. Fifty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senator from Louisiana has the floor.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] would have the effect of excluding Senator BILBO from the Senate. It would have the effect of excluding from a seat in the United States Senate one who comes here duly elected as a Senator by the people of his State, one who has presented his credentials showing his election, which credentials have been laid down by the Presiding Officer and ordered to be filed. There is no question as to Senator BILBO's nomination. There is no question as to his election. The only question involved in the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho is, Shall the Senate exclude from a seat in the United States Senate, at the very threshold of the Senate, one who comes accredited from a sovereign State as a duly elected Senator from the State of Mississippi?

The argument back of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho is that the Senator-elect from Mississippi is guilty of such gross misconduct, of acts involving such a degree of moral turpitude, and has so demeaned himself as to be unworthy of a seat in the United States Senate.

It is not my purpose to discuss that phase of the question. It is not my purpose to state now whether I consider Senator BILBO worthy of a seat in the United States Senate. I desire to present for the consideration of the Senate a much more fundamental question than that. I am not speaking for Senator BILBO. I am not speaking for any individual. I am speaking for the rights of American citizens regardless of what States they come from; I am speaking for the rights of sovereign States of the Union. I am speaking for the Constitution of the United States. I shall base my argument upon the Constitution of the United States. I shall take my stand, furthermore, upon what I consider to be a fair, decent, and just course for the United States Senate to pursue.

Charges are made by the Senator from Idaho, without any proof submitted by him beyond his own ipse dixit. There are charges pending before the Senate which were filed by a Senate investigating committee which had no jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of the election of the Senator from Mississippi. There

are charges filed by the Senate special committee investigating the national-defense program which deal with events which occurred not in respect to Senator BILBO's election, but which occurred a number of years ago. The proper time to consider whether a Senator is entitled to a seat is when a duly constituted committee, organized for the purpose of making such an investigation, has made the investigation and submitted a report thereon. That committee used to be the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Now, under the law, it is the Committee on Rules. That committee has made no inquiry and has submitted no report.

Here was a committee which was constituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been violations of the law with respect to war contracts, whether there had been misconduct on the part of war contractors, whether there had been any undue influence exerted upon those in charge of the War Department, the Navy Department, and other departments of the Government. The investigations were made for the purpose of protecting the Government against bribery and against corruption on the part of those designated to administer the law covering contracts dealing with the war.

There is another committee which has made a report, and this report is favorable to Senator BILBO. I say that the report of that committee is not one which should now be considered. It is not the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but it is a committee specially appointed with reference to expenditures in senatorial campaigns. While that report is favorable to the Senator-elect from Mississippi, at the same time it does not go, and it could not go, into the question of the validity of his election—into the question as to whether he is worthy of a seat in the United States Senate. The recommendations of that committee would be purely persuasive to the committee that has jurisdiction in such matters.

Now, here comes a man from a sovereign State of the Union, with his credentials, without there being any question as to their validity. He presents himself at the door of the Senate, and without any inquiry on the part of any regularly constituted committee of the Senate, under the Taylor resolution, he is to be barred from having a seat in the United States Senate.

My resolution, on the other hand, suggests that the Senator from Mississippi be allowed to take his seat and the oath be administered to him; that he be permitted to qualify without any prejudice to the right of the Senate to make inquiry either into the validity of his election or as to his fitness to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, and without any prejudice to the rights of the Senator-elect to appear in his own behalf in respect to any such matter.

Mr. Secretary, I should like to present this matter from a nonpartisan standpoint. It ought to be considered from a nonpartisan standpoint. I know it is said in the newspapers that the question is largely political. I hope it is not. I read a report contained in the daily press that the Republicans had met and had

unanimously determined to bar Senator BLBO from a seat in the United States Senate. I hope that information is not correct. I hope that on reflection the members of the new majority party—and I say that with some regret [laughter]—will come to another and a better conclusion.

I have heard Senators on this floor, both on this and on the other side of the aisle, speak very vigorously in support of antilynching bills which they are in the habit of preparing every now and then, especially during an election year, just before the election. Now what are we trying to do here today? Without giving Mr. BLBO a trial before a regularly constituted committee, without giving him an opportunity to appear in his own behalf and defend his cause before this august body, we are undertaking to drag him by the heels to the door of the Senate and lynch him. That is the effect of the Taylor resolution.

That is not only unfair, it is unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that each House of Congress "shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members." The Constitution declares what the qualifications of a Senator are. They relate to age, residence, and citizenship. He must be 30 years of age. He must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is elected. He must have been a citizen of the United States for 9 years preceding his election. Those are the qualifications which are prescribed by the Constitution. When the Constitution authorizes the United States Senate to pass upon the qualifications of its Members those qualifications are the qualifications declared by the Constitution itself.

I think I could bring that thought more clearly to the attention of the Senate if I were to give an illustration. Suppose the framers of the Constitution, instead of making the Members of the United States Senate the sole judges of the qualifications of its Members, should have delegated that authority to some other tribunal. Suppose it had vested authority, let us say, in the Supreme Court, and that the Constitution, after declaring what the qualifications of a Senator are, with respect to age, residence, and citizenship, should have declared that the United States Supreme Court shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of Members of the United States Senate. Would any Senator say that the United States Supreme Court could add any other qualification than those prescribed by the Constitution? Certainly not. And if the United States Supreme Court may not add any qualifications, how can we, as Senators, add any other qualification? At the present moment we are not sitting here as legislators making laws for our Nation. We are sitting here as a great judicial tribunal, such as the United States Supreme Court is, or should be. We cannot go beyond the authority vested in this judicial tribunal, which is to pass upon the qualifications of a Member with respect to his age, residence, and citizenship. I think there can be no escape from that conclusion.

The Senate is not without its remedy. If the credentials of a Senator-elect are

proper and he is sworn in, if he is one who, in the judgment of his colleagues, is unworthy of a seat in this body, the Senate has the remedy of expulsion, an adequate remedy.

The question whether or not a Senator has been duly elected is a question which I think the framers of the Constitution very wisely lodged in a majority vote of the Senate. The question whether a Senator has the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution as to age, residence, and citizenship is, I think, a question that was very wisely left by the framers of the Constitution to a majority vote of the Senate. But when it comes to blasting a man's reputation, when it comes to declaring him guilty of gross moral turpitude, when it comes to declaring him wholly unworthy of representing a sovereign State whose people have sent him here as their representative, I believe that the framers of the Constitution very well vested that authority in a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate instead of a mere majority. That is the protection which a Senator has. That is the protection that the State which sent him here has. If we depart from that sound philosophy on the part of the framers of our Government, then we shall be involved in a vast amount of trouble.

The right to expel a Senator is unlimited. There is no limitation in the Constitution, such as is prescribed with respect to his right to take a seat. The Senate has the unqualified and unlimited power of expelling a Senator. There is no limitation as to causes for which he may be expelled. He may be expelled because in his early growth he robbed a watermelon patch, or because, as has been said on the floor of the Senate in times past, he has red hair, or because Senators do not like the way he walks, or the brand of cigars he smokes. The authority of the Senate is wholly unlimited in respect to expulsion, but it is limited with respect to a Senator being allowed to take his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Secretary, this is not the first time I have taken that position. I took that position in the Langer case. Senator LANGER was elected from the State of North Dakota. There was no question as to his credentials. He was permitted—as I hope and expect Senator BLBO will be permitted—to take the oath without prejudice. Senator LANGER was a Republican. I have been a Democrat all my life, but I advocated that Senator LANGER be permitted to retain his seat unless the Senate should resort to the remedy of expulsion and by a two-thirds vote deny him a seat. I fought vigorously in that battle. As I said at the time, I was not fighting for Senator LANGER. I was fighting for the principles of the Constitution under which I live, and which I have sworn to support.

I know the temptations of partisan politics, and I know that often we succumb to them. I remember that when I first came here in 1931 there was a contested election in the House of Representatives between a Democrat and a Republican. A yea-and-nay vote was called for. Every Democrat voted for the Democrat, and every Republican voted for the Republican. Of course,

there could not have been that unanimity on the part of one party, and contrary unanimity on the part of the other party, unless each had been actuated by political considerations. I hope we can be free from such considerations today.

Since that time we have fought another great war. The people of this country have become more united than ever. The two great parties have worked together during the 4 years of that strife, and we have succeeded. We did not display partisanship in the conduct of the war; and I hope we have emerged from it a more united people.

I hope there will not be in this Congress a decision of a question purely on political considerations. I remember that in the Langer case the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] made the identical argument which I have just made in support of the Constitution. If I can find what he said I should like to quote him, because the Senator from Ohio is justly recognized as a leader in the Republican Party, and what he said a few years ago on so grave a question should control him at the present hour. I believe that the Senator from Ohio is capable of rising to such an occasion as this. I do not believe that he, together with many other Senators on the other side of the aisle, as well as many on this side, will be actuated by considerations other than those which they have heretofore expressed as their just and sound convictions, and that they will not change their convictions overnight because the pending case involves a Democrat from Mississippi rather than a Republican from North Dakota.

This is what the Senator from Ohio said in the Langer case:

If the kind of thing for which we are asked to exclude Senator LANGER is a matter for a proper cause for exclusion, then it should be decided by a majority vote. If it is a proper matter for expulsion only, I think the decision should be by a two-thirds vote. * * * In my opinion, the word "qualifications" as here used refers to the qualifications contained in the Constitution itself, and does not authorize the House—

I assume that means the Senate—to impose any qualifications it sees fit to impose.

That was the declaration of the Senator from Ohio, an able lawyer and an able statesman. He declared that the qualifying provisions of the Constitution are controlling, and that we cannot consider any other.

I quote further from the Senator from Ohio:

If the Senate can say that the absence of moral turpitude is a qualification, it can impose qualifications based on the morals, the religion or lack of religion, or the philosophical or political views of any person elected. This would be such a dangerous power that it certainly should not be implied unless entirely clear. The existence of such power would give to the majority of either House the ability to exclude those who disagreed with the opinions of the majority.

That is very clear; there is no doubt about that. Once we depart from the restrictive provisions of the Constitution, we have no limitations. Unhappily, in such event, a majority of the Senate can exclude any Senator-elect, either those who come to take their seats on the other

side of the aisle or those who come to sit on this side of the aisle. If one of them can be excluded, all of them can be excluded—for any reason on earth, even for the reason that they are Democrats.

If the Senate does not submit to the control of the organic law of our Nation, handed down by our forefathers, the Senate is under no control whatsoever. How can we escape that conclusion? Without such control we can say, "I do not like BILBO because he advocates white supremacy, so keep him out," or "I do not like BILBO because he said that the best time to keep the Negro from voting is to see him the night before, so exclude him," or "I do not like BILBO because he has stood up here and has argued against antilynching bills and anti-poll-tax bills, so put him out." We can do all those things the moment we depart from the restrictive clauses of the Constitution of our country.

So I am agreeing with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. Not only do I agree with the Senator from Ohio, but I can refer to a number of other Senators, including the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE]. I digress for a moment to offer him my congratulations that he has been elected majority leader. I have always entertained for the Senator from Maine the highest regard. I have confidence in his judgment. I remember that in the course of the Langer debate, when I was arguing the matter, the Senator from Maine interrupted me during a colloquy and sustained my position, if my memory serves me correctly, as I think it does. I do not think the able senior Senator from Maine is overnight going to change those convictions, formed during almost a lifetime of service and studious labor for his country.

Continuing with what the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] said:

Atheists, perhaps Communists, might be excluded today, Socialists tomorrow, and Republicans or Democrats in good time. It may be said that this is a fantastic possibility, but it is a possibility which was foreseen by the founders of the Constitution. * * * It is my belief that section 5, article I (of the Constitution), was only intended to make each House the final judge as to whether a man was properly elected and whether he met the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution itself.

Those are the qualifications as to age, residence, and citizenship.

My conclusion is that under the circumstances alleged in the present case, the Senate has power only to expel Mr. BILBO. It enjoys the unhampered right of expulsion; I do not question it for a moment. We have the absolute right to expel Mr. BILBO after he takes his seat, even 5 minutes after that time. We do not even have to give him a hearing, if we do not wish to do so. But I say that after he has been sent here by the people of his State we ought to give him a hearing by the committee properly constituted for that purpose. I have not read the report submitted by the Special Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program.

I shall read no more. What the Senator from Ohio said is what many other Senators on the opposite side of the aisle said, and they voted that way.

Pursuing this thought further, I should like to read something which Mr. Madison said just during the adoption of the Constitution. I shall undertake to find it in the speech I made during the Langer case, and I am giving to the Bilbo case the same treatment that I gave to the Langer case. In the debates on the Constitution, Mr. Madison had this to say:

The qualifications of elector and elected are fundamental articles in a republican form of government, and ought to be fixed by the Constitution.

He does not refer solely to the qualifications of electors, but he says, as well, "the qualifications of elected," and it is his view that both should be firmly entrenched in the Constitution.

If the Legislature—

Said Mr. Madison—
could regulate those of either—

And when he said "Legislature," he was referring to the National Legislature, the Congress of the United States—

It can subvert the Constitution. A republic may be converted into an aristocracy or oligarchy as well by limiting the number capable of being elected as the number authorized to elect.

I wish to consider that thought expressed by Mr. Madison, and to say that it was followed by the framers of the Constitution. I hope the Senate will be patient with me for a moment. The point may be technical, but to my mind it is absolutely convincing. Clause 1 of section 3 of article I of the Constitution declares:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof.

Of course, today they are selected by popular vote.

On the matter of the right of a State to send whom it pleases to the Senate, we find that a State, through its legislature, and now through its people, could, with this clause standing alone, send to the Senate a boy of 12 or a man from an insane asylum, or anyone it please, because it was an unlimited authority vested by the Constitution in the various legislatures of the States.

Article I, section 2, declares:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

In those two articles the framers of the Constitution prescribed the qualifications of the electors. When the Constitution was framed, the legislature alone could elect a Senator, and the electors of a congressional district could elect a Member of the House of Representatives when such electors had the qualifications of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. They were fixed. The qualifications of the electors were absolutely fixed, both as to United States Senators and as to Members of the House of Representatives. So the founders of the Constitution were careful to prescribe the qualifications of electors.

After that, there is in the Constitution the provision which declares that if vacancies occur, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy.

So there was another power of selection. There was the legislature; there were the qualified electors; and then in the case of temporary vacancies there was the power of the governor of the State to make a temporary appointment. There is no question as to the qualifications of the electors.

After prescribing the qualifications for electors as Madison said should be done, then the framers of the Constitution proceeded to impose qualifications on the elected. The qualifications are those I have already stated in reference to age, residence, and citizenship. So the work was done.

There was nothing left, then, to discretion. If a man is to be elected to the United States Senate he has to be selected by the qualified electors as prescribed by the amended Constitution, and if he is to take his seat in the United States Senate he should possess the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution.

There is no discretion on the part of the States with respect to the manner in which an election should be had, either of Senators or Representatives, and there is no discretion in the United States Senate as to whether a Senator who has been elected, and whose returns are here and are not questioned, should be permitted to qualify, because the qualifications are set forth clearly in the Constitution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator has made it very clear that the questions involved in this case are exceedingly complicated; they cover constitutional questions and other questions, and I wonder if the Senator would be willing to have the pending business temporarily laid aside and have the other Senators-elect sworn in, those about whose right to be sworn in there is no question. Then we could proceed with the debate on the question whether Senator BILBO should be sworn in pending the determination of the case, or whether he should not be. The Senator says we are depriving the people of one State of the right to have a Senator sworn in. By denying this matter for today and tomorrow the Senator is depriving the people of States in which 35 Senators have been elected, whose election is unquestioned by anybody, of the right to have their representatives sworn in. I do not wish to delay the matter, but it seems to me that the proper procedure is to postpone temporarily the question of deciding whether or not Senator BILBO should be seated pending the determination of his case. It is a debatable and an important question. There have been precedents on both sides. I wonder if the Senator would be willing to postpone the decision until the Senate was organized, and, I would think, until the President's opening message was delivered to Congress on Monday. The Senator certainly

has shown that this is a complicated question, it is a case in which every Senator wishes to hear the arguments, and to determine the issue in accordance with what he thinks the law and the Constitution provide. It seems to me this matter should be temporarily put aside, and should remain the business of the Senate. Let it remain the business of the Senate except for necessary organizational procedures, and the hearing of the President's message on Monday.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, in answer to the Senator from Ohio, let me say that if I were to agree to what he suggests I might be suspected of gross partisan politics on behalf of the Republican side, because if that were done, then since there were many more new Republicans elected than there were Democrats elected, there would be a very large Republican majority, or at least a fair majority. There would be a shifting. I might take a different view if I were sure that there was no partisanship whatsoever lurking in the minds of Senators on the other side, and that they would determine this question from a purely nonpartisan standpoint, to which assurance I myself cannot yield, in view of the fact that the Republicans met in conference and unanimously decided to reject BILBO from the Senate at the very door of the Chamber. So I do not feel that I can yield to the suggestion made by the Senator from Ohio.

On the other hand, let me ask the Senator from Ohio what difference it makes having BILBO sworn in? Let us organize the Senate. What difference does it make having BILBO in? He will have one vote. That is only one vote, and if the opposition delays this matter, they will have how many? The Senator from Ohio knows how many more.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield; but let me ask the Senator this question before he starts. There is only the question of Senator BILBO, and what is proposed? Senators do not wait for a proper hearing before a proper committee, and for a report. It is true BILBO would be given one vote, as against a number of votes on the other side, I do not know exactly how many. But by seating BILBO they would do what would be absolutely fair, they would give to a man from a State sent here as its ambassador the opportunity to defend his election by his constituents and by the people of his State, and the right to defend himself against the serious charges of moral turpitude which they propose to bring against him. Does not the Senator think that would be a fairer procedure?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is perhaps familiar with the precedents, which have usually provided—and certainly I would agree with them—that if a man is prevented from taking the oath, and is excluded from the Senate, he is nevertheless given an opportunity, as has been the practice in nearly every case I know of, to appear before the Senate and state his own case. I certainly would have no objection to that procedure, even if Senator BILBO is not seated.

Mr. OVERTON. He could not claim that as a matter of right.

Mr. TAFT. No; but as a matter of precedent it has frequently been done, and it is certainly nothing to which we would have any objection.

Mr. OVERTON. It was done in the Bankhead-Heflin case. That is about the only case I know of in which it was done.

Mr. TAFT. There were others. It was done also in the Smith case. Smith was given that opportunity.

Mr. OVERTON. That may be; I believe Smith was. Those are the only two cases I can recall in which it was done. There was some debate on that matter in the Heflin case, and considerable opposition. Finally the Senate yielded, and permitted Heflin to stand here and argue his own case. Of course, he did not have the right to vote or to engage in any colloquies. He could only rise and make a statement in his own behalf.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator asked me what difference it would make. I do not know that personally it would make any difference to me in my final opinion, but there are plenty of authorities which take the position that charges such as those made against Senator BILBO by the War Investigating Committee go to the qualifications of a Senator, and therefore he may be barred by a majority vote in that kind of a case, whereas if he is once admitted, it will then take a two-thirds vote to oust him. There is a substantial issue involved in the question whether Senator BILBO shall be seated during the pendency of his case. I may not agree, but there are authorities which take the position I have stated, and that may well affect a sufficient number of votes to determine the Bilbo case.

Mr. OVERTON. It does not make any difference whether we act now, or 10 months from now, or 3 years from now, when an effort is made to bar him from the Senate on grounds other than age, residence, or citizenship, the only way it can be done is by expulsion.

Mr. TAFT. I agree with the Senator, but there are those who take the other position, and the ultimate determination of the case will depend on the votes of people who take that position. This question should be decided after adequate debate, and we should not hold up the organization of the Senate and the delivery of the President's message on the state of the Union by prolonging the debate now for several days to determine the question. I am only suggesting to the Senator that he agree temporarily to lay aside the pending matter and permit the other Senators-elect to be sworn in.

Incidentally—

Mr. OVERTON. I yielded for a question. Now let me say something.

Mr. TAFT. There is another question the Senator raised, if he will yield for an answer on that.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me ask the Senator to indulge me at that point.

Mr. TAFT. Very well.

Mr. OVERTON. Is it not true that any man charged with any serious offense in the United States of America is entitled to a fair and square hearing before a tribunal constituted for that purpose, to be accompanied by counsel, or to represent himself, to examine and cross-examine

the witnesses, and to be confronted by the witnesses? Yet the Senator is asking me to let the Senate vote upon this question involving moral turpitude, upon the judgment of a committee that was never organized to make such an inquiry; and with all due respect to its members, let me say that I think it was extremely unfair that they did not give him or his counsel an opportunity to examine any of the witnesses or cross-examine the witnesses. That is wholly un-American, and I do not think the Senate would be worthy of its traditions and of the high place it has occupied in the estimate of the people of the United States and of the world if it should undertake to lynch a man by such a flagrant violation of all precedents as is suggested.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator asked me a question. In the first place, there have been, I think, 19 cases in which men have been excluded from the Senate. In 10 of those 19 cases they have been barred at the door; in 9 cases they have been ejected after they were admitted.

In the House of Representatives even more have been barred at the door. The question is not one of lynching anybody. The question is a very simple one of whether or not Senator BILBO should be made a Member of the Senate, pending the determination of whether he has a right to be made a Member of the Senate. It has nothing to do with trials, or any of the other arguments made by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. In most of the cases about which the Senator is talking, the Committee on Privileges and Elections had conducted hearings, the Senator-elect had appeared with his counsel, and witnesses, and had presented his case, and then, if a sufficiently strong case was made out against him by the report of the committee, he was barred from taking his seat; but that has not happened in this case.

In this instance two committees were involved. One of them, which had jurisdiction to inquire into expenditures in the campaign, made a favorable report. The other had no authority whatsoever to determine or to recommend to the Senate whether or not BILBO was properly elected, or whether he is entitled to a seat in the United States Senate. That committee comes here and makes a report, and on that report of an unauthorized committee, we are asked to bar BILBO from a seat in the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. As a matter of partisan politics, we are asked to bar Mr. BILBO from a seat in the Senate, and to let the majority on the other side be increased.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. The case of THEODORE G. BILBO is one that has been prejudged, and BILBO, foredoomed.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield, let me say that he has frequently asked with regard to the political aspect of this matter. As I see it, there is no partisanship in this report. The report, which finds that Senator BILBO improperly used his high office as United States Senator for his personal gain, in dealings with war contractors, was a bipartisan

report signed by Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. OVERTON. I did not say there was partisanship in that report. I said the committee had no authority.

Mr. TAFT. At the present moment the Senator is arguing against a resolution offered by a Democrat, not by a Republican, and so far as our action is concerned, as I suggested to the Senator, the question of whether or not Senator BILBO should be barred at the door is sufficiently important that it ought to be determined after proper debate, and therefore should be postponed until the organization of the Senate, and until the President's message is received.

It seems to me far better to permit 35 Senators whose right is unquestioned to take their seats, than to insist that they shall be held up, while the right of 1 Senator, which is questioned, and seriously questioned, is debated by the Senate.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator need not shake his gory locks at me. I did not bring up this issue at all. With the aid, I assume, of Senators on the other side, this resolution has been introduced by a Senator from our side of the aisle; but certainly it was not brought up by me. I am not keeping other Senators from being sworn in. I am not keeping their wives and the other members of their families, who are here, from seeing them sworn in. I know the families of the new Senators would like to see them sworn in. When I was first sworn in, I had my whole family here. I marched down the aisle; and in those days we had the morning frock coats, the tall silk hats, and all that, and it was a great event. I should be very glad to have the new Senators sworn in; but I am not stopping them. It is this fight against BILBO that is stopping it.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. If the Senator from Ohio and his colleagues want to continue the fight against BILBO, they will have to continue it.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes, I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I am asking the Senator whether he will not permit this matter to be temporarily set aside.

Mr. OVERTON. No, I will not. That is final.

Mr. TAFT. Then, the Senator is preventing the organization of the Senate.

Mr. OVERTON. No, sir; I am not. I am fighting a resolution proposed by the Senator from Idaho and his aides on the Republican side.

Mr. WHERRY. No, we did not offer it.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand that, but the Senators on the Republican side, or some of them, are back of it. At any rate, when the fight against permitting Mr. BILBO to take the oath is at an end, we can then consider the case on its merits.

Mr. Secretary, I did not want to speak at any length. I think I have spoken about as long as I care to speak at the present time. I began without any preparation whatsoever, and I have simply referred to certain constitutional provisions, the conclusions from which are inescapable.

I think the Senate should go on record as it did in the Langer case, which is the most recent one. It will be remembered that in the Langer case the Senator from North Dakota was charged with flagrant violations of law and of having done a great many other things that a man ought not to have done. But I stated in the Langer case I was not going to read the record. I did not read a word of the Langer record, and I do not propose to read the Bilbo hearings because we do not have the constitutional authority to dispute Mr. BILBO's right to a seat in the manner proposed.

That is all I have to say for the present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, the so-called action of the Republicans simply consisted in proposing the plan which I suggested to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. The resolution which we should like to see the Senate adopt is this:

Whereas charges have been filed with the Senate by a committee and Members of the Senate challenging the right of THEODORE G. BILBO to be a Member of the Senate,

Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of THEODORE G. BILBO to be sworn in as a Senator from the State of Mississippi, as well as his final right to a seat as such Senator, shall be considered immediately at the opening of the business of this body on January 6, 1947, following the President's message to Congress, and until this body shall decide such question of his prima facie right to be sworn, the said THEODORE G. BILBO shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this body.

In other words, we propose that the status quo as to Senator BILBO be continued until the question of changing it can be adequately debated.

That is the resolution we should like to see the Senate adopt. It seems to me that that is a reasonable thing to do. Senators on both sides of the aisle differ as to whether a man should be barred at the door or not. It is an important question, which heretofore has been argued in many cases in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives. As I said, in 10 cases men were barred at the door; in 9 cases they were admitted and subsequently expelled.

The House of Representatives has a much more definite record in favor of barring at the door. The precedents are numerous; but, as I said to the Senator from Louisiana, it is an important question, because it is possible that it may affect the percentage of votes required to pass on the charges made by the War Investigating Committee. It is not a question that ought merely to be waived. It ought to be debated, and I am not proposing to foreclose it. It is the Senator from Louisiana who is trying to foreclose the question by insisting that now, before we do anything, before we take any action, before 35 Senators are sworn in, we must seat Mr. BILBO.

The proper proceeding, it seems to me, is to suspend the proceedings for 2 days, say until Monday afternoon. It was suggested by someone that it ought to be 1 week longer, to give the Members an opportunity to look into the various records that have been made, and to become better informed as to the questions

which may arise. That would be all right with me; but my proposal would be to take it up immediately after the President's message has been delivered.

I have read the report of the special committee investigating the national-defense program. The committee's report certainly raises a presumptive doubt. The other committee report is a 2-to-3 report, in which is raised the question whether statements made by Senator BILBO in the election actually void the election. I do not want to foreclose debate as to the wisdom of either report. I only say that those questions have been raised, and they ought to be determined, and they ought to be determined without prejudice, and, in my opinion, the moment we seat Senator BILBO the Senate does prejudice itself in determining the ultimate outcome of this case.

I cannot see any reasonable objection to postponing the question and debating the question. The Senator from Louisiana quoted from something I said in the Langer case. In that instance I took the position that in a moral-turpitude case it was necessary to secure a two-thirds vote to oust a Member from the Senate. I said also that I never again would vote to seat an individual where a serious contest was involved, because I thought the proceedings in that case, which dragged on for a year and a half, were a most unsatisfactory solution of the question.

It seems to me that if any individual's right to a seat is in question the proper thing to do is to keep him out until the Senate actually can determine the question involved.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. If the Senate today has the right to deny Senator BILBO entrance to the Senate for any reasons, why would it not have the right to declare his seat vacant for the same reasons next week or the week following?

Mr. TAFT. Only because of the use of the words to be found in the Constitution. I do not necessarily agree with the argument made by some in this connection, but the Constitution says, of course, that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members," which is to be decided by a majority vote.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand that.

Mr. TAFT. Whereas each House by a two-thirds vote may expel a Member.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand the difference.

Mr. TAFT. So the argument is made by some that the rights of the Senate may be prejudiced by failure to act now.

Mr. GEORGE. But there is a difference between expulsion and the denial of the right to a seat. Expulsion usually and of necessity should relate to something which arises after an individual becomes a sitting Member of the Senate. That is the only sensible interpretation to give to it. But my question is very simple. If for any of the reasons that have been advanced and talked about, or that might even be imagined, the Senate today may deny Senator BILBO the right

to a seat in the Senate and to take his oath of office under the certificate duly issued by the authorities of his State, why could not the Senate subsequently, under the substitute resolution submitted providing for a proceeding without prejudice as to the rights of the Senate especially, act upon those same questions hereafter in passing upon whether the seat should be declared vacant, and the State of the applicant advised that his seat has been declared vacant, if that is the opinion of the Senate?

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senate can probably do anything after a Senator is admitted that it could do before.

Mr. GEORGE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. TAFT. But I am not at all sure that it can do it by the same percentage of votes. That is the question.

Mr. GEORGE. In my mind there is no doubt about that. I have already taken my position here that the language of the Constitution relates to something more than the mere age of a Senator and his residence and the fact of citizenship for 9 years before he is elected to this body. It is bound to mean something more, because expulsion, properly considered, relates to something that occurs in the life of the Senator himself after he takes his seat here, or, at least, to something that was concealed when he entered this body. In such a case, the Constitution provides for a two-thirds vote. But I have no hesitancy in saying that if I were to vote to stop any Senator-elect at the door by reason of something that is already in existence, that occurred last year or the year before, or in the election, or at any time in the past, I would feel that I had a perfect right to declare his seat vacant when that issue reached the Senate.

It seems to me the fair thing to do would be not to force any Senator to prejudice this case on a record which we have not even had a chance to read or an opportunity to examine, and to let Senator BILBO, or any other Senator who comes here properly accredited by the authorities of his State, to take his seat, especially when the substitute resolution provides that he shall do so without prejudice to his rights or to the rights of the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. So far as I can see, the words "without prejudice" have not the slightest effect. I think they make no difference at all.

The Senator is aware, however, that distinguished Senate authorities take the position that the word "qualifications" means only the qualifications with respect to age, residence, and citizenship, and does not refer in any way to the moral character of the particular individual.

Mr. GEORGE. I am aware of that, and, as a matter of fact, I have great respect for that opinion. But after a long study of the Constitution itself, and of the cases that have actually come here within the past 24 years, I have reached the conclusion that that constitutional provision means something more than the mere canvassing of the returns by the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the Senator differs in that respect from the very dis-

tinguished Senator from Louisiana who has just taken exactly the opposite position. It only illustrates to my mind the fact that the questions involved are complicated and hard to understand, that they cut across parties, and that this question is of sufficient importance that it ought to be determined after adequate debate. In my opinion, Senator BILBO loses nothing by our proceeding to organize the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, yes; he does lose something.

Mr. TAFT. It has been stated that there are more Republicans than Democrats in the Senate. Frankly, I do not think that the question is going to be determined on a partisan basis.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not think so either. I hope not at least.

Let me say to the Senator from Ohio that a greater question is involved here than the right of a man who comes from Vermont or Michigan or Mississippi or Ohio with credentials issued by the State government through the proper authorities of his State. His State has a right under the Constitution to have two representatives in this body, and it has the right to sit here in the person of one whom it has seen fit to elect and send here. That does not interfere with the right and power of the Senate to say, "Very well, we have examined into your character, into your conduct, and we find that you are guilty of such moral turpitude as to justify us in saying that your seat shall be declared vacant"; and we can do it without the slightest embarrassment. That being true, should we not respect the other fundamental provision of the Constitution which declares that every State shall have two representatives in this body, and that, except by its own consent, it can never be deprived of the right to have two representatives in the Senate of the United States? We can keep the spirit and the letter of the Constitution itself, which is much more fundamental than the decision of whether I or A or B or C has a right to come here and take a seat. We can keep the spirit and the letter of the Constitution and then proceed without the slightest embarrassment to make any inquiry into the election of the Senator or into his qualifications.

Mr. TAFT. I respect the opinion of the Senator from Georgia. The point is that others do not agree with him. The Senator from Louisiana is certainly going to claim—he probably claims now—that when Senator BILBO is seated he can be ousted only on the moral-turpitude charge, and by a two-thirds vote. So why do we not yield a substantial point in permitting Senator BILBO to be sworn in now? I do not want to pass on the question today, and I do not want to argue the question, because it is complicated as to whether he should be sworn or should not be sworn. But I say that it is a substantial question which involves constitutional difficulties and questions which should be properly argued, which Senators should have time to study. They cannot study them pending the organization of the Senate. The State of Mississippi is not injured by my request that this matter be temporarily

laid aside while the organization of the Senate is completed, to be resumed and debated in full by the Senate later.

Mr. GEORGE. Suppose the question raised, on which the Senate were asked to exclude a Senator-elect—in this case to deny Senator BILBO a seat—were one which went to the very vitals of the social and political integrity of the State itself; would not the State have the right to say to us, "Why do you not respect the Constitution? Let our representative take his seat. Your rights will not be prejudiced. Thereafter you can expel him."

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] does not believe that we can ask any question regarding the qualifications of anyone who comes to the Senate, except as to his age, his place of birth, and his residence in the State from which he may be elected for the term provided under the Constitution. Therefore, of course, the Senator from Louisiana will never vote to exclude Senator BILBO or anyone else who may be lacking in the moral qualifications which the Senate of the United States thinks a man should possess.

The proposition is very simple. If a Senator-elect can be stopped at the door for the reasons now urged, no others being involved, his seat can be declared vacant next week or next year. It seems to me that beyond possibility of doubt that statement must be true.

I do not wish to pass on the merits of this case at this time. I have no judgment as to whether Senator BILBO should be allowed to retain his seat in this body, because I have not examined a single particle of the record, and I would never try anyone on mere newspaper statements as to what some witnesses said or did not say. I apprehend that no other Senator would care to do so either. I am sure that that statement is true as regards Senators on both sides of the aisle. I had thought that the majority of the Senate had reached the conclusion, from long experience and from a study of the precedents as well as the law, that the qualifications of which the Senate is the judge are much broader than the inhibitions, prohibitions, or negative requirements stated in the Constitution itself.

Let me say in all sincerity and all candor that when the Smith case arose I was a Member of this body. I believe that no other Member of the present Senate, with the exception of the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] and the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], who has not yet been permitted to take his sixth oath, was a Member of this body at that time.

The Smith case involved the question of fraud and corruption in the primary. I very well remember that it was practically undisputed that Colonel Smith himself had received \$200,000 from the utility companies of the State of Illinois, or from at least one of them, at a time when he was chairman of the utilities commission of that State. The facts disclosed that approximately \$350,000 was used in that election, very largely for his benefit. A large part of it was

contributed by the utility companies of the State.

Colonel Smith was given the right to be heard. He practically admitted the facts in that case. When Senator McKinley passed away, Colonel Smith already having been nominated, the Governor of the State appointed him, and he came here as an appointee of the Governor. We felt that inasmuch as we were already investigating his conduct which affected the validity of his election, and inasmuch as we had already gone into the case it would not be seemly or necessary to give him the privilege of taking the oath and occupying his seat.

Mr. TAFT. However, as a result of that action, which is substantially what I am suggesting in this case, the State of Illinois was deprived of a seat in the United States Senate, a procedure to which the Senator is now objecting.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator voted to bar Smith at the door.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I did. I voted to bar him because of fraud in the primary, because I took the same position then that I now hold, that the primary was an essential part of the election processes in the State, and that fraud in obtaining the nomination was just about as bad as fraud in obtaining the final election. But the Senate was already investigating Smith. The issue had already been raised when the Governor simply threw him into the face of the Senate and sent him here with his credentials. We stopped him at the door.

Mr. TAFT. But he was also stopped at the door with respect to the full term for which he had been elected.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true.

Mr. TAFT. In the Smith case, Smith was barred for the full term for which he had been elected, and for which he bore the certificate of election of the Governor of Illinois.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is quite correct. We found that his election was tainted with fraud. I know that the Senator wishes to proceed in the proper way in this matter. In the Vare case this issue again arose. There was the question as to whether or not Mr. Vare should be permitted to take his seat. The question continued to arise in one form or another, until the case of Mr. Gould, from Maine, the State of the distinguished majority leader-elect. I hope the Senator from Maine can find the final vote in that case.

Mr. Gould came here, and at that time we made the most painstaking investigation of this very question. As I now recall the facts, in that election in Maine Mr. Gould was charged with having received a bribe a dozen years or more before. A master in chancery in one of the provinces in Canada had charged him with having received a bribe. On the basis of that record, he having been elected to the Senate, it was proposed by some very able Senators that he not be permitted to take the oath. We had made a conscientious study of the question in the Smith case and in the Vare case. We were trying to arrive at some decent rule which would give full effect to the constitutional provision that no

State should be deprived of its right to be represented in the Senate on matters which vitally affect it in its organization and in its social and political life. So we decided that, although Mr. Gould was known to have been charged by an officer of the law in Canada with having received a bribe as one of the organizers of the railroad in Canada, in the solemn judgment of the court in that province, the thing to do was to allow Mr. Gould to take the oath of office and allow the case to proceed without prejudice, to be determined later on its merits.

The distinguished Senator from Montana, the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, had the most pronounced views of any lawyer in this body that the Senate had the full right to inquire into the qualifications of Mr. Gould, after he had been sworn, as well as before he had been sworn. Mr. Gould's case was referred to the proper committee of the Senate. I was chairman of that committee at the time. At least I know that I was chairman of a subcommittee of that committee; and with a distinguished Member of this body, who is now an honored judge—Judge Sam Bratton, of the State of New Mexico, who is now on the tenth circuit, I believe—and with a Republican member of the committee, we heard the case of Mr. Gould. We reached the conclusion at that time that there was no reason shown to us why Mr. Gould's seat should be declared vacant.

Then there was the case of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I believe that by unanimous consent he was allowed to take the oath, the investigation to proceed forthwith, without prejudice to him or prejudice to the right of the Senate to determine whether or not prior conduct upon his part, just as in this case, would justify the Senate in declaring his seat vacant.

That, undoubtedly, is a rule that can always be safely followed without doing any violence to other provisions of our Constitution. It is a rule for which I have always pleaded, and I am pleading for it now. My position, of course, is well known to the Senator from Ohio. I think we have the right, if we wish, to stop one at the door if sufficient facts are in our possession; but I think it is far better to say, "We will have the same right after you come in, and we will let you take your oath, and we will let all the other provisions of the Constitution which we have sworn to uphold, as well as this particular provision, take full force and effect."

That would seem to me to be the way this matter should be handled. If it were handled in that way, I can see no reason why the oath of office might not be administered to all the Senators-elect present, and we could proceed with other business.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, it does not seem to me that the Senator's argument has any relation to the question we have before us. The question is whether we shall temporarily, in effect, lay aside the question of Mr. BILBO and other constitutional questions involved and proceed to the organization of the Senate, or whether we shall tie up the Senate for some days, at any rate, in discussing the question—and it ought to be discussed—

and, because of the insistence that one State shall be represented, thereby, by that action, incidentally deprive 34 or 35 other States of representation in the Senate and deprive the country of the organization of the Senate, which is so necessary in order to proceed with the business which is before the Nation.

I make a very simple request. It is that the question of determining the prima facie right of the Senator-elect from Mississippi to a seat in the Senate be postponed until Monday. If I could get a unanimous-consent agreement that if Mr. BILBO is sworn in he can then be objected to on the charges of the War Investigating Committee, by a majority vote, I would not object to his being sworn in, but there can be no such agreement. There is a basic difference of opinion among Senators on this side of the aisle as well as Senators on the other side of the aisle on that question, so the question would not be foreclosed even by a unanimous-consent agreement, which cannot be obtained. So it seems to me that the thing to do is to set aside this matter temporarily.

Since unanimous consent for that is refused, I intend to move to lay the entire matter on the table. I shall then move, after the President's message is delivered on Monday, to take the matter up again and debate at that time the question of the prima facie right of the Senator-elect from Mississippi to be sworn.

We have had an adequate preliminary debate. In my own time the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has talked longer than I have talked. I therefore move that the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] together with the original resolution of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] be laid on the table; and on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SECRETARY. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Reed
Baldwin	Hayden	Revercomb
Ball	Hickenlooper	Robertson, Wyo.
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Taylor
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Maybank	Tydings
Eastland	Millikin	Wagner
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
Ferguson	Morse	White
Fulbright	Murray	Wiley
George	Myers	Wilson
Green	O'Daniel	Young
Gurney	Overton	
Hatch	Pepper	

The SECRETARY. Fifty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. Secretary, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from West Virginia will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the motion that is pending is carried, does it lay on the table both the resolution of the Senator

from Idaho and the proposed substitute of the Senator from Louisiana?

The SECRETARY. It does.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Kentucky will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the motion to lay on the table both the resolution and the proposed substitute be carried, what then will be the parliamentary status insofar as concerns other motions or unanimous-consent requests relative to the matter now before the Senate, regarding the seating of the Senator from Mississippi? Will other motions of a different nature be in order, or will further unanimous-consent requests be in order, assuming that the motion to lay on the table the resolution and amendment is carried?

The SECRETARY. In the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, they would be.

Mr. BARKLEY. They would be?

The SECRETARY. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Chair.

The SECRETARY. The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to lay on the table, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like the record to show that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent because of a death in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unavoidably detained from the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—38

Aiken	Green	Saltonstall
Baldwin	Gurney	Taft
Ball	Hawkes	Taylor
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Thomas, Utah
Brooks	McMahon	Tobey
Buck	Millikin	Tydings
Bushfield	Moore	Wagner
Capehart	Morse	Wherry
Capper	Myers	White
Donnell	Pepper	Wiley
Downey	Reed	Wilson
Ferguson	Revercomb	Young
Fulbright	Robertson, Wyo.	

NAYS—20

Barkley	Hoey	Murray
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Overton
George	Lucas	Russell
Hatch	McCarran	Stewart
Hayden	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hill	Maybank	

NOT VOTING—2

Cordon Magnuson

So Mr. TAFT's motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary, my colleague-elect from Maine, Mr. BREWSTER, is in the Chamber. His credentials are on file with the Secretary's office. They are in due and proper form. My colleague-elect is worthy, and I move that the oath of office be administered to him.

Mr. OVERTON. I move, as a substitute, that Senator-elect THEODORE G. BILBO, of the State of Mississippi, be permitted to take the oath and to qualify as a Senator from the State of Mississippi, forthwith.

Mr. TAFT. I move to lay on the table the substitute motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The SECRETARY. The question is on the motion to lay on the table, and the

motion is not debatable. [Putting the question.]

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, I inquire, is the motion of the Senator from Maine debatable?

The SECRETARY. The motion of the Senator from Maine is debatable.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, the Senator from Louisiana has the floor and had made a motion. He cannot be taken off his feet in such cavalier fashion.

The SECRETARY. The vote has not yet been completed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I make the point of order that the motion of the Senator from Ohio was out of order because the Senator from Louisiana had made a motion and apparently had addressed himself to the motion. He had the floor.

The SECRETARY. The vote has not yet been completed.

Mr. BARKLEY. A parliamentary inquiry. Is not the status of the parliamentary situation as follows: The Senator from Maine moved that his colleague-elect be permitted to take the oath of office, and as a substitute for that the Senator from Louisiana moved that the Senator-elect from Mississippi, Mr. BILBO, be permitted to take the oath and the Senator from Ohio moved that that motion be laid on the table?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, the fact that a Senator makes a motion does not mean that he continues to hold the floor. He has to be recognized after the motion is made, as I understand. At the time the Senator from Louisiana made his motion I was recognized, and I made a motion to lay his motion on the table. It seems to me that should be disposed of.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, I had the floor, and I did not yield.

The SECRETARY. The motion of the Senator from Ohio was to lay on the table.

Mr. OVERTON. I did not yield for that.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand the situation, I made the motion that my colleague be given the oath of office, and a motion was made to amend that motion. The Senator from Ohio moved to lay on the table the amendment proposed to my motion. That is not debatable.

The SECRETARY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Chair would like to make an observation. The Chair put the question on the motion of the Senator from Ohio. The vote was not completed. The Chair did not put the negative.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. That is not in order until the motion of the Senator from Ohio is disposed of.

Mr. OVERTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. Did not the senior Senator from Louisiana have the floor when the Senator from Ohio made his motion to table, and is it not a fact that the Senator from Louisiana did not yield to him for that purpose? Can the Senator from Louisiana be taken off the floor in such manner?

The SECRETARY. The Chair assumed that the Senator from Louisiana had completed his remarks, and the Chair recognized the Senator from Ohio to make his motion. Those opposed to the motion of the Senator from Ohio will so indicate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SECRETARY. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. In order that Senators may have an intelligent conception of the parliamentary situation, I ask the Chair, What will be the effect of a vote to adopt the motion of the Senator from Ohio to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana? Will the effect be to lay both the motion of the Senator from Louisiana as a substitute and the motion of the Senator from Maine on the table, or will the effect be only to lay on the table the substitute offered by the Senator from Louisiana?

The SECRETARY. The effect will be to lay on the table only the substitute of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. After the Senate shall have voted upon the motion to table made by the Senator from Ohio, the motion of the Senator from Maine will be debatable, will it not?

The SECRETARY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Chair.

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to lay on the table. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I repeat the announcement heretofore made, that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent because of a death in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—39

Aiken	Green	Revercomb
Baldwin	Gurney	Robertson, Wyo.
Ball	Hawkes	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Taft
Brooks	Lucas	Taylor
Buck	McMahon	Tobey
Bushfield	Millikin	Tydings
Capehart	Moore	Wagner
Capper	Morse	Wherry
Donnell	Murray	White
Downey	Myers	Wiley
Ferguson	Pepper	Wilson
Fulbright	Reed	Young

NAYS—19

Barkley	Hoey	Overton
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
George	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Maybank	
Hill	O'Daniel	

NOT VOTING—2

Cordon Magnuson

So Mr. TAFT's motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. OVERTON was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. The question now recurs on the motion of the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is the pending motion debatable?

The SECRETARY. It is.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I claim the floor to debate the motion.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, I take the floor as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Contributions. I was not named on that committee in the first instance. A resignation took place during the summer, and the Presiding Officer asked me to fill the place made vacant. I consented. As a member of that committee, I attended the hearings held in Jackson, Miss. Inasmuch as this case is now under discussion, and inasmuch as it will be thoroughly discussed before any vote is had, I think the record should be made as clear as possible. I send to the desk the resolution that was adopted by the Senate, under which the committee to which I have alluded operated. I ask that the resolution be read.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 224), as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1946, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) the extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of the United States Senator in 1946 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) the amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles and other transportation facilities), by any individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign, or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention, held in 1946, at which a candidate for United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency, or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) the use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates; and

(5) such other matters relating to the election of United States Senators in 1946, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be

of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee, under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, the resolution provides that the report of the committee shall be filed on the first day of the session succeeding the adoption of the resolution. The committee, of which I am a member, prepared its report. It has been printed. I send a copy of the report to the desk and ask that it be read.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, I object.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, in order that I may read the report, and that some of those on the other

side of the aisle may have the privilege of hearing what this report says, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Reed
Baldwin	Hayden	Revercomb
Ball	Hickenlooper	Robertson, Wyo.
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Taylor
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Maybank	Tydings
Eastland	Millikin	Wagner
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
Ferguson	Morse	White
Fulbright	Murray	Wiley
George	Myers	Wilson
Green	O'Daniel	Young
Gurney	Overtton	
Hatch	Pepper	

The SECRETARY. Fifty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] has the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question, or if I do not lose the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. Secretary, from the Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, I desire to file the report of the committee, as well as the minority views.

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for that purpose.

The SECRETARY. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I submit an additional report of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, as well as the testimony taken by the committee.

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Michigan object to the request made by the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I have no objection.

The SECRETARY. Without objection, the report submitted by the Senator from Louisiana will be received and printed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, if the Senator from Michigan will modify his request and ask that the report and the testimony be filed at the end of my remarks, I have no objection.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will ask that that be done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Secretary, does the Senator from Michigan want all the testimony printed in the Record?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I do not wish to have it printed in the Record, because we have copies for all Senators. But I wish to present the testimony to the Senate. Copies of the testimony as well as the report of the committee have been

distributed and are on the desks of all Senators.

The SECRETARY. Without objection, the additional report submitted by the Senator from Michigan from the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, as well as the testimony taken before that committee, will be printed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], has just filed the report of his committee and the minority views. I take it for granted they will not be printed in full in the RECORD. At a later time I shall read the majority report, which was concurred in by the three Members who signed the report.

I am glad to note in the Senate Chamber, to my left, a distinguished former Senator of the United States from my State. He was elected at the beginning of statehood in Oklahoma, 40 years ago. He served during two different periods in this body. Former Senator Thomas P. Gore was born in the State of Mississippi. It is unfortunate for the Senate and the country that he is not here in the capacity of a Senator, so he could discuss the pending issue, because he could give us first-hand information respecting the political sentiment that prevails in the great State of Mississippi.

To the left of Senator Gore is another distinguished former Senator from my State, Hon. Josh Lee.

Mr. Secretary, since this matter is to be thoroughly discussed, I think the background should be laid as thoroughly as possible, so that each Member of this body may vote with all the information that it is possible to obtain. Mississippi has a population of more than two million. The population of Mississippi is approximately one-half white and one-half colored. The last census shows that there are 31,000 more white people than colored people in the State.

As a member of the committee I interrogated the witnesses who came upon the witness stand. Approximately 90 colored witnesses appeared and testified. I did not ask each this question, but I asked a number this question: In what State were you born? That question was propounded to the colored witnesses. I found only one colored witness who testified that he had been born outside the State of Mississippi. Some of the white witnesses who testified stated that they had been born outside the State of Mississippi. The evidence taken at Jackson disclosed conclusively that a very large percentage of the population of that State, both white and black, were native-born, that is, born within the boundaries of the State of Mississippi. Some stated that more than 90 percent of the population of the State were born in Mississippi. Others hazarded the guess that even a larger percentage than 90 percent were native-born citizens of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Secretary, Senators may draw their own conclusions. I shall give mine. The white citizens of Mississippi, men and women, are the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, and daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters of

former slave owners of that State. The present population of Mississippi come from a stock of people who either owned slaves in Mississippi or were in sympathy with the slave-holding system in Mississippi.

The people of that great State cannot understand now, and they will not understand in the near future, how the Congress of the United States can dictate to them as to who shall be their representatives in this great body. This is not a question of whether or not Senator BILBO shall be seated in the Senate. The question is larger than that. This question places the State of Mississippi on trial. Not only is the State of Mississippi on trial, but every other State in the South is on trial. Not only is every State in the South on trial, but every State of this Union, north and south, east and west, is on trial. If we can dictate the terms and conditions under which the people of the State of Mississippi shall select their Senators, we can dictate the conditions under which every other Southern State selects their Senators; and if we can dictate the system under which the South selects its Senators, we can then dictate the terms and conditions under which the Northern States shall select their Senators.

I have before me an abstract of the primary-election laws of all the States of this Republic. I am not in agreement with the election laws of some of the States, but the issue here today is the forerunner of a universal mandatory primary-election law for each of the States of the Union.

In California a man may announce for Senator on the Republican ticket. The same man may announce for Senator on the Democratic ticket. The same man may announce for Senator on the Socialist ticket, and on the Prohibition ticket, if there be one. It is possible for one man to win the nomination on all the tickets that are presented on the ballot. Some of the other States can do the same thing.

I make this statement—and I think it can be verified by the citizens of Mississippi: It makes no difference who the candidates are in that State for Governor, for Senator, or for Representative; they share the same ideas with respect to the issue raised in connection with this question. Senator BILBO may have been undiplomatic. He may have been a little more positive than some of the other candidates. But I make the statement, upon my conviction, that no man in the State of Mississippi can be elected to this body unless he shares the viewpoint that we heard expressed by the white witnesses in 4 days of hearings in the city of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi.

The people of Mississippi believe that the selection of officers should be made by the white people. I shall not discuss that issue. That is their belief. Never before, so I am advised, have the colored people undertaken to cast ballots in a white Democratic primary, or any Democratic primary, or any other primary in Mississippi. There is only one party in Mississippi, and that is the Democratic Party. There are two groups of opponents of the Democratic Party in Mississippi. One group is known as the Lily-

White Republicans. It is a very small group, not numerous enough to make a party, not numerous enough to have candidates on the tickets in the various counties or in the congressional districts, or in the State at large. It is only large enough so that if the election should turn its way, there would be a group which could be drawn upon to fill the appointive offices in the State of Mississippi, such as United States marshals and deputies, district attorneys and deputies, and postmasters.

There is a second group in Mississippi in opposition to the Democratic Party. It is known as the Black-and-Tan group. It is made up, of course, of the colored people of that State. The second group is not sufficiently organized in Mississippi to form a party. It is not sufficiently numerous to have candidates on the county tickets, the city tickets, the congressional tickets, or the State ticket.

So there is but one political party in the State of Mississippi, at least for practical purposes. In Mississippi there is a conviction that a colored voter is a Republican voter. We did not interrogate all the witnesses on this question. We did ask some of the colored voters how they voted in the primary, because some of them voted. They refused to tell us. They said that their votes were private; and when they stated that their votes were private, the committee respected their wishes. We did not press the question.

Mr. Secretary, the opinion prevails among the white people of Mississippi that a colored man or a colored woman, if permitted to vote his views, will vote the Republican ticket. I think one or two of the witnesses testified that they were Democrats.

I made the statement a moment ago that this issue is not closed. It is to be discussed in this forum at some length. This issue lays a foundation for the introduction of a Nation-wide uniform primary-election system that will be in force in each of the States of this Nation. When that time comes, if it comes, and if it involves in any section violence or trouble, what may we expect to see in the future? We may expect to see Federal soldiers at the polling places, not only in the South, but throughout the entire United States.

Mr. Secretary, when our committee decided to go to Mississippi to hold hearings, one of the timid members of the committee suggested that we should employ bodyguards. He gave expression to the fear that he would not be safe in Mississippi investigating an election for which a candidate had been elected for the United States Senate. The other members of the committee did not take that suggestion seriously. We did not take any bodyguards to Mississippi. There was no trouble there. There was no more trouble in Mississippi than in any other State in the Nation. The hearing was entirely quiet and peaceful. There was no suggestion of any opposition to the hearing which was held in the Federal Court Building, in the city of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi.

Not only does this case open up the possibility of a mandatory primary-election

tion law throughout the Nation; it opens up two more questions of vital import. I understand that the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] is about to introduce in this body a Nation-wide uniform marriage and divorce bill. Not only shall we have the opportunity of considering the advisability of having a uniform Nation-wide primary-election law for all the States, the same in each State, but we shall be going into the question of marriages and divorces. The laws thereon are not the same in all the States. In some of the States whites and blacks may marry. In such States there is no inhibition against their marriage. That situation does not obtain in the State of Oklahoma, and my State would not be agreeable to the enactment of that kind of legislation. In some of the States before a man and woman can be married they must subject themselves to a blood test a certain number of days before the performance of the ceremony.

If we should go to the extent of providing uniform laws governing marriage and requiring blood tests and all that sort of thing, it is within the province of the Congress to embark upon such a wide schedule of operations. This contest may be the forerunner of a new deal in our national affairs.

In some States divorce laws are different from the divorce laws in other States. I understand that in the District of Columbia there is only one ground that will justify the courts in issuing divorce decrees. In some States there is more than one ground upon which a divorce decree may be granted. In my State I think there are something like 10 grounds. Other States have even larger numbers of grounds for divorce.

I doubt if the States of the Nation are ready and willing at this time to consider uniform marriage and divorce laws. That is what this issue leads up to if the Senate takes the action which is now contemplated by those on the majority side of this body.

In order that the Senate may have an opportunity at least to know what the majority report contains, I propose to read that report into the RECORD. I refer to the report just filed by the chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946:

SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES, 1946

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, submitted the following report (pursuant to S. Res. 224):

On September 19, 1946, there was filed with this committee a sworn complaint signed by T. B. Wilson and other residents of the State of Mississippi protesting the nomination and election of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO. This complaint, together with the signatures appended thereto is as follows:

"To: The honorable Senate of the United States of America.

"Attention: Committee on Privileges and Elections. Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

"The undersigned hereby petition for the redress of the following grievances and respectfully show and allege:

"1. The signatories hereto are residents of the State of Mississippi and are duly qualified electors of the State of Mississippi.

"2. Whenever the term 'duly qualified Negro electors' is used, it shall mean Negro citizens of Mississippi who have duly qualified to register and vote in general or special elections for Federal, State, and local offices, including the office of United States Senator from Mississippi, and Negro citizens possessing the legal qualifications to register and vote in such elections.

"3. In the primary of the Democratic Party of Mississippi to select a candidate for the United States Senate for the term commencing January 1, 1947, and in which an election was held on July 2, 1946, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, the incumbent, obtained a bare majority of less than 4,000 votes, of the votes cast and officially counted, over his opponents and thereupon was certified, became, and is the candidate of the Democratic Party of Mississippi for the office of Senator of the United States from that State.

"4. By custom, tradition, and precedent, and because of the absence of an organized or effective party of opposition to the Democratic Party of Mississippi within that State, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO is assured of his reelection to the office of United States Senator from Mississippi and indeed will face no opposition candidate in the general election.

"5. During the aforesaid primary and up to and including July 2, 1946, the date of the election thereof, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO conducted an aggressive and ruthless campaign for his reelection to the office of United States Senator from Mississippi with the purpose, object, design, and calculation to effectively deprive and deny the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi of their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote and otherwise legally participate in the said primary election.

"6. Because, amongst other things, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO has been notorious in his hostility toward the Negro people and has exercised all his energies to keep the Negro people in a subordinate and servile status, and because he has become a symbol of oppression and reaction against the Negro people in the estimation of the people of the United States, and particularly in the estimation of the Negro people of the United States, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO had knowledge or reason to know that the overwhelming majority of duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi, totaling approximately 500,000 persons, would vote in the said primary election in opposition and adversely to the candidacy of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, and it was the intention of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO to frustrate, suppress, stifle, and overcome the opposition of the duly qualified Negro electors to the candidacy of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO in the aforesaid primary, and thus effectively to deprive and deny these electors of their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote and otherwise legally participate in the said primary election.

"7. In order to accomplish and effectuate the aforesaid purpose, object, design, and calculation, and to carry out his intention, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO—

"(1) Engaged in and inspired systematic and continuous attacks upon the Negro race in general and upon the Negro population of Mississippi in particular, and especially against the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi; these attacks were accompanied by and took the form of vituperative, insulting, abusive, and slanderous statements, holding up the Negro race in general and the Negro population of Mississippi in particular, especially the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi, to hatred, opprobrium, contempt, and ridicule;

"(2) Exhorted, agitated, and made inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the white population of Mississippi to foster, stimulate, inspire, create, and intensify a state of acute and aggravated tension be-

tween the white and Negro races in the State of Mississippi, and utilized and directed this acute and aggravated racial tension for narrow, selfish, and political purposes, to wit, to prevent and deny the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi from exercising or attempting to exercise their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote or otherwise lawfully participate in the said primary election; and

"(3) With willful intent, individually and in concert with others, advocated, counseled, inspired, encouraged, incited, aided, and abetted the white population of Mississippi to commit acts of violence and intimidation against the Negro population of Mississippi, and especially against the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi, so as to discourage, frustrate, suppress, stifle, and overcome the desire and intention of the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi of exercising or attempting to exercise their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote or otherwise lawfully participate in said primary election.

"8. The conduct, acts, and statements of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO and the acts of violence and intimidation against the Negro people of Mississippi, as described above, and accomplished as hereinafter set forth, were crimes against and violations of the criminal statutes and laws of the United States of America and the State of Mississippi.

"9. As a direct or proximate consequence of the conduct, acts, and statements of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, as above alleged, wholesale incidents of attacks by white residents of Mississippi upon Negro residents of Mississippi occurred throughout the State of Mississippi during the said primary campaign, including acts of violence and intimidation against duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi; these attacks and acts of violence and intimidation were willfully and wantonly perpetrated (a) by white residents of the State of Mississippi, acting individually or in furtherance of a conspiracy with others or with Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, to deprive and deny the qualified Negro electors of Mississippi of their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote or otherwise lawfully participate in the said primary election, and (b) by white public officials of the State of Mississippi, acting under color of law, with like willfulness, wantonness, intent, and purpose.

"10. As a result of the foregoing the Negro people of Mississippi, especially the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi, were subjected to a campaign and reign of terror during the said primary election; and the Negro people of Mississippi, especially the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi, were placed in a state of fear, terror, coercion, and duress to the extent that the overwhelming majority of the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi were discouraged, frustrated, suppressed, stifled, fettered, and overcome in exercising or attempting to exercise their constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities to register and vote, or to vote if already registered, or to otherwise lawfully participate in the said primary election; and under the circumstances, such fear, terror, coercion, and duress, followed by the action or inaction above described, were reasonable and reasonably justified."

I am reading from the charges filed before the committee, upon which the committee acted, upon which the committee went to Mississippi and held hearings, and upon which this committee report is predicated. I shall continue to read from the charges. I now read from charge No. 11 against Senator BILBO:

11. By reason of the foregoing and as a direct or proximate consequence of the successful accomplishment and effectuation of the purpose, object, design, and calculation

of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, and the successful carrying out of his intention, as aforesaid, the election of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Mississippi was and is illegal, void, and contrary to law, and such election was and is tainted and permeated with fraud, duress, and illegality. The said election of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO was not free or unfettered, but, on the contrary, was achieved by force and violence and the use of criminal, extralegal, and illegal tactics and in wanton disrespect and disregard and in derogation of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States under the United States Constitution, particularly the fifteenth amendment thereof, and of the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, and of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as in violation of the laws and statutes of the State of Mississippi.

12. Except for the fraud, duress, illegality, force, and violence, as above alleged, the overwhelming majority of the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi would have voted in opposition and adversely to the said candidacy of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO and their votes would have materially affected the result of the said primary election and would have resulted in the defeat of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, or, at least, would have resulted in the failure or inability of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO in securing a majority of the votes cast and officially counted in said primary election, thus necessitating a run-off, which, in all reasonable probability, would have resulted in the defeat of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO.

13. By his conduct, acts, and words, and by reason of the foregoing, Senator THEODORE G. BILBO—

(a) Has violated his oath of office of United States Senator to support and uphold the Constitution of the United States and its laws;

(b) Cannot reasonably be relied upon in the future to support and uphold the Constitution of the United States and its laws;

(c) Cannot reasonably be relied upon in the future to honor the oath of office required to be made by United States Senators to support and uphold the Constitution of the United States and its laws; and—

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. OVERTON. Was it disclosed during the course of the hearings who was the author of these charges? It was not any Mississippi lawyer, because they do not plead in such voluminous language and indulge in such extreme repetition of words as we find contained in this document. It seems to me it must have been prepared by some lawyer far away from Mississippi, or a number of lawyers. Was the evidence clear as to that?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; the evidence was unmistakably clear that these charges were inspired and prepared by the representatives and attorneys of an organization known as the Civil Rights Congress, of the city of New York and the State of New York.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand, then, about the form of the pleadings.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I was reading of the charges made by citizens of New York City and New York State against the seating of Senator BILBO as a Senator from the State of Mississippi. I think I was down

to subdivision (d), and I continue the reading:

(d) Has advocated, counseled, inspired, encouraged, incited, aided, and abetted in the violation of the laws of the United States and the State of Mississippi; and

(e) Has exhibited a crass, wanton, and shocking disrespect and disregard for the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of United States citizens to exercise their political franchise to vote in elections for public offices; and

(f) Has demonstrated a cynical contempt for the orderly processes of government; and

(g) Has endangered and undermined the foundations of orderly and democratic government; and

(h) Has subscribed and subscribes to principles, ideas, and philosophies of government which are alien, repugnant, and inimical to the principles, ideas, and philosophies upon which the Government of the United States and the States of the Union are founded; and

(i) Has fostered, stimulated, inspired, and encouraged conflict, division, and disunity amongst the American people by pitting race against race, religion against religion, and nationality groups against other nationality groups; and

(j) Has brought the august and honorable United States Senate into contempt, ridicule, and disrepute; and

(k) Has been and now is a member of the Ku Klux Klan, a secret, conspiratorial, and illegal organization with past connections with known enemies of the United States of America, to wit, the German-American Bund, and has subscribed and still subscribes to the principles and actions of the said Ku Klux Klan, which has committed acts of lynching, near-lynching, assaults and batteries, false and unlawful detentions, and other crimes of violence and intimidation; and

(l) Has demonstrated his unfitness to hold the honorable position of a United States Senator.

14. Annexed hereto and made part of this petition, marked "Exhibit 1," and in substantiation and documentation of the allegations of this petition, are excerpts of statements, speeches, and writings of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO made during the aforesaid primary campaign.

15. Annexed hereto and made part of this petition, marked "Exhibit 2," and in substantiation and documentation of the allegations of this petition, is a photostatic copy of a radio interview between Senator THEODORE G. BILBO and certain newspapermen, held on August 9, 1946, over the Mutual Broadcasting Co. system on Meet the Press program.

16. Annexed hereto and made part of this petition, marked "Exhibit 3," and in further substantiation and documentation of the allegations of this petition, are photostatic copies of statements of Negro residents of Mississippi, indicating instances and describing occurrences of acts of violence and intimidation by white residents of Mississippi, including white public officials of the State of Mississippi, acting under color of law, against Negro residents of Mississippi and showing the acts of violence and intimidation practiced against the Negro residents of Mississippi, including the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi and showing further the fraud and illegality practiced against the duly qualified Negro electors of Mississippi. The originals of these statements are in the possession and files of the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., which directed, supervised, and participated in the collection of these statements. Other and additional statements showing and describing similar occurrences against other duly qualified Negro electors of

Mississippi are in the possession and file of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully petition and request:

(1) The appropriate Senate committee or committees to conduct a full, fair, and fearless investigation into the allegations of this petition and the charges contained therein; and

(2) In connection with such investigation to hold public hearings in and throughout the State of Mississippi and in Washington, D. C., wherein witnesses shall be summoned to testify and give evidence under oath, and such other evidence, including the taking of depositions, as is material, relevant, and pertinent be incorporated in the record; and

(3) Upon the basis of the allegations of this petition and the charges contained therein and the documentary evidence submitted herewith, and any further evidence which may be disclosed as a result of the aforesaid investigation and hearings, the appropriate Senate committee or committees having jurisdiction over the matters herein set forth report and recommend to the Senate of the United States that Senator THEODORE G. BILBO be impeached and removed from his seat as the United States Senator from Mississippi and that the election of Senator THEODORE G. BILBO as the Democratic nominee for the office of United States Senator from Mississippi be declared null and void, contrary to law, and tainted with fraud, duress, illegality, force, and violence, and that a new election be held for such office; and

(4) The Senate of the United States impeach Senator THEODORE G. BILBO and remove him from his office as United States Senator from Mississippi and declare his election as the Democratic nominee for the office of United States Senator from Mississippi to be null and void, contrary to law, and tainted with fraud, duress, illegality, force, and violence, and deny to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO any and all privileges, rights, and immunities which he may possess by virtue of being elected United States Senator from the State of Mississippi for the term commencing January 1, 1947, and also deny Senator THEODORE G. BILBO the right to subscribe to the oath of office for such new term as United States Senator from Mississippi and otherwise to refuse to seat Senator THEODORE G. BILBO as the United States Senator from Mississippi for such new term.

Dated: State of Mississippi, September 1946.

Following that are printed the names of the persons who are presumed to have signed this petition. I ask that those names be printed as a part of the petition, at this point.

The SECRETARY. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The names referred to are as follows:

Louis C. Wicher, Arthur Hicks, Rev. James Young, Julia Mae Hicks, R. S. Lyells, D. T. Hall, Rev. M. H. Bailey, M. A. Dixon, Stevelle Adams, Ozella Cox, John M. Bates, T. B. Wilson, A. J. Noel, M. J. Lyells, James A. Moore, Jr., Guy Cox, Percy Greene, W. A. Bender, Rev. F. W. Lee, W. R. Wrenn, Joseph A. Smith, Mrs. L. W. Alford.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I further ask unanimous consent that that portion of page No. 5 which gives the names of persons who say they have read the petition and have signed their names as concurring in the statements made in the petition, be printed at this point, without being read.

The SECRETARY. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

County of Hinds:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and State aforesaid, the within-named Louis C. Wilchan, Arthur Hick, Rev. James Young, Julia Mae Hicks, R. S. Lyells, D. T. Hall, Rev. M. H. Bailey, M. A. Dixon, Stevelle Adams, Ozella Cox, John M. Bates, T. B. Wilson, A. J. Noel, M. J. Lyells, James A. Moore, Jr., Guy Cox, Percy Greene, W. A. Bender, Rev. F. W. Lee, W. R. Wrenn, each and all of whom, after being by me first duly sworn, stated on oath that the matters and things set out in the foregoing petition are true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 10th day of September 1946.

VELMA E. WILSON,
Notary Public.

My commission expires August 21, 1949.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

County of Pike:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and State aforesaid, the within-named Joseph A. Smith, Mrs. L. W. Alford, each and all of whom, after being by me first duly sworn, stated on oath that the matters and things set out in the foregoing petition are true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September 1946.

[SEAL] MARGARET SMITH,
Notary Public.

My commission expires August 16, 1948.

James Rundles, Robert Cornelius, Herman Pickett, James Beal, Jr., Roosevelt Terry, Albert Cooper, James Cornelius, Stanley C. White, A. B. Stewart, Norman Haymer, Earl F. Hoyt, Lunford Lane, John D. Pruitt, Jr., Daniel Magee, Robert Hudson, Kermit W. Bryant, Cleophus Murphy, Ocie Lee Simms, Sampson Cleveland, Willie Blackhart, Lee M. Jones, Arthur J. Barlow, J. P. Dawson, J. C. Wilson, John L. Henry, Floyd Lloy, Wilson Idlebird, Thomas Knox, Willie Terry, John B. Terry, Glover Moore, John Henry.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

County of Hinds:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and State aforesaid, the within-named James Rundles, Robert Cornelius, Roosevelt Terry, Stanley C. White, Earl H. Hoey, Daniel Magee, Cleophus Murphy, Willie Black Lark, James P. Dawson, Floyd L. Coy, Willie Terry, John Henry, Herman Pickett, Albert Cooper, A. B. Stewart, Linford Lane, Robert Hudson, Osie Lee Simms, Lee M. Jones, J. C. Wilson, Wilson Idlebird, John B. Terry, James Blake, James Cornelius, Norman Haymer, John D. Pruitt, Jr., Kermit W. Bryant, Sampson Cleveland, Tom J. Borden, John L. Henry, Thomas Knox, Glover Moore, each and all of whom, after being by me first duly sworn, stated on oath that the matters and things set out in the foregoing petition are true to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 13th day of September 1946.

[SEAL] VELMA E. WILSON,
Notary Public.

My commission expires August 21, 1949.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. OVERTON. I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hawkes	Reed
Baldwin	Hayden	Revercomb
Ball	Hickenlooper	Robertson, Wyo.
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Taylor
Capelhart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McMahon	Tobey
Downey	Maybank	Tydings
Eastland	Millikin	Wagner
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
Ferguson	McNee	White
Fulbright	Murray	Wiley
George	Myers	Wilson
Green	O'Daniel	Young
Gurney	Overtton	
Hatch	Pepper	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unavoidably detained.

The SECRETARY. Fifty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, I have just read that portion of the report which embraces charges filed against the seating of Senator BILBO, and it was these charges that induced the committee to go to Mississippi to hold hearings. The entire committee went, and it held hearings in the Federal courtroom in Jackson, Miss. We had long sessions, held during 4 days, and after the scheduled witnesses had appeared and testified under oath, no one else was denied. Every colored person who wanted to be heard was heard at length. Every white person who wanted to be heard was heard at length. After the list of witnesses had been exhausted, those that were subpoenaed and those that came voluntarily, the committee met and proceeded to formulate its report.

I am now reading the conclusions of the majority of the committee:

Upon receipt of this complaint, three committee investigators were sent to Mississippi, where for 6 weeks a preliminary investigation into the matters alleged in the complaint was conducted, culminating in the submission to the committee on October 31, 1946, of a 33-page report, together with numerous exhibits, affidavits, and statements of witnesses interviewed by them. In light of this report this committee on November 16, 1946, unanimously voted that public hearings into the matters covered by the complaint be held in Mississippi, these hearings taking place at Jackson, Miss., from December 2 to December 5, 1946. The record of the hearings has been ordered printed as a Senate document, together with certain exhibits and the basic complaint. No complaint respecting campaign expenditures on the part of any candidate from Mississippi has been made to this committee and the matter of campaign expenditures was in no manner at issue in the investigation of Senator BILBO's campaign.

I should like to observe that this report was printed and filed only this afternoon. The Members of this body have had no chance to read it. It has not

been available. Since I started to read the report the Senate has been in constant disorder; apparently but few Members are paying any attention to the subject of the charges made against Senator BILBO, and few Senators are paying any attention to the findings of the majority of the committee.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I simply wish to point out that the matter now before the Senate is the motion of the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] to have the oath of office administered to his colleague, Mr. BREWSTER. So Senators have a perfect right to disregard the wholly irrelevant remarks of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, in this great forum any Senator has the right to rise and make any statement he sees fit to make. The Senator from Ohio has just exercised that privilege.

Mr. TAFT rose.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, I have the floor, and I am discussing a question at issue before the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wanted to point out that the Senator was complaining that Senators were not listening to him. My answer to that is that the Senator is talking on wholly irrelevant matters which are not before the Senate at the time, and therefore Senators have a perfect right not to listen to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The country has an opinion different from that expressed by the Senator from Ohio, as will be evidenced by the newspapers tomorrow morning. There is only one issue before the Senate, and that is the seating of the Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi. Senators may inject other matters and motions from time to time as they see fit, but they cannot get away from the fundamental issue, and that is whether Mr. BILBO shall be sworn in as a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. TAFT. In effect, the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, has postponed that question for 3 days, until next Monday. Therefore, the matter now discussed by the Senator from Oklahoma is not before the Senate at this time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I challenge the statement of the Senator from Ohio. The Bilbo issue has not been either postponed or settled.

I continue to read:

At the request of counsel to Senator BILBO, the investigators' report of October 31, 1946, together with the exhibits appended thereto was made a part of the record and has been considered by the committee in arriving at the conclusions expressed in this report.

During the course of the hearings, 102 witnesses testified before the committee, 34 of

whom were white and 68 colored. Eighty-four of the witnesses were volunteers or subpoenaed by the committee and 18 were called at the request of Senator Bilbo. All of the witnesses called at the request of Senator Bilbo were white and many of them did not support his candidacy.

By way of background, it is apparent from the record that previous to the July 2 primary, Negroes have not participated in Democratic primaries in Mississippi for 56 years for the reason that the Democratic primary in Mississippi had been accepted under the law as the white man's primary by Negroes and whites. However, in April 1944, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Smith v. Allwright* (321 U. S. 649), invalidated a resolution of a State Democratic convention in Texas, which purported to limit the participation in the primary in that State to white citizens. The effect of this decision upon the Negro citizens of Mississippi remained largely quiescent until the spring of 1946, at which time, due to the influence and intervention of certain outside of the State organizations, attempts were made to organize the Negroes and urge them to go to the polls and participate in the July 2 Democratic primary. These attempts were further facilitated by the passage in April 1946 by the Mississippi State Legislature of an act exempting all veterans without reference to whether they were colored or white, from the payment of a poll tax for the 1944-45 period if they were in the armed services. The combination of these elements, together with agitation by certain radio commentators and correspondents from outside of the State, and the return to Mississippi of large numbers of Negro veterans, contributed to a situation which was shown by the record to have prevailed in Mississippi, in which great interest in this primary was exhibited on the part of both whites and Negroes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield for a question.

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not want the Senator to yield to me for a question. I really have been trying to hear what the Senator from Oklahoma is reading. Sitting even as close as I am to the Senator it is impossible, due to the confusion which exists in the Senate Chamber, to understand what the Senator is reading. May we have order, Mr. Secretary?

The SECRETARY. The Senate will please be in order. Senators wishing to converse will kindly retire to the cloak room.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Secretary, I continue to read:

Evidence presented to the committee showed that Senator Bilbo felt that the combination of these outside interests and intervention in the internal affairs of the State of Mississippi was inimical to the welfare of its citizens, and in consequence of that he aligned himself with the great majority of the white citizenry of Mississippi in an effort in his campaign to overcome this outside influence and to confine the results in the primary to the will of the qualified electorate of Mississippi. If Senator Bilbo made extreme statements in this campaign, it is felt that these must be considered in light of this outside interference and in the heat of a campaign in which known hostility of certain elements of the press and radio, whom he was convinced were opposed to the best interests of the State of Mississippi existed, and which were openly and avowedly out to get him.

Evidence presented to the committee from both Negroes and whites was practically unanimous to the effect that it is "common knowledge" that the Democratic primary in Mississippi was confined to whites and that Negroes had theretofore never participated therein. The testimony of the principal complainant, T. B. Wilson, on this point was as follows (record, p. 21):

"Mr. WILSON. * * * We have had no opportunity to vote in the Democratic primary prior to this year, prior to the time at least that the Supreme Court decision was handed down in the Texas case, and our people were indifferent about registering all the time because of that fact. They knew that they were refused all years past and said, 'This is a white Democratic primary, and you cannot vote in it.' There are numbers, hundreds of our people, right in Hinds County, that were indifferent, were disinterested in even registering and paying a poll tax because of that fact. They said, 'What is the use of throwing away that \$2 when we can't vote? There is no other place to vote in Mississippi but the Democratic primaries, only in the general elections, which don't mean anything; and since we can't vote in the primaries, I don't care to throw away my \$2 poll tax.'"

Let me interpolate that Hinds County is the county in which is located the capital of Mississippi, the city of Jackson.

I continue reading from the report:

On this same subject, Rabbi Stanley R. Brav, of Vicksburg, Miss., testified as follows (record, p. 92):

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, this situation really exists throughout the State among the white people, does it not, as a whole, that is, that they don't feel that the colored people should vote in the same primary elections as they vote?"

"Mr. BRAV. Well, I don't know how the folks feel throughout this State. I have heard many people say that."

"The CHAIRMAN. But it is just common knowledge that that is true, especially in the Southern States, is it not?"

"Mr. BRAV. There is a good bit of feeling in that direction."

A typical Negro witness, Meredith Lewis, of McComb, Miss., testified as follows (record, p. 323):

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, is it not true that it is common knowledge in the South, particularly in Mississippi, that the white people have been trying to keep the colored people from voting in their primaries?"

"Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir."

"The CHAIRMAN. That is common knowledge, is it not?"

"Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir."

"The CHAIRMAN. And is it not true that no matter who would have run, whether it was Senator Bilbo or Tom Smith or Bill Smith, the same results would have occurred, that is, that the white people as a whole would have made every effort to keep the colored people from voting in that primary?"

"Mr. LEWIS. Well, I don't know, sir, because before, you see, they didn't ask all those questions."

"The CHAIRMAN. I am not talking about your registration. I am talking about the sentiment in Mississippi as to the white people trying to maintain the primary ballot for themselves and not let the colored people participate in it. Is it not true that that condition has prevailed?"

"Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; it has prevailed."

The testimony of the election officials who were heard before the committee, specifically the circuit clerks, in whose hands under the Mississippi law lay the responsibility for administration of the electoral machinery as applied to voters, uniformly testified that the discrimination against the Negro, if any, which they practiced, came from their deep-

seated traditional conviction that the Negro has no place in the Democratic primary and that nothing that they did was attributable in any manner to the speeches or statements of Senator Bilbo in his campaign. The testimony of Clifford R. Field, of Natchez, Miss., was very clear on this point (record, p. 430):

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, to be truthful about it, you made it a little harder for the colored to register than the whites, isn't that true?"

"Mr. FIELD. That is right."

"The CHAIRMAN. Isn't it a fact that it is common knowledge throughout the State of Mississippi—in fact, throughout the South—that the white people have been striving to keep the primary elections to themselves without interference by the colored people?"

"Mr. FIELD. I think so; yes, sir. I think it is common knowledge, and I just believe it is."

"The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, isn't it that which prompted you to take the steps you did?"

"Mr. FIELD. I expect that is right."

(Record, p. 432.)

"Did you hear or read about any statements that were made by Senator Bilbo during his campaign speeches respecting the fact that he didn't want the colored people to vote? You heard many of these statements?"

"Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; I heard them. I heard the ones over the radio."

"The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell the committee what it is that you heard?"

"Mr. FIELD. Just about what they said here this morning, that he was advising them—I don't remember just how it was put now. I would hate to make a mistake about it."

"The CHAIRMAN. What effect, if any, did his statements have in causing you not to register colored people, or giving a lesser chance to the colored to register than the whites?"

"Mr. FIELD. It didn't change me one bit."

"The CHAIRMAN. In other words, irrespective of what Senator Bilbo said, you would have followed the same course as you did?"

"Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; because as you brought out there a little while ago, it is generally accepted in Mississippi that the white primary is for the white people."

"The CHAIRMAN. And that is the reason why you took the steps that you did, and you were not at all influenced by Senator Bilbo's statements?"

"Mr. FIELD. That is right."

Wendell R. Holmes, circuit clerk in Magnolia, Miss., testified on this point as follows (record, p. 389):

"The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that it is almost common knowledge in the State of Mississippi, and in many of the Southern States, that the white people have consistently attempted to prevent colored people from voting in the primary elections?"

"Mr. HOLMES. That is correct."

"The CHAIRMAN. And with that knowledge on your part, don't you think that whether or not Senator Bilbo had been the candidate, or anybody else, that the white people would have taken the same position?"

"Mr. HOLMES. Regardless of who was running."

"The CHAIRMAN. What effect do you think the statements attributed to Senator Bilbo had?"

"Mr. HOLMES. None whatever, none at all."

"The CHAIRMAN. What effect did they have on you in attempting to discourage registration of colored people?"

"Mr. HOLMES. None at all. I followed the custom that had been in existence from the time I started in the circuit clerk's office in 1932, and his speeches didn't have any effect at all on me."

Bearing on the custom and tradition as existing in the State of Mississippi, the record indicates that but an extremely small portion of the white and colored of the State popula-

tion are not native-born (about three-tenths of 1 percent) and from that it follows that the custom and tradition with regard to white Democratic primaries is inbred and ingrained into the great majority of Mississippi citizenry. A majority of the committee are of the opinion that the record clearly shows that irrespective of what Senator BILBO actually said in his campaign oratory, the disqualification of and prevention of the Negro from registering or voting would have been the same, since that is uniformly the attitude of the native white Mississippi citizenry.

Two statements which Senator BILBO was alleged to have made in the course of his campaign were (exhibit 1):

"(1) 'I call on every red-blooded white man to use any means to keep the niggers away from the polls. If you don't understand what that means you are just plain dumb.'

"(2) '* * * I'm calling on every red-blooded American who believes in the superiority and integrity of the white race to get out and see that no nigger votes. * * * And the best time to do it is the night before.'

Witness after witness was questioned about these statements and as to their intended effect and actual effect upon the electorate and upon election officials. Senator BILBO was asked to explain these alleged statements. He admitted to frequent repetition of the phrase about "seeing them the night before the election" but denied that he intended that those following his admonitions give other than friendly advice to Negroes the night before the election. It is significant that not one witness testified that he had been "seen the night before the election" nor was there any evidence of any violence connected with "seeing Negroes the night before the election." On the record we can only conclude that Senator BILBO's intention as well as the effect of his words was the giving of friendly advice to Negroes.

As to the allegation that Senator BILBO urged use of "any means" to prevent Negroes from voting, Senator BILBO categorically denied ever making such a statement. At the hearing he insisted he always used the adjective "lawful" means. In the transcript of the radio speech which he made the night before the election, he used the adjective "lawful." Several witnesses who heard Senator BILBO's speeches also recollected that he used the adjective "lawful." On the record of conflicting accounts, the majority conclude that he used the word "lawful" and that if on some occasions he neglected to use the adjective as alleged by some witnesses, it was due to a slip of the tongue. This conclusion is further supported by a report of an interview between Senator BILBO and some reporters of the press as included in the record, page 787, which interview occurred on August 9, 1946, and in which Senator BILBO spoke of this point as follows:

"SPIVAK. Do you believe, when you speak as you did in your primary, you are upholding the fifteenth amendment?"

"BILBO. I certainly was. There was nothing in violation of that provision of the Constitution in anything that I said; and I said further that it was the duty of every white Democrat in Mississippi to resort to every means within the law to keep the Negro from voting in our primary, because they were not qualified to vote."

While the record shows that in some respects Senator BILBO's campaign oratory was crude and in poor taste as viewed by some, it is our opinion that these statements cannot and should not be reasonably construed as indicative of moral turpitude or as unconstitutional and illegal. Mississippi politics have always been heated, and the type of campaign oratory used by Senator BILBO conforms to the custom prevalent in Mississippi for many years and to the wishes of the white citizenry of Mississippi regarding their candidate's position as evidenced by

the returns in the primary, in which Senator BILBO led his nearest opponent by nearly 40,000 votes. We consider it a highly dangerous precedent for the Senate of the United States to criticize one of its Members for conforming to the pattern desired by the electorate in his particular State, in order to obtain the nomination, merely for the reason that that pattern may not happen to be that espoused in many of the other States.

* The testimony of two of the so-called leaders of the Negroes in Mississippi, T. B. Wilson, president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters' League, and Percy Green, editor of the State's leading Negro newspaper, the Jackson Advocate, showed that they did all that they could to get the Negroes to come to the polls and yet that in Hinds County, in spite of their efforts, only 414 out of 55,000 registered and only 195 out of the 414 voted. The record shows further that there was no trouble in Hinds County in Negroes registering or voting, and that in spite of that fact and the efforts of these leaders, a very small number of Negroes even went so far as to register to vote. Percy Green testified to an editorial carried on the front page of his paper and in the New Orleans Times Picayune and the Memphis Commercial Appeal, which invited and requested the Negroes to put down all show of force and arms and go to the polls and vote; and yet, in spite of that fact and the fact that no one in Hinds County was seen the night before or otherwise troubled, very few Negroes showed enough interest to even make the attempt to register to vote. T. B. Wilson's testimony in this respect was as follows (record, p. 13):

"The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any duly qualified elector in Hinds County who presented himself to vote on July 2 and who was refused the right to vote?"

"Mr. WILSON. I don't know. I don't recall anybody who was refused the right to vote, only those challenges."

"The CHAIRMAN. So that, so far as you know, all of the colored people in Hinds County who were duly qualified and who presented themselves to vote, did vote?"

"Mr. WILSON. Did vote; that is right."

Wilson testified that while the ground work for the complaint upon which the investigation was based was initiated by the Progressive Voters' League, that the complaint itself was prepared by a lawyer for the Civil Rights Congress of New York and that assistance in preparing the complaint was furnished by the Civil Rights Congress.

Senator BILBO consistently maintained before the committee that under the law of Mississippi the Democratic primary was confined to whites. He pointed out that in 1890 the Mississippi Constitution was amended to provide for an educational qualification in connection with registration which had proved to be a stumbling block to the Negroes' efforts to register for more than 50 years. He explained that even if registered, he believed that under the law (sec. 3129 of the Mississippi Code) the Negroes as a group were incapable of bona fide intending to support the party nominee and of showing the election officials in their respective cases that they had been in accord with the party holding the primary within the two preceding years. Section 3129 of the Mississippi Code provides:

"No person shall be eligible to participate in any primary election unless he intends to support the nominations in which he participates, has been in accord with the party holding such primary within the two preceding years, and is not excluded from such primary by any regulation of the State executive committee of the party holding such primary."

Bearing upon this point, the majority of the committee is of the opinion that the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Smith v. Allwright* does not of itself invalidate Mississippi statutes until they are specifically

at issue before the Supreme Court in appropriate proceedings, and that under section 3129 of the Mississippi Code it was open to Senator BILBO to maintain, and to the election officials in Mississippi to sustain, this statute by administratively interpreting it to constitute the primary confined to whites. This appears to us to be sound for two reasons: (1) That the inconsistency and hence improbability of the would-be Negro voter affirming his intention to support the party's nominee in the case of a party openly advocating white supremacy is apparent; (2) that in the case of established affiliation with the party holding the primary within the two preceding years, it is administratively feasible that the burden of proof in that regard be upon the voter, and unless he is able to prove to the election officials that he has been in accord with the party holding the primary within the two preceding years, his vote can be rejected. On this basis we feel that custom and tradition are entitled to consideration in interpreting the meaning of the words used in the statute; and in light of this custom and tradition showing that election officials had for many years confined the primary to whites, we feel we cannot say that under the law of Mississippi it is not a white primary, and from this we cannot condemn Senator BILBO for having in his campaign endeavored to protect what he felt to be the true meaning of the law of Mississippi.

Many Negroes testified as to fear of registering or voting, and associated this by opinions only with statements alleged to have been made by Senator BILBO during the course of his campaign. On this record we are unable to conclude that the failure of Negroes to participate was due to remarks made by Senator BILBO. Such a conclusion would be a mere speculation. In our opinion there are many other factors, such as (1) general belief among the white population and election officials (irrespective of statements made by Senator BILBO) that the primary was exclusively for whites; (2) Negroes, being probable Republicans, did not, therefore, qualify to participate in the Democratic primary; and (3) failure to participate was at least in part due to the lethargy of a group which had had little political experience hitherto. The record shows further that Perry Howard, Negro national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, in an article published in Mississippi papers 2 or 3 days before the primary, urged Negroes not to go to the polls on July 2 but to be prepared to remain qualified as Republicans and to go in 1948 to elect a Republican President.

I now quote from the statement just alluded to:

"PERRY HOWARD STATEMENT REDUCED NEGRO VOTE

"A statement attributed to Perry Howard, Negro national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, appearing in a local daily some 2 or 3 days before election day, is charged with having greatly reduced the number of Negro voters in the July 2 Democratic primary, in which Negroes voted for the first time in 70 years.

"The Howard statement urged Negroes not to go to the polls on July 2 but to be prepared to go to the polls in 1948 to elect a Republican President of the United States.

"Already fearful and apprehensive, many Negroes made the Howard statement their excuse and stayed away from the polls on election day."

Witnesses called by Senator BILBO uniformly testified that in their opinion Senator BILBO in his campaign had nothing to do with any difficulties that the Negroes may have had in the July 2 primary; but that, on the contrary, Senator BILBO had been earnest in his efforts in Mississippi to maintain peaceful relations and to protect the Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi. Many of these witnesses were not supporters of

Senator BILBO and were not in agreement with him on political issues. Yet, in spite of that fact, their testimony was very clear in developing the point that what happened in the Mississippi primary happened because of traditional antipathy to the Negro voting in the Democratic primary on the part of the whites and not because of anything Senator BILBO might have said in his campaign for nomination.

We further note that the record shows and that several witnesses testified that the July 2 primary, while a tense election, was very peaceful, there was very little violence (but 5 cases were discovered by the committee's investigators in 22 counties, and that in none of these cases was Senator BILBO, or any of his statements responsible on the basis of any evidence submitted to the committee). Several of the violence cases were shown not to have been connected with the election but to have exemplified the usual difficulties attendant on an election day whether in Mississippi or any other State.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the committee feel that there is no evidence in the record connecting Senator BILBO with any illegality or impropriety other than perhaps in certain cases departure from ordinarily accepted good taste as some view it or with any of the alleged discrimination or denial to the Negro in Mississippi of the right to register or vote. We are of the opinion that the record demonstrates conclusively that any difficulties experienced by the Negro in his attempts to register and vote in the July 2 primary in Mississippi resulted from the traditional feeling between whites and Negroes and their ideas of the law in that State as regards participation by Negroes in Democratic primaries, and it would have been the same irrespective of who the candidates might have been. And we further feel that nothing that Senator BILBO actually said was responsible in any way for any illegality shown in the evidence presented to the committee to have taken place in the Mississippi registration or voting.

We find that the law in Mississippi, as administratively and traditionally interpreted by the local election officials, constituted a white primary and that Senator BILBO, in realization and understanding of this fact, did nothing further than earnestly and sincerely seek to uphold Mississippi law, custom, and tradition. Considerable of the more vituperative remarks uttered by Senator BILBO in his campaign we deem to be justifiably directed at the attempted and unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of the State of Mississippi by outside agitators, seeking not to benefit the Negroes but merely to further their own selfish political ends.

RECOMMENDATION

The majority of the committee do find that THEODORE G. BILBO, duly accredited Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi, is entitled to his seat in the Senate from the State of Mississippi; that his renomination and reelection was proper and legal and expresses the will of the qualified electorate of the State of Mississippi; and we do recommend that Senator-elect THEODORE G. BILBO be seated in the Eightieth Congress of the United States.

This report is signed by the chairman of the committee, ALLEN J. ELLENDER, by myself, and by Senator BURNET R. MAYBANK, of South Carolina.

Mr. Secretary, I am advised that it is the desire to take a recess, and if that is so, I shall yield the floor for that purpose.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its

reading clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, had been elected Speaker, and that John Andrews, a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, had been elected Clerk of the House of the Eightieth Congress.

The message announced that a committee of three members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM B. BARRY, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ROBERT K. HENRY, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, and transmitted the resolution of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. JOSIAH W. BAILEY, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) providing for a joint session of the two Houses in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, January 6, 1947, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President may be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

DEATH OF SENATOR ANDREWS, OF FLORIDA

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary, I understand the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] have resolutions they desire to present.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Secretary, I am willing to defer offering the resolution until a later time, if it is not in accord with the rule. I desire to make some comment about the death of my late colleague and to offer a resolution. Does the Senator from Maine desire that I wait until a little later?

Mr. WHITE. I think this is an appropriate time, if a resolution is to be offered.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Secretary, on the 18th of September last the then senior Senator from Florida, Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, passed away. In his passing the Senate lost one of its most faithful, dutiful, and beloved Members, the State

of Florida its senior Senator, and America a great Senator and citizen.

Senator ANDREWS, in his 69 years, had had a rare career of honor in his native State of Florida. He was born in Florida, like his ancestors ahead of him for over a century. He was educated in the Florida public schools, and held diplomas from the Florida Normal School and the University of Florida.

He was a captain in the Florida National Guard, and, ever a patriot, indicated his patriotism further by volunteering for Spanish-American War service and by applying for service in World War I.

As a young man, Senator ANDREWS was secretary of the Florida State Senate. Afterward he took up the career of the practice of law in the State and Federal courts.

His first judicial honor came in his own native section of Florida when he was judge of the criminal court in west Florida, in Walton County, in 1910 and 1911. Thereafter he moved into the executive branch of the government, and became assistant attorney general of Florida, a position which he held for 7 years, from 1912 to 1919.

Senator ANDREWS then became a circuit judge of Florida, and, I may add, by the unanimous expression of the bar of another section of the State from that in which he was living, because of the distinguished service he had rendered his State in 7 years as assistant attorney general.

In 1929 he was chosen a commissioner of the Florida State Supreme Court, and served until 1932. That choice was not a political choice, but the recognition of Senator ANDREWS' judicial excellence by the Supreme Court of Florida itself. It was a time when the legal docket of that court was in arrears, when the court was authorized by the legislature to select three of the outstanding members of the Florida bar who would be willing patriotically to give their services to the assistance of the highest court. The court fittingly called upon Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, and he rendered further distinguished service upon the circuit court of the State.

Senator ANDREWS was president of the Florida State Bar Association in the years 1921 and 1922, and was also a member of the American, Florida State, and Orange County bar associations. In 1927 he was a member of the State House of Representatives from Orange County.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, of the Masonic fraternity, of the University of Florida Alumni Association, the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Senator ANDREWS was elected, as was I, on the 3d of November 1936, to the United States Senate, and became immediately Florida's senior Senator. I believe I can say without contradiction that in the 10 years of Senator ANDREWS' service in this body there was no Member looked upon with greater tenderness, none respected more, none loved better, or regarded with warmer esteem, than the senior Senator from Florida, of whom I have the honor to speak.

Senator ANDREWS was a kindly man—firm and brave in his convictions—but

gentle in his touch, always thoughtful and considerate of other people in all walks of life.

So, Mr. Secretary, our former beloved colleague came to the end of his career after having served with distinction in the three principal departments of the Government, in the executive, the legislative, and the judicial departments of his State or the National Government.

His career was crowned with a happy personal life. With his devoted and ever-gracious wife he saw his children grow up to recognition and distinction around him. He enjoyed their fellowship and their family association. And when finally the end itself came to him, the finger of death touched his brow only gently, and he slept away in the early hours of the morning of the 18th of September 1946.

Mr. Secretary, I know that our hearts are heavy, but that we are sustained by the sweet memories of Senator ANDREWS' noble and generous life, and that our prayers, our sympathy and understanding go out to his mourning family and his bereaved people.

Now, Mr. Secretary, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution pertaining to Senator ANDREWS, which I send to the desk.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, is this a resolution to recess?

Mr. PEPPER. Oh, no; it is a resolution announcing to the Senate of the death of Senator ANDREWS, and informing the House of Representatives.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Secretary, I believe it would be appropriate for me at the conclusion of other matters which may be brought up to move that the Senate recess out of respect to the memory of Senator ANDREWS.

DEATH OF SENATOR BAILEY, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to advise the Senate of the death of my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from North Carolina, JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, which occurred at his home in Raleigh, N. C., on Sunday morning, December 15, 1946. Senator BAILEY had been ill for several months, but his health had greatly improved in recent weeks and he was preparing to resume his duties in the Senate upon the assembling of the Eightieth Congress. The summons came suddenly, but found him ready. He was 73 years of age.

For 16 years Senator BAILEY represented North Carolina in this body, and served the people of his State and the Nation with singular devotion to the public interest and with credit and distinction to himself. There was never any

question as to where he stood upon any public matter. He never dodged and he never ducked. No matter how hot the issue or how controversial the cause, he met it squarely and faced it unafraid. The record of his service here sustains the best traditions of the Senate and adds lustre to the annals of this historic Chamber.

Senator BAILEY possessed many attributes of greatness. He was able, resourceful, versatile, courageous, and loyal.

In his young manhood he achieved great distinction as editor of the Biblical Recorder, the organ of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina; later he became a brilliant lawyer and established a lucrative practice. In a public capacity he served as United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of North Carolina and became an outstanding political leader. For nearly a half century he was the masterful advocate of many humanitarian, educational, political, and religious causes and was an orator of superior gifts and graces and a speaker of rare force and effectiveness. He was elected to the Senate in 1931, and through the intervening years was an active participant in the Senate debates, and exerted wide influence in shaping legislation, having served for several years as chairman of the important Commerce Committee, and rendered effective service on various other Senate committees. He was a resourceful leader in many Senate fights, and made many memorable addresses upon vitally important matters pending in the Senate. His masterful argument against the measure to reorganize the Supreme Court was accounted one of the great addresses made in this body during this century.

Senator BAILEY was loyal to the very core of his being. Loyal to his friends, loyal to his family, loyal to his church, loyal to his State and country, and loyal to his God. And he believed in a great God. He would not worship at the shrine of a small deity—he would bow before no little god. His God was omnipotent, having all power, omniscient, knowing all things, and omnipresent, being everywhere, and able to bless and save to the uttermost.

Having known Senator BAILEY it is easier to read with understanding and faith the majestic first chapter of Genesis as it unfolds in stately passages the successive stages of creation, culminating in the making of man in the image of God, and stamping him with His own divine personality and giving him dominion over all created things.

Thomas Carlyle in writing of Robert Burns gave this standard by which a man might be appraised: "What the man did to the world and what the world did to the man." Senator BAILEY gave to the world an example of exalted living, of unselfish public service, of courage and daring, of faith and vision. The world responded by honoring him with high public position, according him universal respect and esteem, and crowning him with the plaudits of his beloved fellow citizens of the commonwealth he served so well. The world could not break his spirit nor shatter his faith.

When General Lafayette visited Washington after we had won the War of the Revolution, Chief Pushmatahaw, a famous Indian warrior, and the man described by Gen. Andrew Jackson as "the greatest and bravest Indian I ever knew," journeyed from his far-western nation to Washington to visit General Lafayette, and while in this Capital City, fell desperately ill. This beloved Indian chief, realizing his serious condition and that his death was imminent, called to his bedside his tribesmen and said to them: "When you return to our nation the braves will ask you, where is Chief Pushmatahaw, and you will say: 'He is no more.' And the news of his passing will be as the noise of the falling of a mighty oak in the stillness of the forest."

On April 9, 1946, in his office in this Capitol, Senator BAILEY was stricken, but after weeks of illness he recovered sufficiently to return to his beloved North Carolina, and under her inviting skies he had greatly improved and had completed all of his plans to return to Washington and to the Senate for the opening session of this Congress, but on December 14, 1946, he suffered another attack and he died on the following day. The news of his passing was as the noise of the falling of a mighty oak in the stillness of the forest in the great Commonwealth of North Carolina, that gave him birth and nourished, honored, and loved him until the end. The whole State mourns his death.

In the power of immortal verse Wordsworth fittingly describes Senator BAILEY in these lines from the Happy Warrior:

'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends
Upon that law as on the best of friends;
Whence, in a state where men are tempted
still

To evil for a guard against worse ill,
And what in quality or act is best
Doth seldom on a right foundation rest.
He labors good on good to fix, and owes
To virtue every triumph that he knows:

Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means; and there will stand
On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire:

Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state;
Whom they must follow; on whose head must
fall,

Like showers of manna, if they come at all:
Whose powers shed round him in the common
strife,

Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has
joined

Great issues, good or bad, for humankind,
Is happy as a lover; and attired
With sudden brightness like a man inspired;
And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the
law

In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
Or if an unexpected call succeed,
Come when it will, is equal to the need:

He who, though thus endowed as with a sense
And faculty for storm and turbulence,
Is yet a soul whose master-bias leans
To home-felt pleasures and to gentle scenes;
Sweet images! which, wheresoe'er he be,
Are at his heart; and such fidelity
It is his darling passion to approve;
More brave for this, that he hath much to
love:

Who, whether praise of him must walk the earth

Forever, and to noble deeds give birth,
Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame,
And leave a dead, unprofitable name,
Finds comfort in himself and in his cause;
And, while the mortal mist is gathering,
draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's ap-
plause:

This is the happy warrior; this is he
That every man in arms should wish to be.

Our beloved and departed colleague so lived that he could with Byron tell "Death, that omnipotent tyrant, to his everlasting face, that he possesses no sting, and challenge his sleepless hand-maiden the grave, to dare proclaim a victory."

Mr. Secretary, I send forward a resolution, and ask for its adoption.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read. The resolution (S. Res. 3) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

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

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

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. WHITE's motion that the oath of office be administered to the Senator-elect from Maine, Mr. BREWSTER.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, I inquire if the Senator from Maine is about to make a motion?

Mr. WHITE. I was about to make a motion to recess.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that under the circumstances now existing the only thing, so far as those who wish to organize the Senate without Mr. ELBO are concerned, is to recess at this time until tomorrow and have a session tomorrow afternoon. If by that time those who are blocking the organization of the Senate have not changed their minds, I think we should meet Monday morning, Monday afternoon, Monday evening, and continuously next week until this question is settled.

Resort to a filibuster in such an important matter, for such a wholly inconsequential purpose, namely, to prevent the temporary postponement of this question until the Senate can organize itself, is so unjustifiable that it seems to me that if those who are conducting the filibuster, who are preventing the swearing in of 35 Senators from other States, are not willing to change their minds, they are going to face a complete change in the rules of the Senate. They are going to face a change which will bring about a majority cloture on all questions, and I think that will have the full support of the country.

We have shown today that two-thirds of the Senate desire that the Senate be organized without Mr. ELBO, and that the question of his prima facie right to a seat be considered immediately after that organization; yet, in spite of that,

a few desire to thwart the will of the entire Senate.

We cannot begin a session subject to that kind of threat for all measures that we may propose, and I believe very strongly that the only course for us to pursue is to see this thing through. I think Senators ought to have an opportunity to think it over for a day or two. Incidentally, the end of the week is not a good time in which to break a filibuster by simply staying in session. I hope the majority of the Senate will agree that beginning Monday morning the Senate should remain in session until the Senate is organized.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, I had in mind to make some comment on the pending situation. I desire to emphasize the fact that I am not only not participating in any filibuster, but that I distinctly disapprove of filibusters generally. I have never participated in one. And while I cannot predict what action I might take over the long future during which I expect to remain a Member of this body, I have never sympathized with filibusters, and do not now sympathize with them, and if this is one that we are entering into I do not sympathize with it and will not participate in it.

I recognize the constitutional right of any State to be represented in the Senate by a full representation. I recognize the constitutional right of any Senator who has been chosen by a State to present his credentials to the Senate as a preliminary to his admission to the body. But there is an equal if not a paramount right, in my judgment, in the Senate itself, under the Constitution, to determine whether any man shall enter the Senate or whether he shall remain here after he has entered it, and if I were called on at this moment to express my opinion as to which of those constitutional rights is paramount to the other I would say that the right of the Senate itself, representing the whole country, under the Constitution, to determine the qualifications of a Senator is paramount to the right of any man to claim admission to the Senate if question is raised as to his qualifications.

I deplore anything that lowers the estimate of the American people of the Senate of the United States. We frequently refer to the Senate as the last palladium of our liberties and of public discussion, the forum of free speech. We are in a critical juncture in the history of our country and in the history of the world. I do not believe the American people are in a mood to condone any form of frivolity in the Senate, any resort to technicalities on either side that would thwart their will, or present the Senate of the United States in a ridiculous attitude before the people. I am very profound in that conviction, regardless of the politics of the situation, and I am convinced in my own mind that there ought not to be any partisanship in this body in determining whether a man is qualified for admission into the Senate. In this particular situation I doubt whether either political party can gain any political advantage out of it, no matter what may happen.

Therefore, I have regretted and deplored, and now regret and deplore, any

effort on the part of anyone here to obtain any partisan advantage out of this situation, if there is any such motive in the mind of any Senator, and I do not accuse any Senator of having such a motive. The questions involved are far above partisanship. They are far above political considerations. They involve the integrity of the United States Senate. They involve the integrity of the legislative process. They involve the estimate of the world of ourselves as a legislative body, and involve not only our standing among our people, but world opinion respecting the validity of our action, as I see it. It is for that reason that at this juncture, as we are about to recess, I raise my voice against any effort to obtain temporary or permanent partisan political advantage.

I have not announced how I am going to vote on the right of the Senator from Mississippi to be seated. I have stated that I felt that Senators ought to have an opportunity to read the hearings, embracing some 700 pages, which have just been printed today and have been laid on our desks. I spent a considerable portion of last night reading the report of the Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, which had just been made available yesterday. I want to read the evidence. I want to be fair to the Senator from Mississippi and fair to the Senate and fair to the country and to the State of Mississippi in determining how I shall vote. Whatever my ultimate determination may be—I am speaking now as an individual Senator and not as occupying any position of honor or trust here—whatever my ultimate vote may be, I shall be willing to abide the political or other consequences which ensue by reason of that vote, and if I were not willing to do so I ought not to be sitting here myself.

I hope that Senators on both sides of the Chamber will divest themselves of anything that is petty or that gives the appearance of being petty, either from a political or personal standpoint, in determining the right of the Senator-elect from Mississippi, the right of the State of Mississippi, and the right of the United States and of the people of the United States, to have this question passed upon on its merits.

I hope I can divest myself of any prejudice or of any personal favoritism of any kind or description. I hope that we may be able to devise some process by which the Senate can preserve itself from the contempt and condemnation of the American people if we are required to spend a week here or longer in determining whether the Senate of the United States as a whole shall be able to function, or whether our entire legislative process shall be held at naught and nullified while determining whether one man shall be allowed to sit in the Senate.

I hope that we may think this matter over seriously and solemnly. It is a solemn moment in the history of the United States. I hope that after the recess until tomorrow we may come back here prepared to do whatever big thing is necessary in order that the Senate may extricate itself from an unhappy situation, but at the same time preserve all the rights guaranteed under the Con-

stitution to the Senate itself and to the State involved in this controversy.

Mr. Secretary, I felt that I ought to make these remarks, which are wholly nonpartisan, and having been the victim of a great many filibusters heretofore in the Senate against legislation which I favored, I might say to the Senator from Ohio that, as he may recall, I have from time to time advocated that the Senate be permitted to decide by a majority vote what its rules should be, and should be permitted to decide the condition under which it might arrive at a point where a vote could be taken on any pending legislation. When I am confronted with that proposition in the way of an amendment to the rules I am quite sure my vote will not be inconsistent with the attitude which I have always assumed here with regard to the right of the Senate to govern itself by a majority vote.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. May I just say a brief word first?

Mr. Secretary, it is but a few moments ago that we heard two memorial addresses in honor of former Members of the Senate who brought to us during their long service distinction and honor.

I would much like to have this session close in the mood and in the spirit and in the terms of memorial rather than in words of controversy, and unless the Senator insists on it I should like now in that spirit to move that the Senate recess.

Mr. MAYBANK. I gladly yield to the distinguished Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the two deceased Senators, I move that the Senate now stand in recess—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator withhold his motion for a minute or two? I should like to make a brief comment on the motion.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield for one statement?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was so greatly impressed with the statements of the distinguished future majority leader and my good minority leader that there is little that I can add, except this: I went to Mississippi, not at my request, but because I was appointed as a member of the committee. At the proper time I desire to lay before the Senate what I believe to be the facts which the distinguished chairman of our committee, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] presented to the public of the United States last week.

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I very much appreciate the courtesy of the Senator, because, as I understand the rules, his motion to recess would not be debatable and hence I would not have the privilege of making a very brief comment on the motion except for his courtesy in withholding the motion for a moment.

Speaking for myself, my comment is this: I think the greatest respect we could pay to the memory of the two distinguished Senators who have been called from us by death since we last met would

be for the Senate to remain in session for as many hours and days as necessary to reestablish the integrity of the Senate in the esteem of American public opinion. I think we have made a sorry spectacle here today. Again, we have seen a demonstration of rule by minority, preventing putting into effect the majority wish of the Senate. Once again we have seen used a type of dilatory tactics which defeats the will of the Senate, against which tactics I spoke on more than one occasion during the Seventy-ninth Congress. I serve notice that in this session of Congress I shall continue to fight the filibuster technique. To that end I have on my desk a resolution which seeks to modify and amend both rule III and rule XXII of the Senate.

Let me say to the majority leader that in my judgment until those rules are amended in a manner that will make it impossible to conduct a filibuster against the wishes of a majority in the Senate, democratic government in America will be imperiled. I think this body has today made it perfectly clear that such a danger exists. As one Member of the Senate I shall continue to press for the establishment of rules of the Senate which will prevent rule by minority, which once again today has prevailed in the Senate. It is a deplorable situation which will be aided if the motion to recess is agreed to.

Let me say for the RECORD that I shall vote against the motion to recess, because I do not believe that a motion to recess at this time is the appropriate way under the circumstances of paying proper respect to the two Senators who have passed away since we last met. Let us first have an organized Senate before we recess in solemn respect for the memory of our deceased brethren.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator from Maine yield to me?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. I fail to understand why two speeches on this subject should give rise to all the commotion which has been caused in the Senate. In part, I fail to understand why they should have provoked threats on the part of the Senator from Ohio to put the minority in a strait-jacket by adopting new rules in reference to filibusters.

What has been presented here is a challenge to the right of a State to send to the Senate a Senator of its own choice, elected in a campaign in which all the charges which have now been presented in the report made by the Committee To Investigate War Contracts have been brought. Those charges were made and thoroughly aired, and the people of the State of Mississippi repudiated them and sent Senator BILBO here to represent them.

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

Mr. OVERTON. I do not have the floor. Let me complete one thought.

When this representative of the State of Mississippi came to the door of the Senate, speeches were made by two Senators who believe in the Constitution of the United States and in the rights of the sovereign States. They do not believe, as has been suggested by our

minority leader, that the rights of the sovereign States can be overridden by the United States Senate. I am not one who subscribes to such a theory as that. I come from a State which has always stood for States' rights. I stand now, as I have always stood, for the rights of the sovereign States of the Union, and particularly their right to send to the Senate representatives of their own choice, subject to the constitutional provisions as to qualifications and expulsion. But because two speeches are made against an attack, made not by us but by those who are opposed to the Senator-elect from Mississippi, we are charged with filibustering and not paying proper respect to the two Senators who have passed to the Great Beyond.

Mr. Secretary, if those two Senators were present today they would stand side by side with JOHN OVERTON, ELMER THOMAS, and WALTER GEORGE, who have spoken on this subject; and their voices would not be feeble.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, what impressed me about the threat of the Senator from Ohio was the fact that the first speech which was made was a speech of great length delivered by the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], who is the left-wing leader of the out-Bilbo forces. He occupied considerable time reading a long prepared speech. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who represents the right wing of that body, made a speech which occupied a considerable time. He held the floor for some time. Yet those on the other side take the position that no Senator who feels differently about the question has the right even so much as to open his mouth.

As I have said, the first speech that was made was a speech at great length by the Senator from Idaho. Then another speech was made, and the Senator from Ohio took the floor and made a speech. Then when the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who happen not to agree with the position of the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Ohio, presume to speak, it is immediately charged that there is a filibuster. They are guilty of *lèse-majesté*. They have expressed a different opinion from that held by the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Ohio. The statement will go out all over the country that there has been a great wicked filibuster in the Senate. I have not been in the Chamber all day, but during the time I have been present as much time was taken by the two Senators who are opposing BILBO as was taken by those who undertook to support him.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In the first place, on my time the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] spoke longer than I spoke.

Mr. RUSSELL. Unfortunately I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. He made a very interesting speech; and I believe the Senate thought that the debate was ample.

The question of a filibuster arises because of the fact that the question of Senator BILBO was, by a vote of the

Senate, put over until Monday. Now, with wholly irrelevant talk, Senators are objecting to the swearing in of the next Senator on the list, and all other Senators, because the Senate has decided some question with respect to Bilbo in a way which certain Senators do not like. That is the filibuster. The whole argument of the Senator from Oklahoma was entirely irrelevant to the issue. The issue was whether the Senator-elect from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the other 35 Senators-elect, who are ready to be sworn in, should be sworn. In order to prevent that course, an obvious filibuster is now being conducted. The Senator from Oklahoma began by asking that the entire report of his committee be read by the clerk, after having had the resolution read. He then discussed the Bilbo case at length, which the Senate had already settled, simply in order to delay and prevent the organization of the Senate. If that is not a filibuster, I do not know what a filibuster is.

Mr. RUSELL. I should like to know at what juncture of the proceedings the Bilbo matter was put over until Monday. I have been present in the Chamber every time there has been a quorum call or a vote; and if there has been any formal action of the Senate putting the Bilbo matter over until Monday, it was while I was absent from the Chamber. I regret that I had a luncheon engagement and did not hear the remarks of the Senator from Ohio. He is always edifying whether I agree with him or not. I should have liked to have heard him. However, I think it is certainly unfair to make a charge and a threat of this nature, in view of the fact that practically as much time was taken by those who presented the case of the "anti-Bilboites" as was taken by those who are "pro-Bilbo."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. I inquire whether any decision has been reached in reference to the Bilbo case, either to carry it over until Monday, or to permit him to take the oath?

Mr. RUSSELL. The decision was in the mind of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BARKLEY. After certain motions and resolutions had been tabled, it was moved that the Senator-elect from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] be permitted to take the oath. That is now the pending question. We have proceeded with debate on that motion. There has been no formal motion that the Bilbo matter be postponed until Monday.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary, as I understand the situation, it is this: I made a motion providing for the swearing in of the Senator-elect from Maine. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the motion, substituting the name of Mr. Bilbo for the name of Mr. Brewster. That amendment was laid on the table. What is now left is the original motion that I made, that Mr. Brewster be permitted to take the oath.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct; but there has been no decision of the Senate that Bilbo cannot be sworn in; and there

is no resolution to postpone the case until next Monday. That may have originated in the mind of the Senator from Ohio. He said he wanted it done; but he is not the whole Senate, whatever he may be in the near future.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Louisiana made a motion that Senator Bilbo be permitted to take the oath. I moved to lay that motion on the table, and I explained that it was not intended to be a permanent disposition of the question, but merely a postponement of it until the Senate chose to take it from the table. I stated that I myself would move to take it from the table on Monday after the President's speech. On the basis of that statement the Senate voted by a two-thirds vote to lay the Bilbo matter on the table—to lay Bilbo on the table, one might say—until the Senate was organized. That was the purpose of the motion. It was so understood; and on that basis there was approximately a two-thirds vote. When we came to the question of the organization of the Senate by swearing in other Senators, a filibuster was undertaken to prevent the swearing in of the other Senators and the organization of the Senate. It was perfectly obvious that that was its purpose.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. TAFT. The purpose was not to discuss the question of whether Senator-elect BREWSTER should be sworn, not to discuss the question as to the other Senators, but to try to protest against the action already taken by the Senate in postponing the swearing in of Senator Bilbo.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Maine has the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to ask the Senator from Ohio a question.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator from Maine yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WHITE. I rose to make the motion that the Senate take a recess. I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator yield for one question?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine. [Putting the question.] The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. HATCH, Mr. MAYBANK, and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. I merely rose to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Chair announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. HATCH. When a Senator is on his feet seeking recognition, he is entitled to be recognized. Mr. Secretary, I sought recognition as a Senator of the United States. I was entitled to recognition. The only purpose for which I rose was to

ask as a parliamentary question whether there had been a decision that the Bilbo matter should be laid over until Monday or any other definite time. If there has been, I have not been advised of it. I propound that parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not believe that the Senator from New Mexico was denied any privilege by the occupant of the chair.

Mr. HATCH. Oh, no; certainly not.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Maine had the floor and had moved to recess. He yielded to various Senators, and then decided that if he were ever to get a vote on his motion he should not yield to any other Senator. The Senator from Maine declined to yield further, in order that there might be a vote on his motion.

Mr. HATCH. If I said anything at all that was disrespectful or in any way against the Senator from Maine, I withdraw it.

Mr. WHITE. I will say to the Senator from New Mexico that on no occasion has he ever spoken unkindly or disrespectfully.

Mr. HATCH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. HATCH. I believe I still have the floor. I was not showing any disrespect to the present occupant of the chair; but I think that when a Senator is on his feet seeking recognition he ought to be recognized. I still have not had an answer to my question. The parliamentary inquiry was, Was there a decision at any time during the debate today to lay the Bilbo matter over until Monday or sometime next week?

The SECRETARY. There has been no definite action of the Senate to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. HATCH. There has been no definite action of the Senate on that question?

The SECRETARY. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. Then the Senator from Ohio, in his kind advice to the Senate, to the Nation, and to the world, in which he said that we had postponed action until Monday, was entirely in error. I mean no reflection upon the Senator from Ohio. I am merely trying to straighten out the parliamentary situation. As I recall, the pending question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine to have the oath of office administered to his colleague.

The SECRETARY. That is the pending question.

Mr. HATCH. There has been no disposal of the Bilbo matter?

The SECRETARY. No.

Mr. HATCH. I thank the Chair. My inquiry has been answered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Secretary, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Michigan will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not a disposition of the motion to swear in Senator Bilbo when the motion is placed on the table? Is not that a disposition of the matter under rule VI?

The SECRETARY. Not for a definite time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Not for a definite time; but for the time being that is a disposition, under rule VI, is it not?

The SECRETARY. Temporarily so.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. Secretary—

The SECRETARY. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I feel very much as the senior Senator from New Mexico feels. I realize that when a Senator rises to his feet he ought to be recognized.

I merely wished to ask the distinguished Senator from Ohio one question. He always charges filibuster. I have been on this committee. There has been no filibustering on my part. I want the people of the country to know the exact situation which my colleagues the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma and the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana found.

I dislike to hear the continual talk that goes out over the radio that we are going to filibuster, before we can hear one word of truth as to what happened, or before we can make a single report, except the majority report, which was filed after the minority views were first filed. It will be my business—and certainly it should be agreeable to the junior Senator from Louisiana—to make certain that every word of the testimony and every word of what happened in Mississippi is made known to the people of the United States. After all, Mississippi is a sovereign State, and the people of Mississippi should be heard from.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the regular order.

The SECRETARY. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine (Mr. WHITE).

Mr. OVERTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hatch	Pepper
Baldwin	Hawkes	Reed
Ball	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Barkley	Hill	Robertson, Wyo.
Bridges	Hoey	Russell
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Capehart	Lucas	Taft
Capper	McCarran	Taylor
Donnell	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McMahon	Tobey
Eastland	Maybank	Wherry
Ellender	Millikin	White
Ferguson	Moore	Wiley
Fulbright	Morse	Wilson
Green	Myers	Young
Gurney	Overton	

The SECRETARY. Fifty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. On the pending question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. Secretary—

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Secretary, the junior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) has requested recognition. He wishes to speak on the motion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Secretary, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. BARKLEY. A while ago it was generally agreed that the Senate would take a recess until tomorrow. When the Senator from Maine made his motion, I think there was some confusion and misunderstanding. I have a feeling that if the Senate had really understood the situation it would have voted to take a recess, instead of voting against taking a recess. Personally, I should like to see the motion renewed in a moment of calm, to see what the wishes of the Senate are about it. I do not think we are going to get anything done here tonight. Unless the Senator from Maine wishes to renew the motion, if the Senator from Louisiana will permit me to do so, I myself am willing to move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Secretary, I have no desire to make the motion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then will the Senator yield to me for that purpose?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I now move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. MORSE and other Senators requested the yeas and nays; the yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—32

Alken	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Capper	Lucas	Russell
Downey	McCarran	Saltonstall
Eastland	McClellan	Stewart
Ellender	McMahon	Taft
Fulbright	Maybank	Taylor
Hatch	Millikin	Thomas, Okla.
Hawkes	Myers	White
Hill	Overton	Wilson
Hoey	Pepper	

NAYS—18

Baldwin	Donnell	Morse
Ball	Ferguson	Robertson, Wyo.
Bridges	Green	Tobey
Brooks	Gurney	Wherry
Buck	Hickenlooper	Wiley
Capehart	Moore	Young

NOT VOTING—10

Bushfield	Magnuson	Tydings
Cordon	Murray	Wagner
George	O'Daniel	
Hayden	Thomas, Utah	

So Mr. BARKLEY's motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, January 4, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1947

This being the day fixed by the twentieth amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ralph R. Roberts.

The Chaplain of the Seventy-ninth Congress, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following

PRAYER

Infinite and merciful Father, from whom cometh all wisdom, goodness, and power, we would unite our spirits in the ministry of worship. We pray Thee to endow us with faith in that Providence which heretofore has shaped the destiny of our Republic. O enable us to realize deeply the sanctity of our mission and understand that the measure of our power is the measure of our Christian virtues: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it." Blessed is he who can look serenely back, who works wisely in the present, and who realizes that his new opportunity is in the forthcoming year, the threshold of whose temple we have now crossed. With the past revealed and facing the future, may we remember that we have been elevated to a great position of authority and responsibility, taking no counsel of fear but smiting the forces of anti-God which threaten the foundations of human rights. Therefore, by act and example, let our work flame forth over our country and the world, for the security and peace of all peoples.

Lord God, be Thou with our President, our retiring Speaker, and all who will serve us in the year to come. Let Thy divine impulse abide with us each day. In the name of the world's Saviour we pray.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

Amen.

The DOORKEEPER. Representatives-elect: This is the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Eightieth Congress. Certificates of election covering the 435 seats in the Eightieth Congress have been received by the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called. As the roll is called, following the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the State of Alabama, Representatives-elect will please answer to their names to determine whether a quorum is present.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll by States, and the following Representatives-elect answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA		
Boykin	Hobbs	Manasco
Grant	Rains	Battle
Andrews	Jarman	
ARIZONA		
Harless		Murdock
ARKANSAS		
Gathings	Cravens	Norrell
Mills	Hays	Harris
Trimble		

CALIFORNIA			MONTANA			VERMONT			
Lea	Gearhart	Bradley	Mansfield	D'Ewart	Plumley	VIRGINIA			
Engle	Elliott	Hollifield	NEBRASKA			Drewry	Harrison		
Johnson	Bramblett	Hinshaw	Curtis	Stefan	Miller	Stanley	Smith		
Havener	Nixon	Sheppard	Buffett	NEVADA			Almond	Flannagan	
Welch	Poulson	Phillips	NEW HAMPSHIRE			WASHINGTON			
Miller	McDonough	Fletcher	Merrow	Cotton	Jones	Norman	Horan		
Allen	Jackson	King	NEW JERSEY			Holmes	Tollefson		
Anderson	Chenoweth	Rockwell	Wolverton	Case	Sundstrom	WEST VIRGINIA			
Carroll	CONNECTICUT		Hand	Thomas	Kean	Love	Rohrbough	Kee	
Hill	Miller	Seely-Brown	Auchincloss	Canfield	Norton	Snyder	Ellis	Hedrick	
	Seely-Brown	Lodge	Mathews	Towe	Hart	WISCONSIN			
	DELAWARE		Eaton	Hartley		Smith	Kersten	Byrnes	
	Boggs		NEW MEXICO			Stevenson	Hull	O'Konski	
	FLORIDA		Fernandez	Lusk		Brophy	Murray		
Peterson	Sikes	Hendricks	NEW YORK			WYOMING			
Price	Smathers	Rogers	Macy	Buck	Byrne	Barrett			
	GEORGIA		Hall	Coudert	Taylor				
Preston	Davis	Wheeler	Leonard W.	Marcantonio	Kilburn				
Cox	Vinson	Brown	Latham	Klein	Fuller				
Pace	Lanham		McMahon	Bloom	Riehlman				
Camp	IDAHO		Ross	Javits	Hall				
	Goff	Sanborn	Nodar	Powell	Edwin Arthur				
	ILLINOIS		Delaney	Lynch	Taber				
Dawson	Church	McMillen	Pfeifer	Rabin	Cole				
Vail	Reed	Simpson	Keogh	Buckley	Cole				
Busbey	Mason	Howell	Somers	Fotts	Keating				
Gorski	Allen	Price	Heffernan	Gwinn	Wadsworth				
Sabath	Johnson	Vursell	Rooney	Gamble	Andrews				
O'Brien	Chipperfield	Clippinger	O'Toole	St. George	Elsaesser				
Owens	Dirksen	Bishop	Rayfield	LeFevre	Butler				
Gordon	Arends	Stratton	Celler	Kearney	Reed				
Twyman	Jenison		NORTH CAROLINA						
	INDIANA		Bonner	Folger	Doughton				
Madden	Harness	Wilson	Kerr	Durham	Jones				
Halleck	Johnson	Springer	Barden	Clark	Bulwinkle				
Grant	Landis		Cooley	Deane	Redden				
Gillie	Mitchell		NORTH DAKOTA						
	IOWA		Lemke	Robertson					
Martin	LeCompte	Jensen	OHIO						
Talle	Cunningham	Hoeven	Elston	Ramey	McGregor				
Gwynne	Dolliver		Hess	Jenkins	Lewis				
	KANSAS		Burke	Brehm	Kirwan				
Cole	Meyer	Hope	Jones	Vorys	Feighan				
Scrivner	Rees	Smith	Clevenger	Welchel	Crosser				
	KENTUCKY		McCowen	Huber	Bolton				
Gregory	Chelf	Meade	Brown	Griffiths	Bender				
Clements	Spence	Bates	Smith	Carson					
Morton	Chapman	Robsion	OKLAHOMA						
	LOUISIANA		Schwabe	Johnson	Peden				
Hébert	Brooks	Larsade	Stigler	Monroney	Rizley				
Boggs	Passman	Allen	Albert	Morris					
	MAINE		OREGON						
Hale	Smith	Fellows	Norblad	Angell	Ellsworth				
	MARYLAND		Stockman	PENNSYLVANIA					
Miller	D'Alesandro	Sasscer	Gallagher	Fenton	Morgan				
Meade	Fallon	Beall	McGarvey	Muhlenberg	Graham				
	MASSACHUSETTS		Scott, Hardie	Gillette	Tibbott				
Heselton	Bates	Kennedy	Maloney	Rich	Kelley				
Clason	Lane	McCormack	Sarbacher	McConnell	Kearns				
Philbin	Goodwin	Wigglesworth	Scott,	Simpson	McDowell				
Donohue	Gifford	Martin	Hugh D., Jr.	Kunkel	Corbett				
Rogers	Herter		Chadwick	Gavin	Fulton				
	MICHIGAN		Gerlach	Walter	Eberharter				
Sadowski	Wolcott	Coffin	Dague	Gross	Buchanan				
Michener	Crawford	Youngblood	Scoblick	Van Zandt					
Shafer	Engel	Dingel	Jenkins	Crow					
Hoffman	Woodruff	Lesinski	RHODE ISLAND						
Jonkman	Bradley	Dondero	Forand	Fogarty					
Blackney	Bennett		SOUTH CAROLINA						
	MINNESOTA		Rivers	Dorn	Richards				
Andresen,	Devitt	Andersen,	Riley	Bryson	McMillan				
August H.	Judd	H. Carl	SOUTH DAKOTA						
O'Hara	Knutson	Blatnik	Mundt	Case					
MacKinnon	MISSISSIPPI		TENNESSEE						
	Abernethy	Colmer	Phillips	Evins	Murray				
Rankin	Whitten	Williams	Jennings	Priest	Cooper				
Whittington	Winstead		Kefauver	Courtney	Davis				
	MISSOURI		Gore	TEXAS					
Arnold	Bennett	Bakewell	Patman	Thomas	West				
Schwabe	Short	Ploeser	Combs	Mansfield	Thomason				
Cole	Banta	Karsten	Beckworth	Johnson	Burleson				
Bell	Cannon		Rayburn	Poage	Worley				
Reeves	Zimmerman		Wilson	Lucas	Mahon				
	UTAH		Teague	Gossett	Kilday				
	Granger		Pickett	Lyle	Fisher				
	Dawson								

The DOORKEEPER. The roll call discloses the presence of 429 Members. A quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will state that credentials, regular in form, have been filed showing the election of the Honorable E. L. BARTLETT as Delegate from the Territory of Alaska and of the Honorable JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON as Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii. The Doorkeeper has also received a certificate showing the appointment by the Governor of Puerto Rico of the Honorable A. FERNÓ-ISERN as Resident Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Jesús T. Piñero.

Since the regular election of Representatives to the Eightieth Congress, two changes have occurred, as a result of which two vacancies now exist: In the Second Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin occasioned by the death of the late Honorable Robert K. Henry, and in the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Alabama by the resignation of the Honorable JOHN J. SPARKMAN.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The DOORKEEPER. The next business in order is the election of a Speaker of the House, and nominations are now in order.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Doorkeeper, by direction and authority of the Republican conference, representing a majority of the membership of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to place in nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives during the continuance of the Eightieth Congress Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. FORAND. By direction of the Democratic caucus, I nominate as candidate for Speaker, Representative-elect Hon. SAM RAYBURN, of Texas.

The DOORKEEPER. Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts, and Hon. SAM RAYBURN, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas, have been placed in nomination. Are there further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Doorkeeper will appoint the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON], the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD], the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], and the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] to act as tellers.

The roll will now be called and those responding will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The tellers will please take their places at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker. The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

MARTIN of Massachusetts

Allen, Calif.	Gillette	Miller, Nebr.
Allen, Ill.	Gillie	Mitchell
Andersen,	Goff	Morton
H. Carl	Goodwin	Muhlenberg
Anderson, Calif.	Graham	Mundt
Andresen,	Grant, Ind.	Murray, Wis.
August H.	Griffiths	Nixon
Andrews, N. Y.	Gross	Nodar
Angel	Gwynn, N. Y.	Norblad
Arends	Gwynne, Iowa	Norman
Arnold	Hagen	O'Hara
Auchincloss	Hale	O'Konski
Bakewell	Hall	Owens
Bana	Edwin Arthur	Patterson
Barrett	Hall	Phillips, Calif.
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Phillips, Tenn.
Beall	Halleck	Ploeser
Bender	Hand	Plumley
Bennett, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Potts
Bennett, Mo.	Hartley	Poulson
Bishop	Herter	Ramey
Blackney	Heselton	Reed, Ill.
Boggs, Del.	Hess	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton	Hill	Rees
Bradley, Calif.	Hinshaw	Reeves
Bradley, Mich.	Hoever	Rich
Bramblett	Hoffman	Riehlman
Brehm	Holmes	Rizley
Brophy	Hope	Robertson
Brown, Ohio	Horan	Robison
Buck	Howell	Rockwell
Buffett	Hull	Rogers, Mass.
Burke	Jackson, Calif.	Rohrbough
Busbey	Javits	Ross
Butler	Jenison	Russell
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins, Ohio	Sadlak
Canfield	Jenkins, Pa.	St. George
Carson	Jennings	Sanborn
Case, N. J.	Jensen	Sarbacher
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Calif.	Schwabe, Mo.
Chadwick	Johnson, Ill.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Scoblik
Chiperfield	Jones, Ohio	Scott, Hardie
Church	Jones, Wash.	Scott,
Clason	Jonkman	Hugh D., Jr.
Clavenger	Judd	Scrivner
Clippinger	Kean	Seely-Brown
Coffin	Kearney	Shafer
Cole, Kans.	Kearns	Short
Cole, Mo.	Keating	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Simpson, Pa.
Corbett	Kersten, Wis.	Smith, Kans.
Cotton	Kilburn	Smith, Maine
Coudert	Knutson	Smith, Ohio
Crawford	Kunkel	Smith, Wis.
Crow	Landis	Snyder
Cunningham	Latham	Springer
Curtis	LeCompte	Stefan
Dague	LeFevre	Stevenson
Dawson, Utah	Lemke	Stockman
Devitt	Lewis	Stratton
D'Ewart	Lodge	Sundstrom
Dirksen	Love	Taber
Dolliver	McConnell	Talle
Dondero	McCowan	Taylor
Eaton	McDonough	Thomas, N. J.
Ellis	McDowell	Tibbott
Ellsworth	McGarvey	Tollefson
Elsaesser	McGregor	Towe
Elston	McMahon	Twyman
Engel, Mich.	McMillen, Ill.	Vail
Fellows	MacKinnon	Van Zandt
Fenton	Macy	Vorys
Fletcher	Maloney	Vursell
Foote	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Fuller	Mason	Weichel
Fulton	Mathews	Welch
Gallagher	Meade, Ky.	Wigglesworth
Gamble	Merrow	Wilson, Ind.
Gavin	Meyer	Wolcott
Gearhart	Michener	Wolverton
Gerlach	Miller, Conn.	Woodruff
Gifford	Miller, Md.	Youngblood

RAYBURN

Abernethy	Bland	Buckley
Albert	Blatnik	Bulwinkle
Allen, La.	Bloom	Burleson
Almond	Boggs, La.	Byrne, N. Y.
Andrews, Ala.	Bonner	Camp
Barden	Boykin	Cannon
Bates, Ky.	Brooks	Carroll
Battle	Brown, Ga.	Celler
Beckworth	Bryson	Chapman
Bell	Buchanan	Chief

Clark	Hedrick	O'Toole
Clements	Heffernan	Face
Colmer	Hendricks	Passman
Combs	Hobbs	Patman
Cooley	Hollifield	Peden
Cooper	Huber	Peterson
Courtney	Jackson, Wash.	Pfeifer
Cox	Jarman	Philbin
Cravens	Johnson, Okla.	Pickett
Crosser	Johnson, Tex.	Poage
D'Alesandro	Jones, N. C.	Powell
Davis, Ga.	Karsten, Mo.	Freston
Davis, Tenn.	Kee	Price, Fla.
Dawson, Ill.	Kefauver	Price, Ill.
Deane	Kelley	Priest
Delaney	Kennedy	Rabin
Dingell	Keogh	Rains
Donohue	Kerr	Rankin
Dorn	Kilday	Rayfiel
Doughton	King	Redden
Drewry	Kirwan	Richards
Durham	Klein	Riley
Eberhart	Lane	Rivers
Elliott	Lanham	Rogers, Fla.
Engle, Calif.	Larcade	Rooney
Evins	Lea	Sabath
Fallon	Lesinski	Sadow:kl
Feighan	Lucas	Sasser
Fernandez	Lusk	Sheppard
Fisher	Lyle	Sikes
Flannagan	Lynch	Smathers
Fogarty	McCormack	Smith, Va.
Folger	McMillan, S. C.	Somers
Forand	Madden	Spence
Gary	Mahon	Stanley
Gathings	Manasco	Stigler
Gordon	Mansfield,	Teague
Gore	Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Gorski	Mansfield, Tex.	Thomason
Gossett	Marcantonio	Trimble
Granger	Meade, Md.	Vinson
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.	Walter
Gregory	Mills	West
Hardy	Monroney	Wheeler
Harless, Ariz.	Morgan	Whittington
Harris	Morris	Williams
Harrison	Murdock	Wilson, Tex.
Hart	Murray, Tenn.	Winstead
Havener	Norrell	Wood
Hays	Norton	Worley
Hébert	O'Brien	Zimmerman

The DOORKEEPER. The tellers agree in their tally. The total number of votes cast is 426, of which the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., has received 244; and the Honorable SAM RAYBURN 182. Therefore the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Eightieth Congress.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], and the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND] will please escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

Mr. RAYBURN. Members of the House of Representatives, we have come to the opening of the Eightieth Congress. During all of these years the House of Representatives has deserved, and in my opinion has had, the respect of the thinking people of our country. It has been so because the people have sent men and women here of high character, of great patriotism, and splendid intelligence.

Throughout the history of the Congress, in the House of Representatives, 44 men have served as Speaker. Today we are inaugurating the forty-fifth. During the occupancy of this high position by these 44 men all of them have been men of high character, great patriotism, and absolute fairness.

Today I have the high privilege and the great personal pleasure, if it had to come, of presenting to you your Speaker, my

friend, your friend, the friend of mankind, a man of unquestioned character, of demonstrated ability, with a great, fine heart and with fairness; and I predict for him a career such that history will record him as one of the great Presiding Officers who has occupied this position.

JOE MARTIN, you are undertaking an arduous and onerous task. Sometimes you may think it is a thankless one, but on the whole you will find that these men and women are mighty fine folks to deal with. I wish you well and congratulate you upon the high honor which has been conferred upon you. And now I introduce to you your Speaker, JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Ladies and gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress, in assuming the duties of Speaker of this House of Representatives, I am deeply grateful to my colleagues for having bestowed this signal honor upon me.

No man could fail to be deeply touched by the great honor and privilege of being the Speaker of this historic and august body. No man could fail to have a deep sense of responsibility in assuming the duties of the Speakership because of the tremendous problems which beset our country and our times.

I pay warm tribute to the honorable and able gentleman from Texas whom I succeed to the chair, and who so generously and graciously presented me to the House.

Colleagues, the Eightieth Congress comes into existence in a time when most of the world lies crushed, broken, and in waste from the ravages of the most terrible war mankind has ever experienced.

Orderly government has, to a great extent, lost control in many countries.

Millions of men and women—and little children—are still displaced far from their native homes; they are still hungry; they are still dazed by the enormity of the horrible disaster which has wrecked their lives, laid waste their native lands, left them without homes, and, in many cases, bereft of loved ones.

Those millions of war-stricken peoples turn to the beacon of freedom and security, which, thank God, still burns brightly in the United States of America—sending its gleams of hope to the furthestmost points of the world. If the torch of freedom and progress in the United States should flicker out, the world would be left in darkness. Therefore, for the sake of the world—of civilization—for the sake of those millions who have been crushed under the juggernaut of war—for the sake of our own future—we must keep the torch of freedom and progress alight in America.

So help us God, it is not going to flicker out.

Here at home we face grave and pressing problems. The debt into which this Nation has been plunged is of such magnitude it cannot be paid off in more than a century. Our people are bowed down under a burden of taxation which is well-nigh intolerable.

Strikes, industrial disagreements, scarcity of raw materials and machinery, and a large remnant of governmental controls still hamper production.

In this time and in the face of these momentous problems, the Republicans do not gloat over a victory won. We Republicans are conscious of our responsibilities as we seek the cooperation of every man and woman in this Nation to help pull our beloved country out of the economic bogs into which mistaken policies and two wars on two oceans have plunged us.

I say to you, my colleagues, with deep sincerity, that, for the constructive accomplishment of good government, I hope to see a degree of cooperation between the Members on both sides of the aisle, and between this and the other branch of the Congress, which will be unsurpassed in the history of our Nation.

This cooperation is requisite if we are to accomplish successfully the painful readjustments from war conditions of deficit spending, waste, and the don't-count-the-cost policy. Those readjustments must be made in every field of our domestic economy—agriculture, labor, small business, big business, and by all the citizens.

These readjustments facing us call for hard work, endurance, patience, and, above all else, honest, earnest, sustained cooperation between all classes, sections, and individuals in the Nation.

No one group or class of the people, no section of the country, can long profit at the expense of the rest. Economic and social organization must, like freedom, be based upon equal justice to endure. Whenever that balanced justice is disturbed, it must be restored through proper readjustment, however painful that readjustment may be.

We simply must get back to the sound philosophy that the Government does not support the people; the people must support the Government.

Past events and present conditions prove conclusively that whenever the people surrender their liberties to a government by men for too long a time disaster results.

No disaster can overtake America without all the citizens suffering the consequences. We know that through painful experience.

The Government's control over the private affairs of the citizens must be ended, and the people's control over their Government must be fully restored as soon as practicable.

To exercise wise and efficient control over their Government and their governors, the people must be frankly told the facts about their Government, its policies, and its operations. Truth, honesty, and sincere administration in government—administration for the common good and not for partisan advantage or private gain—will keep America great, free, prosperous, and powerful.

There is no room in America for those who would destroy America. All true Americans love and are loyal to our constitutional system and the Bill of Rights. The very essence of all that makes life worth living is expressed in the Bill of Rights.

There is no room in the Government of the United States for any who prefer the communistic system, or any other form of absolutism, to our American sys-

tem. Those who do not believe in the way of life which has made us the greatest nation of all time should not be permitted to occupy positions of trust or power in the American Government. They should be—they must be—removed.

Our American concept of government rests upon the idea of a dominant Congress. Congress is the people's special instrument of control over their Government and their governors. This Nation can remain free only through a strong, vigorous Congress, a Congress determined to face firmly its responsibilities, and a Congress which will protect the liberties of the people and not delegate its fundamental powers either to the Executive or to arrogant bureaucrats.

We must make secure those principles of freedom, of government, and of progress for which our heroic men and women have through our history laid down their lives or borne wounds. The ideals they so nobly fought for we must maintain. Those of us privileged to live for our country must see to it that those who have died or suffered for American ideals have not sacrificed in vain.

Religious liberty, the rights of free speech, of free assembly, of free press, must be held inviolate. They are the safeguards against any dangerous drift away from our constitutional representative system of government into some form of political monopoly. On the other hand, freedom of speech, of assembly, and of press does not, and must not be permitted to, mean that enemies of this country and of our people, conspiring to overthrow by violence our governmental, economic, and social system, shall have license so to conspire under the protection of the Constitution.

Once again history has clearly demonstrated that only under a government of laws, and not under a government by men, can any people long remain free and go forward to a better life. The people, given the truth, possess an intuitive wisdom and sense of justice greater than that of any governmental bureaucracy. The history of America has proved that so.

In false information and propaganda, designed to mislead the people, lie the seeds of national destruction.

We cannot—we simply cannot—allow any forces outside or inside this Nation to destroy our American way, either by force of arms, or by keeping alive conflicts between classes within our own country.

Before we can help the rest of the world effectively, we must regain a basis of full production, full opportunity for jobs, and lower prices in a free American economy.

No sound economist can deny, or does deny, that competition is a better regulator of prices and quality than all the governmental bureaus and departmental regulations which could be organized or devised.

Price levels mean nothing if people cannot get fuel to warm them, food to sustain them, homes to shelter them, and fabrics to clothe them.

Wage increases can mean nothing if they are to be offset by weeks of idleness in strikes, and by such increased costs and prices as will rob the wage earners

and the salaried people, the farmers, and the fixed-income people alike of purchasing power through a reduced exchange value of the dollar.

We must find a formula and a basis upon which disagreements between labor and management can be settled justly and effectively without stoppage of production. Such a basis and formula can never be found until both sides are ready to shoulder their fair share of responsibility for contracts; to cooperate in achieving increased production, lower prices, and fair profits, without decreasing wages or lengthening work hours.

Such a basis and formula for progress and plenty can never be found unless production is kept going while labor-management disagreements are being settled. To this great pressing problem we must give our immediate attention.

The only persons in America who could hope for a failure of cooperation between labor and management, who could hope for a failure of production and continued skyrocketing of prices, who could hope for continued controversies between great organizations of labor unions, or between unions themselves, with picket lines, silent factories, and paralyzed production, are those Communists or Fascists—and there is not a nickel's worth of difference between them—who would like to overturn this grand constitutional system of ours in favor of some form of tyrannical dictatorship under which they could loot the Nation.

Those who would have the people of this Nation believe America is ready to go to seed and wither on the vine simply close their eyes to the plain facts of accomplishments.

In 3 years, free labor, free agriculture, free industry, and free citizens, cooperating with each other, surpassed 40 years of war preparations in Japan, 20 years of war preparations in Italy, 20 years in Russia, and 12 years in Germany.

In 3 years we were fighting an offensive war and were on the road to victory. We helped our allies with millions of men and billions of dollars in machines and supplies of war in the Atlantic conflict, while we fought another war in the Pacific practically unaided, and almost single-handed, and won them both. No informed person now even pretends America's part in the great struggle was any less than decisive.

An America which can achieve that miracle in war can accomplish even greater miracles in peace. Our trouble, if we fail, will not be because we cannot. It will be because we will not.

We can attain full production, lower prices, and prosperity in this Nation. We can know a prosperity greater than we ever knew before. We can achieve miracles of new comforts, new outlets for our inventive genius and our unparalleled capacity for mass production.

One of the most important problems directly related to increased production and lower prices is taxation. A decrease in taxes can be made possible only through, and must be accompanied by, extensive economies in government.

It is not the intention of the Republicans in the Congress blindly and wildly to slash here and there. The best evidence of that is the study committees we

have had at work for 2 years and more, preparing for the time when we should be charged, as we now are charged by the Nation, with the responsibility of putting this country back on the American rails of progress. Our studies have shown Government costs can be reduced, and we intend to reduce them.

High taxes have long been recognized as an obstacle to business expansion. We intend to reduce tax rates wherever and as promptly as it is feasible to do so. We have given that promise to the American people, and we intend that it shall be fulfilled.

We must, after 17 long years, balance the Budget, commence paying off the national debt, reduce taxes to free the money of the individual for achieving a higher national standard of living, provide the incentive for business expansion which will create more jobs, more wages, more Federal revenue, and at the same time adjust prices and quality on a sound basis.

In our foreign affairs there is danger the war-stricken nations may be led to rely too much on the United States and try too little to help themselves.

We all recognize that while we desire to do our full share in helping the rest of the world, we must avoid the danger of so depleting and weakening ourselves as to be dragged down with them, instead of being able to help them lift themselves up with us. Only a strong, sound, solvent, free America can help rescue the world.

Never in the history of the world, however, has there been a greater opportunity for any nation to lead other bewildered and confused peoples toward the path of freedom and Christianity as is offered us now.

The greatest influence for good, for freedom, for spiritual, cultural, social, and economic progress on the rest of the world will be found in how we, in America, solve our problems.

We must face up to the challenge of this high purpose to save ourselves, and to help save the rest of the world from despotism, economic chaos, social confusion, and final utter destruction of all that makes life worth while.

I am deeply convinced if America is to be saved and put back on the high road to spiritual, cultural, social, and material progress it must be done by ourselves, and ourselves alone.

We must cooperate as citizens in the common good.

We must recognize the desperate necessity for the people to close ranks and fight for the right.

We, therefore, call upon every liberty-loving man and woman in this Nation, regardless of race, color, creed, or party, to cooperate with us in an honest effort to save this blessed country of ours from ruin and destruction by internal economic suicide.

We call upon every section and every class of good Americans to stand with us for an adequate, efficient national defense, while we endeavor to persuade the rest of the world to adopt a practical formula for disarmament and the outlawing of war.

We must set our faces sternly against any trend toward any weakening of re-

ligious liberty and influence in our civilization, or any sacrilegious creed of godlessness. We must stand firm and unyielding against any doctrine which would seek to persuade the people to cast their high ideals and their reverence for God aside, and embark upon a materialism which would substitute the state for the Deity.

The Declaration of Independence was founded upon faith in God. The Constitution was built upon it. The pillars of our liberty and progress rest upon it.

We want and hope for the cooperation of the Democrats of the House of Representatives and of all other branches of the Government, of all classes, and all citizens, to the end that we may meet the task successfully.

God give us the strength and the wisdom, the will and the faith to go forward to meet and solve these problems, and save for ourselves and posterity all that our forebears so nobly sacrificed to provide for us.

The Chair will ask his distinguished colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] to administer the oath of office.

Mr. KNUTSON then administered the oath of office to Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Some years ago the old custom of having each delegation come to the well and take the oath of office was subrogated, and there was substituted instead the precedent that all Members should rise in their places and take the oath of office at the same time. The Chair thinks the latter precedent is much more convenient and much more practical. The Chair, therefore, asks each Member—and each Delegate-elect to the Eightieth Congress—to rise in his place that the Speaker may administer to them the oath of office.

The Members and Delegates-elect rose, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

SELECTION OF MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Indiana, the Honorable CHARLES A. HALLECK, has been selected majority leader of the House.

SELECTION OF MINORITY LEADER

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution (H. Res. 1), which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That John Andrews, of the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That William F. Russell, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That M. L. Meletio, of the State of Missouri, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Frank W. Collier, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the substitute resolution, as follows:

Substitute resolution offered by Mr. FORAND, of Rhode Island:

Resolved, That Ralph R. Roberts, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That W. Moseley Miller, of the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Finis E. Scott, of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute resolution offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND].

The substitute resolution was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the original resolution offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. John Andrews, Mr. William F. Russell, Mr. M. L. Meletio, Mr. Frank W. Collier, and Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., appeared at the bar of the House, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

NOTIFICATION OF SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, has been elected Speaker; and John Andrews, a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION OF
SPEAKER AND CLERK

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, Speaker, and John Andrews, a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress, with the following amendments included therein as a part thereof, to wit:

Rule V, clause 2, strike out "Committee on Accounts" and insert "Committee on House Administration."

Rule XIII, clause 2, strike out "clause 4 of rule XI" and insert "clause 2 (a) of rule XI."

Rule XXXIII, clause 1, strike out "the Resident Commissioner of the United States from Puerto Rico, the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands" and insert "the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico."

Rule XLII, strike out "Committee on Accounts," and insert "Committee on House Administration."

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which just has been read embodies all of the rules of the Seventy-ninth Congress, together with all of the applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. It is needless for me to remind the Members of this House that the American people have given full approbation to the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act. The Republican conference, recognizing such approbation, has directed me to offer this resolution.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I decline to yield.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EIGHTH REPORT TO CONGRESS ON
OPERATIONS OF UNRRA—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

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

*To the Congress of the United States of
America:*

I am transmitting herewith the eighth quarterly report covering the operations of UNRRA and expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress on a cumulative basis as of June 30, 1946.

Since my last report, the Congress has appropriated the remaining funds pledged by this Government as its second contribution to UNRRA. Out of the total of \$2,700,000,000 appropriated by this Government for the relief and rehabilitation of peoples in Europe and Asia, shipments from the United States have totaled 9,140,614 long tons with a value of \$1,154,072,000 as of June 30, 1946. On the same date world shipments were 12,766,975 long tons with a value of \$1,707,149,000. Tonnage from the United States thus amounts to approximately 71.6 percent and the value of United States shipments to approximately 68 percent of the total.

On August 5, 1946, the 48 member nations of UNRRA held their Fifth Council Session at Geneva, Switzerland. One of the decisions taken was that UNRRA could extend the date for making shipments to Europe out of available resources beyond the date of December 31, 1946, and to the Far East beyond March 31, 1947. The Congress is familiar with the delays which made it impossible for UNRRA to complete its shipments before these terminal dates. The extension of time will apply primarily to industrial and agricultural rehabilitation items, to the repair of essential facilities, and to provide a substitute for the draft animals decimated by the enemy. The bulk of food in the country programs, however, will be shipped by the end of the calendar year.

It was also recommended at the Fifth Council Session that immediate steps be taken under the direction of the United Nations Assembly to determine the need which will still exist in 1947. Measures have been inaugurated on this problem.

The Congress and the people of the United States may be proud of the contribution they have made to the rehabilitation of devastated countries through UNRRA, but we must also realize that the job has not been completed. It is essential that we look ahead to the relief requirements which will confront war-devastated areas in the coming year. At this time crops all over Europe are being harvested and, if weather conditions continue to be favorable, food reserves should be more adequate than in the past year. Nevertheless, despite prodigious efforts by the peoples of the liberated countries, agricultural production will still fall greatly below the prewar levels.

Here in the United States, we must continue our endeavors to conserve our food resources. Crops in the United States give promise of large yields, but the world food situation will be critical. Many countries will be forced to import food in excess of normal imports because full production has not yet been achieved. Prudence in the consumption of world food supplies is necessary.

The United States is aware of the fact that it may be necessary to find various methods of affording further assistance to some countries in 1947. To this end various agencies of this Government are completing plans so that proper solutions can be effected.

Having been largely successful in averting world tragedy during the most difficult period after the war, it would be doubly tragic if we were not prepared to meet the less difficult task ahead. We must be ready with workable plans which will enable the war-devastated countries to face the future with confidence and success.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 25, 1946.

NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT COVERING
OPERATIONS OF UNRRA—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

DECEMBER 26, 1946.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a message from the President of the United States, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, received in the office of the Clerk at 4:30 p. m., December 23, 1946.

Very truly yours,

H. NEWLIN MEGILL,
Acting Clerk of the House of
Representatives.

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

*To the Congress of the United States of
America:*

I am transmitting herewith the ninth quarterly report covering the operations of UNRRA and the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress for this purpose.

During the quarter under review the United States completed its contribution of \$2,700,000,000 to the work of UNRRA, a figure which represents 2 percent of our national income and 72 percent of the total resources of UNRRA. Estimated shipments from the United States during the quarter of 3,596,517 tons were valued at approximately \$284,915,000 and represented approximately 77 percent and 71 percent, respectively, of UNRRA's total shipments for the quarter. Through the quarter under review total UNRRA shipments were approximately 16,723,342 tons valued at approximately

\$2,045,035,000, of which the United States provided 12,221,488 tons (73 percent) valued at approximately \$1,438,987,000 (70 percent).

An important matter to which I should like to call the particular attention of the Congress is that concerned with the resolutions passed at the Fifth Council Session of UNRRA in Geneva last August. The several resolutions express the views of the Council at that time with respect to the problem of fully liquidating the UNRRA organization and with the disposition of its assets.

These matters were also scheduled for further discussion at the Sixth Council Session convened in Washington on December 10, 1946.

The United Nations are actively discussing the care of displaced persons after UNRRA ceases its operations. Further discussion by the United Nations is concerned with the problem of post-UNRRA relief in 1947 for those countries which may not, even after UNRRA completes its great work, be able to take care of their own needs. UNRRA deliveries of relief and rehabilitation supplies in 1947 may well amount to \$750,000,000 and it is therefore unlikely that more than a few of the liberated areas will require further free assistance. The proposal of the State Department is that the spot problems of urgent relief needs in 1947 be met by each supplying government entering into arrangements directly with those requiring assistance and that the Secretariat of the United Nations be used as a central point for exchanging and pooling information on the part of all member governments. With this approach to the problem of relief in 1947 I am in full accord.

With the next report to the Congress it will be possible to provide a clearer picture of the plans for the liquidation of UNRRA and the provision of post-UNRRA relief needs in 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 23, 1946.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

DECEMBER 27, 1946.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a message from the President of the United States, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, received in the office of the Clerk at 11:45 a. m., December 27, 1946.

Very truly yours,

H. NEWLIN MEGILL,
Acting Clerk of the
House of Representatives.

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

Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith to the Congress the twenty-third report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

Lend-lease operations since VJ-day have been limited largely to negotiating final settlement agreements and to certain other liquidation activities. The principal liquidation activity has related to the substantial quantities of lend-lease supplies which were in inventory or procurement in the United States at the time that direct lend-lease aid was terminated. Steps were taken immediately to sell to lend-lease countries the supplies which had been procured or contracted for on their behalf. Such sales agreements were entered into with 13 countries, the total amount aggregating almost \$1,200,000,000. Most of these supplies have already been shipped and the remainder will be transferred to the recipient countries as rapidly as possible. This report discusses the terms and provisions of the sales agreements.

In the period covered by this report, agreements on final settlement for lend-lease and reciprocal aid have been signed with the Governments of France, Belgium, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, and India. Detailed accounts of these agreements are contained in this report. The first settlement agreement was negotiated with the United Kingdom and was discussed in the twenty-second report.

Final settlements have been signed with countries which received 70 percent of total lend-lease aid. Countries with which agreements remain to be negotiated include the U. S. S. R., China, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, and the Union of South Africa. Preliminary discussions concerning settlements are now in progress with several of these countries.

In the negotiation of the settlements the objective has been to carry out the provisions of Article VII of the Master Lend-Lease Agreements with various countries, which provide that " * * * the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations." Viewed in the light of the objectives of the Lend-Lease Act and the Master Agreements, I believe that the settlements which have been worked out not only are highly satisfactory to the United States in the financial sense but also serve the long-range interests of this country by providing one of the foundations of economic stability in the post-war world.

Although the value of lend-lease can never be satisfactorily measured in monetary terms, I think it should be noted that return to the United States from lend-lease through September 30, 1946, exceeded 10 billion dollars, including reverse lend-lease aid, cash payments for goods and services furnished

under lend-lease, payment made or to be made under the final settlement agreements, and the sale of supplies in inventory or procurement.

Negotiation of the remainder of the final lend-lease settlements, fiscal activities in connection with the payments due under the various agreements, and the recording and reporting of fiscal operations are the principal continuing lend-lease functions.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 27, 1946.

(Filed December 27, 1946, with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as provided in section 5-b of the Lend-Lease Act.)

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES PARK COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

JANUARY 3, 1947.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives, United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I desire to inform the House of Representatives that subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress and pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 711 and the order of the House of August 2, 1946, empowering the Speaker to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House, I did, as Speaker of the Seventy-ninth Congress, on September 6, 1946, appoint Hon. Michael J. Bradley as a member of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission.

Respectfully,

SAM RAYBURN.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

JANUARY 3, 1947.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives, United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I desire to inform the House of Representatives that subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress and pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 645 and the order of the House of August 2, 1946, empowering the Speaker to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House, I did, as Speaker of the Seventy-ninth Congress, on August 24, 1946, designate Hon. PERCY PRIEST as chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures vice Hon. Emmet O'Neal, resigned; on August 24, 1946, appoint Hon. OREN HARRIS as a member of the committee vice Hon. Emmet O'Neal, resigned; and, on September 7, 1946, appoint Hon. FRANK FELLOWS as a member of the committee vice Hon. LEO ALLEN, resigned.

Respectfully,

SAM RAYBURN.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

JANUARY 3, 1947.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives, United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I desire to inform the House of Representatives that subsequent to

the sine die adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress the Select Committee to Investigate the Disposition of Surplus Property, authorized by House Resolution 385, Seventy-ninth Congress, reported to and filed with me as Speaker a statement of facts concerning the willful and deliberate refusal of Benjamin F. Fields to produce certain books, records, documents, memoranda, and papers which had been duly subpoenaed before the said select committee of the House, and I, as Speaker of the Seventy-ninth Congress, pursuant to the mandatory provisions of Public Resolution 123, Seventy-fifth Congress, certified to the United States attorney, District of Columbia, the statement of facts concerning the said Benjamin F. Fields on September 6, 1946.

Respectfully,

SAM RAYBURN.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 40, sections 175 and 176, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

REFERENCE OF BILLS INTRODUCED TODAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills today.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress several thousand bills have been introduced. It will be readily apparent to all Members that it will be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference inasmuch as the rules which were adopted today have changed the jurisdiction of many committees heretofore in existence. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible today but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all of them that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today. The Chair feels that he should make this statement at this time so Members may be aware of the difficulties that immediately present themselves.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and notify him that

a quorum of the House has assembled, and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, has notified the President that the House is organized.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON JANUARY 6, 1947

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution (H. Con. Res. 1), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 6th day of January 1947, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] to make a statement.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, when the roll was called by States I was unavoidably detained. I did not therefore answer the roll call. When the oath was administered to the Members en masse I was present and took the oath of office.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to be recorded and thereby duly enrolled as a Member of this body.

The SPEAKER. The statement will stand and be printed.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF THE HOUSE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 6

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement after consultation with the majority and minority leaders and remembering the terrific jams we have had upon the floor upon the occasion of appearances by the President of the United States at joint sessions of the Congress. With the consent and approval of the floor leaders the Chair announces that on Monday next the doors immediately opposite the Speaker will be open and the doors on the Speaker's left and right, and none other.

No one will be allowed upon the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

THE LATE HONORABLE SOUTH TRIMBLE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 7), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. South Trimble, Clerk of the House of Representatives from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-fifth Congress and from the Seventy-second to the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Resolved, That the Clerk transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 8), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER, a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. BARRY

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I present a resolution (H. Res. 9), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM B. BARRY, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE ROBERT K. HENRY

Mr. KEEFFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 10), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ROBERT K. HENRY, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE CHARLES O. ANDREWS

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 12), which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE JOSIAH W. BAILEY

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11), which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOSIAH W. BAILEY, a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our deceased Members, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Cargoes, Inc., for the period from January 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 43); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.
2. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 42); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.
3. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, covering the receipts, expenditures, and work of the agricultural experiment stations in the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico under the Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and supplementary acts, and title 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizing payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations; to the Committee on Agriculture.
4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
5. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of its newly issued report entitled, "Industrial Electric Power in the United States, 1939-46"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
6. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of its newly issued report entitled, "Production of Electric Energy and Capacity of Generating Plants, 1945"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
7. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting a copy of the text of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
8. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the activities of, funds used by, and donations to, the regional research laboratories established pursuant to section 202 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as required by paragraph (e) of that section; to the Committee on Agriculture.
9. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on the receipts, expenditures, and results of cooperative agricultural extension work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Agriculture.
10. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the bimonthly report of Reconstruction Finance Corporation small business activities during the period June 1 through July 31, 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
11. A letter from the Director, Office of Contract Settlement, transmitting the ninth quarterly progress report of the Office of Contract Settlement, entitled "War Contract Terminations and Settlements"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
12. A letter from the Vice Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting a fourth supplemental report with respect to chemical plants and facilities; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.
13. A letter from the Director of Contract Settlement, transmitting the eighth quarterly report of the Office of Contract Settlement covering the period April 1 to June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
14. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the report of the Federal Trade Commission, entitled "Wholesale Baking Industry, Part 11—Costs, prices, and profits of the wholesale baking industry"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
15. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the bimonthly report of Reconstruction Finance Corporation small business activities during the period August 1 through September 30, 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
16. A letter from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report of the operations of the Export-Import Bank of Washington as of the close of business June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
17. A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, transmitting fifth annual report of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
18. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the report of the United States Maritime Commission on the activities and transactions of the Commission under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 from July 1 through September 30, 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
19. A letter from the President, Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, transmitting its report showing the activities of the Commission for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
20. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the Farm Credit Administration covering its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 24); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.
21. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting the fourth annual report of the National Housing Agency for the calendar year 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
22. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a semiannual report of the Administrator of Rent Control, covering the period January 1 to June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
23. A letter from the Commissioner, National Housing Agency, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration for the period July 1, 1944, through June 30, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 41); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.
24. A letter from the Acting Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting a copy of the complete annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
25. A letter from the Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, transmitting the eighth quarterly report, called the Second Year of Peace (H. Doc. No. 45); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.
26. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting three statements constituting a report on the progress of the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects; to the Committee on Appropriations.
27. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the third report of the Department of State on the disposal of United States surplus property in foreign areas; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.
28. A letter from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting, in accordance with section 24 of the Surplus Prop-

erty Act, the progress report for the third quarter of 1946; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

29. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, prepared by the Commissioner of Narcotics, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1945; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

30. A letter from the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of its official proceedings for the year ended December 31, 1945, with other information relating to the regulation and operation of the public utilities in the District of Columbia coming under the jurisdiction of the Commission; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

31. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

32. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States (H. Doc. No. 46); to the Committee on the Judiciary 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. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 38, Seventy-ninth Congress, on the wartime accounting practices of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration; with amendment (Rept. No. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 38, Seventy-ninth Congress, sale of ships to United States Lines and Grace Lines, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 38, Seventy-ninth Congress, tax liability of subsidized ship operators on wartime earnings (Rept. No. 3). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HART: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 38, Seventy-ninth Congress, activities of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Investigating Committee during 1946 (Rept. No. 4). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on the Public Lands. Report filed pursuant to House Resolution 96, Seventy-ninth Congress, study of the problems in connection with public lands of the United States, the tax problems connected with the acquisition of such lands, and burdens upon local units by reason of the use of large tracts of public lands for public use; with amendment (Rept. No. 5). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 1. A bill to reduce individual income-tax payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 by providing optional cash payment of terminal leave bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 3. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit future applicants to elect to be compensated for terminal leave in cash in lieu of bonds, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 4. A bill to safeguard the admission of evidence in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 5. A bill to protect honorably discharged veterans in their rights to join or refrain from joining labor and other organizations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 7. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 8. A bill to amend and revise an act approved July 5, 1935, entitled "An act to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 9. A bill to authorize the acquisition of forest lands adjacent to and over which highways, roads, or trails are constructed or to be constructed wholly or partially with Federal funds in order to preserve or restore their natural beauty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 10. A bill relating to the taxation by State and local taxing units of certain real property sold by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 11. A bill making appropriations for the establishment of a national cemetery in the vicinity of Portland, Oreg.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 12. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide for payment of benefits with respect to the month in which an annuitant or pensioner dies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 13. A bill approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties; authorizing the investigation through the Department of State with Canada of the feasibility of making the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 14. A bill providing for taxation by the States and their political subdivisions of certain real property acquired for military purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 15. A bill to establish a Commission on Taxation in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 16. A bill to provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection

to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 17. A bill to declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 18. A bill to make the workmen's compensation laws of Alaska applicable to land and premises of the United States in such Territory; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 19. A bill to extend the benefits of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 to certain veterans discharged or relieved from active service prior to December 7, 1941; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 20. A bill to extend the coverage of Federal old-age and survivors insurance to self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 21. A bill to provide for Federal participation in the financing of certain aeronautical developments; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 22. A bill relating to the furnishing of transportation and housing facilities for the immediate family of members of the armed forces on duty outside the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 23. A bill to extend certain benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to widows of veterans and to wives of certain totally and permanently disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 24. A bill to provide that postmasters shall be reimbursed for certain incidental expenses of third- and fourth-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 25. A bill to provide a pension for certain physically handicapped veterans of World War I and World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 26. A bill granting pensions to veterans, and the widows and dependent children of veterans, of the World War equivalent to pensions granted to veterans, and the widows and dependent children of veterans, of the war with Spain; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 27. A bill excepting certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 28. A bill to provide annuities for persons who have served as President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 29. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 30. A bill to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States on a permanent basis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 31. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 32. A bill granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities received by State, county, and

municipal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 33. A bill to give veterans first priority in the sale or transfer of surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 34. A bill to declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 35. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of certain aliens who have lawfully entered the United States upon visitors' permits and are refugees from or unable to return to their country of origin by reason of the emergency created by the existing war in Europe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 36. A bill to make available to certain European nationalities having small quotas the unused parts of the quotas of other European nationalities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 37. A bill to authorize the admission to the United States of 250,000 displaced persons and refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 38. A bill to amend the Immigration Act of 1924 so as to provide for the admission to the United States of displaced persons and refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 39. A bill to provide adequate compensation for dependents of agents and inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 40. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 41. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 42. A bill to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 43. A bill to establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 44. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for return of amounts deducted from compensation in all cases of separation from positions within the purview of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 45. A bill to authorize the naturalization of parents of veterans without regard to certain requirements of the naturalization laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 46. A bill providing for the issuance of documentary evidence of United States citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 47. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 48. A bill to remove certain discriminations against Government employees in the payment of overtime compensation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 49. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 50. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 51. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 52. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. R. 53. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 54. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 55. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 56. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 57. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 58. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 59. A bill to establish the Office of Power Administration for the coordinated administration of all Federal functions pertaining to the generation, distribution, and sale of electricity and the regulation of electric utilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 60. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code relating to employees' trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 61. A bill to amend the Banking Act of 1876, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

H. R. 62. A bill to fix the personal exemption and credit for dependents for purposes of income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 63. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a comparable price for wool, a comparable price for lambs, and to provide support price for wool, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 64. A bill to establish the Territory of Guam, to provide for the government thereof, and to confer United States citizenship upon certain of the inhabitants thereof; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 65. A bill to extend unexpired patents for periods equal to the length of time such patents shall have been in force during the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 66. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 67. A bill to make certain legally adopted children eligible for child's insurance benefits under title II of the Social Se-

curity Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 68. A bill to declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 69. A bill to provide for a service credit for veterans for purposes of title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 70. A bill to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 71. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 72. A bill to increase the number of authorized aviation stations operated by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 73. A bill to permit partially disabled World War II veterans to reenlist in the armed forces of the United States, including the Coast Guard, for limited duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 74. A bill to abolish the War Damage Corporation and to provide for the refund of unabsorbed premiums for war damage insurance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 75. A bill to declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 76. A bill to declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 77. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 78. A bill to remove the maximum placed on the amount a veteran enrolled in a training program may receive as a subsistence allowance in addition to compensation for productive labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 79. A bill to provide for erecting a monument or memorial to Albert Abraham Michelson upon the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 80. A bill to exclude service performed by certain real-estate salesmen from the definition of "employment" under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 81. A bill to extend the franking privilege to persons receiving hospital treatment furnished by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 82. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 83. A bill to repeal an act granting certain public lands situated in Mono County, in the State of California, to the city of Los Angeles; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 84. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 85. A bill to prevent interference with interstate or foreign commerce and to

prevent interference with public utilities serving communities engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 86. A bill to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, to diminish unemployment, to establish a national policy for assuring continuing employment in a free competitive economy, and to protect the right to work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 87. A bill to make certain labor practices and boycotts unlawful; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 88. A bill to amend section 134 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 89. A bill to amend sections 203 (52 Stat. 1060), 207 (b) (52 Stat. 1063), and 216 (b) (52 Stat. 1069) of title 29 of the United States Code, the same being the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 90. A bill to protect the public welfare when injuriously affected by strikes in public utilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 91. A bill to amend section 25 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 92. A bill to amend section 3761 of the Internal Revenue Code and section 3469 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 93. A bill to amend section 28 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 94. A bill to provide that a general assignment for benefit of creditors shall not constitute an act of bankruptcy unless connected with some other act of bankruptcy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 95. A bill granting leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 96. A bill to amend Revised Statutes, section 876, as amended, relating to issuance of subpoenas in civil cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 97. A bill to prohibit the registration of trade-marks containing the words "White House"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 98. A bill to provide study periods for post-office clerks, terminal, and transfer clerks; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 99. A bill to authorize and direct the sale of certain United States notes and obligations to private persons, firms, associations, or corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 100. A bill to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 101. A bill to provide for the termination of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 102. A bill to provide for the furnishing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to members of the Federal judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 103. A bill authorizing and adopting the improvement of East River, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 104. A bill to amend section 3466 of the Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of the United States to wage claims in State insolvency proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 105. A bill granting annual and sick leave to postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 106. A bill for postal employees' longevity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 107. A bill for the acquisition and maintenance of wildlife management and control areas in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 108. A bill to authorize the conveyance of the United States military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to the State of New York for use as a maritime school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 109. A bill relating to the war tax rate on retail sale of furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 110. A bill to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 111. A bill to amend section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 112. A bill to establish a system of longevity pay for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 113. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 114. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the Second World War or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 115. A bill providing for an additional naval academy in the southern district of the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 116. A bill providing for an additional military academy in the southern district of the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 117. A bill to amend section 6 of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide settlement and compensation entirely in cash; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 118. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on loans secured by United States Government life (converted) insurance to 3 percent per annum; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 119. A bill to prevent the disposition as surplus property, without further authority from Congress, of certain plants which cost the Government \$1,000,000 or more; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 120. A bill to incorporate the Amvets, American Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 121. A bill to repeal the Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 122. A bill to protect the right of individuals to work by prohibiting certain practices in the field of labor relations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. R. 123. A bill to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 124. A bill to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents in the case of persons who serve in the land or naval forces of the United States during the present war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 125. A bill to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 126. A bill to provide for the assignment after the war of certain patent rights of the United States to the servicemen who made the inventions and discoveries patented; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 127. A bill to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 128. A bill to amend the Declaratory Judgments Act of June 14, 1934, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 129. A bill relating to the performance by Federal judges of services for the United States not related to their judicial duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 130. A bill to provide additional compensation for certain commissioned naval air navigators; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 131. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 132. A bill to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 133. A bill to increase the monthly maximum allowed to veterans receiving both compensation for productive labor and subsistence allowances for education or on-the-job training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 134. A bill to provide support for basic commodities, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 135. A bill to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 136. A bill to amend section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 137. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to standardize the amount to be contributed by the United States for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 138. A bill to deny admittance into the United States to all immigrants while the number of unemployed persons within the United States is 100 or more; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 139. A bill to increase the maximum amount of any deposit or trust fund which may be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 140. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in more adequately financing their system of public education, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and public secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 141. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable on and after March 15, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 142. A bill to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice and gambling in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 143. A bill to provide veterans' benefits based upon service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 144. A bill to repeal the act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 145. A bill to repeal limitations on payments of subsistence allowance to veterans in training programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 146. A bill to adjust the rate of dividends paid by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation on its capital stock and to decrease the premium charge for its insurance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 147. A bill making the 14th day of August in each year a legal holiday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 148. A bill to provide a temporary increase in the tax on gasoline sold in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 149. A bill relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 150. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital at Taft, Okla., for Negro veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 151. A bill to provide a correctional system for adult and youth offenders convicted in courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 152. A bill to establish a Department of Civil Aviation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 153. A bill to establish uniform procedure relative to the proof of age, place of birth, or of death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 154. A bill providing for the incorporation of the National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized December 10, 1847; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 155. A bill to amend the Federal Highway Act and other acts to permit the allocation of Federal funds to the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of publicly owned toll bridges or toll roads; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 156. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds in order to assist in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 157. A bill to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 158. A bill to increase the normal tax and surtax exemption from \$500 to \$1,250 and the exemption for dependents from \$500 to \$750; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 159. A bill repealing certain taxes with respect to oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 160. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and

compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 161. A bill to increase the subsistence allowances to veterans receiving education or training pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 162. A bill to provide, in the case of wage and salary payments made in contravention of the Stabilization Act of 1942, that the lawful portion of such payments shall be allowed as costs or expenses of the employer; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 163. A bill to provide for vacancy in office of both President and Vice President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 164. A bill to extend the benefits of title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt from taxation all amounts received by members of the armed forces as compensation for military or naval service performed during World War II; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 166. A bill to prevent the lapse of re-employment rights of veterans when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, becomes inoperative; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 167. A bill to increase to \$250 and \$300 the ceiling in relation to subsistence allowances established by Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 168. A bill to provide for disregarding small amounts of compensation for labor performed by persons eligible for old-age assistance in determining need for such assistance under title I of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 169. A bill to amend provisions of the Social Security Act and related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to coverage of employees engaged in processing and packing of dried fruits and dried vegetables and certain other commodities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 170. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ARENDS:

H. R. 171. A bill to provide annuities for certain survivors of civilian officials and employees who were engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 172. A bill to provide for the abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 173. A bill to authorize the sale of certain public land in Alaska to Victory Bible Camp Ground, Inc.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 174. A bill to amend section 26, title I, chapter I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 588); to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 175. A bill to confer upon the Governor of Alaska the power to pardon and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against laws of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 176. A bill to amend section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1936, entitled "An act

to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 177. A bill to authorize appropriations for roads and trails and other aids to transportation serving lands and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs in Alaska; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 178. A bill to amend section 7 of the act approved March 3, 1927, entitled "An act to prescribe certain of the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 179. A bill to forbid the appointment of any person but a resident of the Territory of Alaska to the office of Governor of said Territory; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 180. A bill to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to aid in the financing and facilitating of exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 181. A bill to provide for the election of the Governor of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 182. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relative to the fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 183. A bill to transfer lot 1 in block 115, city of Fairbanks, Alaska, to the city of Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 184. A bill to amend section 5(a) of the Farm Credit Act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 703); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 185. A bill to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic bishop of Alaska, in trust for the Roman Catholic Church; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 186. A bill to amend section 2 of the act approved June 20, 1936, entitled "An act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 187. A bill to amend Public Law 304, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 188. A bill to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry to the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 189. A bill to increase the compensation of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 190. A bill to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 191. A bill to extend the Federal Aid and Highway Acts to the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 192. A bill to amend section 6 of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1924; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 193. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U. S. C., sec. 191), as amended; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 194. A bill to provide that judges of the district court for the Territory of Alaska shall hereafter be appointed to hold their offices during good behavior; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 195. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands in Alaska to the city of Sitka, Alaska; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 196. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate, establish, construct, equip, and operate a hospital for the insane

of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 197. A bill to transfer part of block 90 and the school building thereon of Petersburg Townsite, Alaska, used for school purposes, to the town of Petersburg, Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 198. A bill to amend the act of June 29, 1936, to provide increased retirement benefits for certain employees of the Alaska Railroad; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 199. A bill to provide for procurements without advertising; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 200. A bill to reestablish the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to recreate the offices of the members of said Board, and to transfer functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration from the National Housing Agency to said Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 201. A bill transferring the jurisdiction, supervision, administration, and control over the salmon and other fisheries of Alaska, except the fur-seal and sea-otter fisheries, from the Department of the Interior to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 202. A bill to amend section 16 of an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States," approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 203. A bill to extend the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act to the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 204. A bill to amend the act relating to manifests in Alaskan and insular trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 205. A bill to amend the act approved May 7, 1934, granting citizenship to the Metlakatla Indians of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 206. A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska, the forty-ninth State; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 207. A bill to provide for the punishment of persons transporting and receiving certain stolen dogs in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 208. A bill prescribing certain offenses relating to the keeping, injuring, and destroying of dogs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 209. A bill to provide funds for cooperation with the Board of Education of the Superior-Bay Mills Township Rural Agricultural High School, Brimley, Mich., in the construction of public school facilities to be available to Indian children; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 210. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Rogers City, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 211. A bill making it a felony to make bets on the outcome of sporting contests in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 212. A bill to prohibit mixed boxing bouts in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 213. A bill to prohibit professional boxing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 214. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 215. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 216. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 217. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 218. A bill to authorize payment of death gratuity on account of death in active service of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 219. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 220. A bill to establish a United States Commission for the Promotion of Physical Fitness and making an appropriation for such Commission; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BULWINKLE:

H. R. 221. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 222. A bill to provide safety in aviation and to direct an investigation of the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 223. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 224. A bill to grant free postage to veterans, soldiers, sailors, or marines, while being furnished hospital treatment, institutional or domiciliary care, in institutions operated by or under contract with the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 225. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 226. A bill to repeal the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942 (except secs. 8 and 9 thereof), as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 227. A bill authorizing the appointment of X-ray technicians as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 228. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 229. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 230. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 231. A bill to assure to all persons within the District of Columbia full and equal privileges of places of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, and amuse-

ment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 232. A bill to incorporate the Moms of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 233. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to provide a further exemption from maximum hour provisions, statute of limitation pertaining to commencement of suits, and rules of evidence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 234. A bill to prevent desecration and mutilation of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 235. A bill to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 236. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 so as to permit naturalization proceedings to be had at places other than in the office of the clerk or in open court in the case of sick or physically disabled individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 237. A bill to provide compensation in cash for accrued leave granted by the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 238. A bill for the extension of admiralty jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 239. A bill to further perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HARNESS of Indiana:

H. R. 240. A bill to repeal the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942 (except secs. 8 and 9 thereof), as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 241. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 242. A bill to amend the Employers' Liability Act so as to limit venue in actions brought in United States district courts or in State courts under such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H. R. 243. A bill to provide for the erection of headstones for certain members of the armed forces buried outside the United States, lost at sea, or reported missing in the performance of duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 244. A bill relating to credit for service rendered in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by members of the Women's Army Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 245. A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 246. A bill to raise the ceilings on wages and allowances payable to veterans undergoing training on the job, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 247. A bill to repeal section 800 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 248. A bill to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 249. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department," as

amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 250. A bill to amend title III, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 251. A bill to grant a nonquota status to certain alien veterans and their wives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 252. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 so as to provide mustering-out payments for certain persons discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 253. A bill to authorize the acceptance by Federal agencies of a certification from the records of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard as to place and date of birth of a veteran; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KELLEY:

H. R. 254. A bill to authorize the Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Federal Security Agency to encourage, foster, and assist in the development, establishment, and maintenance of special services and facilities for handicapped persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 255. A bill to provide a commission to supervise the construction of a chapel, to be constructed for religious worship, and a library at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 256. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time at post offices and banks, to permit settlement and compensation under such act to be made in cash, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 257. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, so as to abolish tontine charges on amounts deducted from compensation of employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 258. A bill to increase the monthly family allowances paid under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 259. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.," approved June 14, 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 260. A bill to credit to active and retired officers of the Medical Department of the Army all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 261. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Northern Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 262. A bill to provide adjusted-service pay for those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 263. A bill to amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings nonmail-

able, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 264. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, to permit settlement and compensation under such act to be made in cash, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 265. A bill to remove the monthly maximum placed on the income of veterans receiving both compensation for productive labor and subsistence allowances for education; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 266. A bill to prevent interference with interstate and foreign commerce by sympathy or jurisdictional strikes or by boycotts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 267. A bill to prevent interference with interstate and foreign commerce by irresponsible acts of labor organizations and employers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 268. A bill to prevent work stoppages in industries vital to the public health or safety and public utilities whose rates are fixed by some governmental agency, and to provide a method for settling labor disputes in them; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 269. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 270. A bill to increase the minimum wage rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to 65 cents an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 271. A bill to increase the monthly maximum allowed to veterans receiving both compensation for productive labor and subsistence allowances for education; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 272. A bill to provide additional compensation for veterans of World War II; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 273. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches on the American Indians," approved April 10, 1928, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 274. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 275. A bill relating to the pay of stevedores, checkers, and dock clerks employed by the Department of War in the New York Port of Embarkation during the national emergency; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 276. A bill to grant certain servicemen and veterans the benefits of section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 277. A bill to provide gold-star medals for widows and parents of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 278. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 279. A bill to prohibit race segregation in the armed forces of the United States after the termination of hostilities in the present war and beginning of demobilization; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 280. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 3 (1)), so as to prohibit the segregation of passengers

on account of race or color; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 281. A bill relating to the status of certain natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H. R. 282. A bill to make imported beer and other similar imported fermented liquors subject to the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 283. A bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, and to protect the public by requiring certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 284. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RABIN:

H. R. 285. A bill to provide a method of relieving the existing acute housing shortage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. R. 286. A bill to amend section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 287. A bill to authorize the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia and prescribe the qualifications of the judges of such court; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 288. A bill to amend paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended by Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress, to remove the specific ceiling on subsistence allowance provided in the act of August 8, 1946; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 289. A bill to authorize the payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of the purchase price of automobiles or other conveyances purchased by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 290. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, to permit settlement and compensation under such act to be made in cash, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 291. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt payments under such act from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 292. A bill to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma:

H. R. 293. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit settlement and compensation for terminal leave under such act to be made in cash, to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 294. A bill to provide adjusted-service compensation for those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 295. A bill to authorize the payment of pension to certain widows and children of World War I and World War II veterans whose annual income exceeds \$1,000 but does not exceed \$2,500; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 296. A bill to make the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code granting percentage depletion with respect to fluorspar permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 297. A bill to exempt certain earned income of persons 65 years of age or over from the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 298. A bill to grant pensions to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition who served less than 70 days; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 299. A bill to repeal existing provisions of law relating to price control and rent control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 300. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 301. A bill to provide orderly procedures in collective bargaining, additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 302. A bill to provide on a basis for the settlement of industrial disputes vitally affecting the national health, security, or economy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 303. A bill authorizing preliminary examination and survey of breakwater at Criehaven, Maine; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 304. A bill authorizing preliminary examination and survey of Round Pond Harbor, Maine; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 305. A bill to authorize lump-sum payments to the heirs or estates of Air Corps Reserve flying officers killed while on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 306. A bill to create a medal to be known as the Army Reserve Medal; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 307. A bill to create an official ribbon to be known as the Army Reserve Special Commendation Ribbon; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 308. A bill to increase the monthly rate of service pension payable to certain widows or remarried widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 309. A bill for the erection of a memorial to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Maine; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 310. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the delivery of water from the District of Columbia and Arlington County water systems to the Falls Church or other water systems in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia in Virginia; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 311. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the delivery of water from the Washington aqueduct pumping station to the Falls Church water-supply system; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 312. A bill to amend section 702 of title 34 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 313. A bill to amend section 905 of title 10 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 314. A bill to further amend the act approved October 14, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 315. A bill to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 316. A bill making the 14th day of August in each year a legal holiday, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 317. A bill to further amend section 239 of the Judicial Code, and to provide for certificates of questions by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in customs cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 318. A bill to require certain persons within the United States to carry identification cards and be fingerprinted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 319. A bill to incorporate the Mothers of World War II, to set forth and establish the purposes and aims of the organization, fixing its corporate powers and establishing the rights of membership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 320. A bill to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 321. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of March 20, 1933, to prohibit the requirement of the taking of the so-called pauper's oath by certain applicants for hospital treatment or domiciliary care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 322. A bill to prevent the mutilation, desecration, or use of the flag for advertising purposes, and providing penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 323. A bill to amend subsection (e) of section 2000, subchapter A, chapter 15, title 26, of the Internal Revenue Code, known as the luxury tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 324. A bill to authorize a special investigation, examination, and complete audit of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration by the Comptroller General; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 325. A bill to transfer Blair County, Pa., from the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania to the western judicial district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 448. A bill for the relief of the city of Northampton, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

H. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1947, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution prohibiting War Assets Administration from disposing of certain pipe lines and facilities used for transporting oil until 6 months after final report and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission in its docket No. G-580 have been submitted to the Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution providing for the consideration of treaties by Congress in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to fix the number of Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. J. Res. 10. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1947, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution requesting the President to declare November 10, 1947, a day for the observance of the creation of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to establish the Peace Division of the Department of State with an Assistant Secretary of State for Peace at the head thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JONKMAN:

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution to provide for designation of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Grand Rapids, Kent County, Mich., as the Lamoreaux Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution designating the week of February 14 in each year as National Heart Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to removal of judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the city of Washington, D. C., of a permanent memorial to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to amend the act to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, and a Third Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution designating period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas of each year for Nation-wide Bible reading; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEA:

H. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States with respect to the term of office of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1947, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASON:

H. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the terms of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to treaty ratification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHENER:

H. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution granting additional allowance for military and naval personnel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. J. Res. 30. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution providing for the observance of October 11, 1947, as General Pulaski Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to provide for the construction of suitable living accommodations for rental to Members and employees of Congress and their families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711, 79th Cong.), for the purpose of allowing the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission additional time in which to prepare and to submit its report to the Congress; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the selection of the successors of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress who become unable to perform their duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Indiana:

H. J. Res. 35. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday of October of each year as Grandmother's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution proposing establishment of appropriate international machinery for control and reduction of armaments and weapons of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that members

of the United States delegation to all future peace conferences advocate and urge the adoption of freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the press by the delegates from all the nations assembled; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to express the disapproval of the Congress of the action of the Government of Yugoslavia in imprisoning Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac and in other persecutions of Roman Catholics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution to declare the date of termination of the wars in which the United States has been engaged since December 7, 1941; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution creating a joint select committee to study and recommend legislation concerning labor relations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution for the creation of a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to direct the President to take the necessary action to prohibit the exportation of more than 2 percent of all durable goods produced, processed, or sold under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and/or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to declare December 7, 1946, as the date of the cessation of hostilities in, and as the date of the termination of, the present war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H. Res. 13. Resolution for the relief of Camille R. Neagle, wife of Elmer F. Neagle; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. Res. 14. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as a whole or by subcommittee, to investigate the effect of cartels on commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 15. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct a study with respect to the holding and disposition of alien property; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAND:

H. Res. 16. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Labor to study means of preventing strikes in public utilities, hospitals, and processing and distribution of essential foods and fuel; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. Res. 17. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House to provide for a report and question period at which heads of departments, agencies, and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government are requested to appear and answer questions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. Res. 18. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives and defining its powers and duties; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. Res. 19. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the service, operations, and administration of commercial air-transport companies in the United States and of their regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. Res. 21. Resolution to continue the Special Committee To Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 22. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. Res. 24. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate rules and regulations of the various departments and independent agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Res. 25. Resolution authorizing the House Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the decree of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in re James B. Dunn; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 26. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the special committee authorized by House Resolution 25; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. Res. 27. Resolution creating a select committee to make an investigation and study of the operation of the Army court-martial system, with special reference to the Litchfield trials; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. Res. 28. Resolution creating a select committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation of the economic and political foreign policy of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 29. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the special committee authorized by House Resolution 28; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. Res. 30. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to provide for three chaplains instead of the present one; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 31. Resolution to direct the Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate Fascist activities in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. Res. 33. Resolution creating a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 34. Resolution creating a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 35. Resolution authorizing and directing a study and investigation of all Federal agencies dealing with labor matters, particularly labor disputes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 326. A bill for the relief of Wilma E. Baker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 327. A bill for the relief of Charles M. Peterson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 328. A bill for the relief of James I. Parsons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 329. A bill for the relief of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., of Juneau, Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 330. A bill for the relief of J. P. Olsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 331. A bill for the relief of Mike Clipper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 332. A bill for the relief of Jacob A. Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 333. A bill for the relief of sundry residents of Alaska, veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 334. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of James Harold Nesbitt, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 335. A bill for the relief of Samuel Valente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 336. A bill for the relief of Constantinos S. Christodulu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 337. A bill for the relief of Simos Mouzithras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 338. A bill for the relief of Amin Bin Rejab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 339. A bill for the relief of Nander (Nathaniel) Frieder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 340. A bill for the relief of Moszes and Anna Helman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 341. A bill for the relief of the widow of Reuben Malkin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 342. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Ida Londinsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 343. A bill for the relief of Isidore Greenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H. R. 344. A bill for the relief of Sylvester T. Starling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 345. A bill for the relief of Ollie McNeill and Ester B. McNeill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 346. A bill for the relief of Maryan Cybulski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 347. A bill for the relief of A. T. Steele and J. C. Corbitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 348. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 349. A bill for the relief of W. T. Martin Luckett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 350. A bill for the relief of Caffey Robertson-Smith, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 351. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mary B. Buckley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 352. A bill for the relief of Alice Randolph; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 353. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Molly Poindexter, dependent mother of George Poindexter, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 354. A bill for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation, of Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 355. A bill for the relief of Eugene J. Bearman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 356. A bill for the relief of Mid-South Airways Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 357. A bill for the relief of Tsuta Matsumoto, alias Tsuta Kubo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 358. A bill for the relief of Hilario A. Goitia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 359. A bill for the relief of Chryssos-tomos Dalengas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 360. A bill for the relief of Early O. Hardin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 361. A bill for the relief of Hattie Bowers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 362. A bill for the relief of Everett William Flake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 363. A bill for the relief of Athan Peter Brakoullias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORSKI:

H. R. 364. A bill for the relief of Zygmunt Broniewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 365. A bill for the relief of John F. Marshall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 366. A bill for the relief of William E. Koerting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 367. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Louise Palmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 368. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Schwartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 369. A bill for the relief of Ralph I. Stose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 370. A bill for the relief of George H. Hines, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 371. A bill for the relief of Jenness C. Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 372. A bill for the relief of Herschel W. Carlisle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 373. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Katherine Gehringer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 374. A bill for the relief of Miss Sylvia D'Arpe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 375. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Smolowitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 376. A bill for the relief of Thomas O. Troth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 377. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 378. A bill for the relief of Ira S. Bushey & Sons, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 379. A bill for the relief of Kuo Yu Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 380. A bill for the relief of Edward L. Barreras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 381. A bill for the relief of Allen T. Feamster, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 382. A bill for the relief of Harry C. Goakes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 383. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amelia O. Finley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 384. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Rainger, Diane Rosser and Roberta Rosser, W. H. Baker, and Mrs. Katherine D. Wert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 385. A bill for the relief of Reginald Mitchell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 386. A bill for the relief of Marino Bello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 387. A bill for the relief of Hayato Harris Ozawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 388. A bill for the relief of Bert Harrington, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 389. A bill for the relief of dependents of Carl B. Sanborn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 390. A bill for the relief of the estate of William Walter See; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 391. A bill for the relief of Dominic Angelone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 392. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe Antonio Saraco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 393. A bill for the relief of the Peerless Oil Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 394. A bill for the relief of Robert O. Hendry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 395. A bill for the relief of Donat and Laura Laroche; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 396. A bill for the relief of Quan Dong Gee, alias Auan Yew Moon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 397. A bill for the relief of Kao Yu Ling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 398. A bill for the relief of Daniele or Daniel Fiore, alias Donald Fiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 399. A bill for the relief of Mario Generazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 400. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Gordon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 401. A bill for the relief of Nicola Piccirillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 402. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Mortatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 403. A bill for the relief of Louise Peters Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 404. A bill for the relief of Michael J. Tracey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 405. A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Farley, Mrs. Susie Farley, Mrs. Helen Moss, the legal guardian of Donna Louise Farley, and the legal guardian of Melvin Moss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 406. A bill for the relief of Walter R. and Kathryn Marshall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 407. A bill for the relief of Claude R. Hall and Florence V. Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 408. A bill for the relief of Lawson Ashby, Mrs. Ora Ashby, and Lawson Ashby, the legal guardian of Betty Mae Ashby, a minor, Darrel Ashby, a minor, Kenneth Ashby, a minor, and Vernon Ashby, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 409. A bill for the relief of Patrick James O'Connor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 410. A bill for the relief of Charles Albert Goetz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 411. A bill for the relief of Pedro Garcia Casanova or Melzulades Rojas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 412. A bill for the relief of Joaquim Santos Valente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 413. A bill for the relief of John Damacus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 414. A bill for the relief of Hristos Paulos Divitaris, alias Christ D. Paul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 415. A bill for the relief of Alvada Hirst; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 416. A bill for the relief of William Edward Samek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 417. A bill for the relief of Dr. Stefan Wloszczewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 418. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Sulkowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 419. A bill for the relief of Jack Scarton or John Skarton, formerly Simon Jan Skarzanski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 420. A bill for the relief of Esther Ringel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 421. A bill for the relief of Betty Isabel Schunke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 422. A bill for the relief of Francesco and Natalia Picchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 423. A bill for the relief of the estates of Mary Louise Laine, Joan C. Laine, Constance Laine, Arline Laine, and of the legal guardian of Rita Laine, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 424. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Naka Matsukata Rawsthorne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 425. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Fiorentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 426. A bill for the relief of Manuel Amarin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 427. A bill for the relief of Abilio Pinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 428. A bill for the relief of Charles N. Bemis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAYFIEL:

H. R. 429. A bill for the relief of Stavros N. Karavolas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 430. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mabel Jones and Miss Mildred Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. R. 431. A bill for the relief of the Columbia Hospital, of Richland County, S. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 432. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sonia Kaye Johnston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 433. A bill for the relief of Marie Valida Antonia Michaud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 434. A bill for the relief of Lewis H. Rich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 435. A bill for the relief of Stone & Cooper Coal Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 436. A bill for the relief of Roger Edgar Lapierre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 437. A bill for the relief of Iva Gavin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 438. A bill to extend Letters Patent No. 1,734,445; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 439. A bill for the relief of Roy Durbin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 440. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Alexandre Jose Pereira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 441. A bill for the relief of the Transit Investment Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 442. A bill for the relief of Second Lt. Ephraim D. Yates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 443. A bill for the relief of Francisco Cozzolino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 444. A bill for the relief of the estate of Archie S. Woods, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 445. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Ante Jacob Roncevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. R. 446. A bill for the relief of R. H. Padgett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 447. A bill for the relief of Joseph and Sara Rosalie Sliwowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Provincial Board of Davao, Philippines, expressing the board's gratitude to the United States for the grant of independence to the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Constituent Assembly of Brazil, paying homage to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Constituent Assembly of the Italian Republic, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with regard to a just and honorable peace for Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Provincial Board of Bulacan, Philippines, expressing gratitude to the United States for the grant of independence to the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Panama, expressing the aspiration that Italy be granted generous peace terms which will permit the strengthening of its present democratic form of government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 6932 or a measure comparable in purpose and objective and containing due and adequate consideration for the right of each State to recommend and engage in research on marketing and distributing problems of local and State-wide significance; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the House of Deputies of the Argentine Nation, tendering wishes for peace and reciprocal friendship; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the South Deep Red Baptist Church, of Tilman County, Okla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the enactment of laws to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2. Also, petition of the Los Angeles County division of the League of California Cities, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to relieving the housing shortage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3. Also, petition of the United States Army Mothers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a qualified United States Army mother being included in world-peace deliberations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also, petition of Blissville Post, No. 727, of the American Legion, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a protest to any further shipments of relief supplies to Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the American Fisheries Society, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the early ratification of the convention for the development,

protection, and conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries; also to provide Federal aid to the States in programs of fish restoration; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6. Also, petition of American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging the creation of an Academy of Foreign Service in the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7. Also, petition of Mrs. Frances Reuter, petitioning consideration of her resolution with reference to the Air Corps versus Frances Reuter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8. Also, petition of Francis J. Reuter petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the Air Corps versus Francis J. Reuter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9. Also, petition of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Bernalillo County, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to forbidding the allotment of all grains and sugar to breweries and distilleries during the acute food shortage; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10. Also, petition of Woodson W. Holst, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11. Also, petition of citizens of the United States of America and of Albuquerque, N. Mex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to forbidding the use of sugar, sirups, and grain to brewers and distillers during the present food shortage; to the Committee on Agriculture.

12. Also, petition of several Greek organizations, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to injustice done to the Greeks; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

13. Also, petition of United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their being opposed to any and all repressive and discriminatory action or legislation against anyone because of race, color, creed, or nationality; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

14. Also, petition of the Association of the Veterans of the Revolution of the Philippines, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the United States to fulfill their pledge for Philippine rehabilitation and reconstruction; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

15. Also, petition of the chairman, Fellowship for Social Justice, All Souls (Unitarian) Church, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of House Concurrent Resolution 89; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, petition of Robert Edward Edmondson, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

17. Also, petition of Francis Reuter, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to civil-service rating; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their first quarterly

report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports filed up to and including December 20, 1946.

To carry out the provisions of the Lobbying Act three forms were printed and used in making detailed statements (Form A), registrations (Form B), and filing quarterly reports (Form C).

Section 308 (b) requires the printing of information received and filed. Forms B and C, upon which this information was submitted, are reproduced as follows:

FORM B

REGISTRATION (IN DUPLICATE) WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name.....
Business address.....

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM PERSON REGISTERING

(1) The name and address of the person by whom employed:

(1).....

(2) In whose interest he appears or works:

(2).....

(3) The duration of such employment:

(3).....

(4) How much he is paid and is to receive:

(4).....

(5) By whom he is paid or is to be paid:

(5).....

(6) How much he is to be paid for expenses:

(6).....

(7) What expenses are to be included:

(7).....

See Form C for quarterly report to be filed.

OATH OF REGISTRANT

[Omitted in printing]

FORM C

QUARTERLY REPORT OF PERSONS REGISTERING UNDER LOBBYING ACT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name.....
Business address.....

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN QUARTERLY REPORT

Each such person so registering shall, between the 1st and 10th day of each calendar quarter, so long as his activity continues, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate—

(1) A detailed report under oath of all money received and expended by him during the preceding calendar quarter:

(1).....

(2) To whom paid:

(2).....

(3) For what purposes:

(3).....

(4) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which he has caused to be published any articles or editorials:

(4).....

(5) The proposed legislation he is employed to support or oppose:

(5).....

OATH OF REGISTRANT FILING QUARTERLY REPORT

[Omitted in printing]

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were received and filed, using Form B, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space, the questions in Form B (see above) are not repeated. Only the answers to questions

are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

Addis, Rhena I., 418 Federal Securities Building, Lincoln 8, Nebr. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Field employee, Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Permanently employed since May 16, 1939. (4) \$35 weekly. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) \$30 weekly allowance for traveling expenses only. (7) Traveling, hotels, meals.

Akeson, Virgil, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, suite 1299, 222 West Adams, Chicago, Ill. (2) Membership of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. (3) Indefinite. (4) Salary of \$265 per month before deductions. (5) International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. (6) No per diem allowed, only actual expenditures. (7) Transportation, telephone, and telegraph.

Albers, Wayne B., 7 McGinley Building, West Palm Beach, Fla. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend Clubs of America, affiliated with the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Until the enactment of the proposed legislation into law. (4) Twenty-five percent of all revenue derived from all sources to the national organization from the State of Florida. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (6) Salary and expenses all included in 25-percent commission. (7) Travel expenses, organization work, legislative work.

Alifas, Nels Peter, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, also the International Association of Machinists. (2) Government employees who are members of District No. 44, I. A. of M., and organized labor represented by the I. A. of M. (3) Present term expires December 31, 1947. (4) \$8,000 per year as chief executive of District No. 44, part of whose duties is to support or oppose legislation of interest to membership. (5) District No. 44, I. A. of M. legislative work assignment by I. A. of M. is without compensation. (6) No actual limit set on legitimate expenditures, but personal legislative expenses usually about \$10 per month and transportation. (7) Transportation between office and Capitol; extra meals incident to work and observing amenities with associates.

Allen, William, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. (2) Mississippi Valley Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,200 per year (see attached statement¹). (5) Mississippi Valley Association. (6) Actual expenditures reimbursed. (7) Travel, subsistence, miscellaneous incidentals.

American Nurses' Association, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Acts on behalf of its membership consisting of 180,000 graduate, registered nurses. (2) In the interest of its membership. (3) The term for which the American Nurses' Association is organized is perpetual. (4) No special funds are collected for a specific purpose such as legislation. Dues, 75 cents per capita, are paid into the general treasury of the association. Legislative activities account for a small percentage (2.3 percent in 1944; 3.4 percent in 1945). (5) All expenditures of association (including overhead expenses) met through dues of membership (75 cents per capita). (6) See item 4. (7) Communications to constituent State nurses' associations: telephone, telegraph, letters, printing and mimeographing, legal advice, travel expenses of witnesses (officers or members of association).

¹ Notified by Clerk that registration is by individuals only.

² Not printed. Filed in Clerk's office.

Avent, I. M., Wacker Hotel, 111 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Same. (3) Indefinite. (4) Twenty-five percent of financial contributions of members of State going to support of national organizations. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) Expenses are absorbed in drawing account of \$100 per week balanced off from 25 percent of gross income from State contributions. (7) None.

Babcock, Charles E., Vienna, Va. (route 3, box 415). (1) National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, a corporation organized not for profit, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 3025-29 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa. (2) In the interest of the national council, State councils, and subordinate councils (or lodges) of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America. (3) For the national council term of 2 years. The national council of the junior order meets biennially. I am chairman of the national legislative committee of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics. (4) I receive no salary whatever. An expense allowance of \$50 a month is granted me by the national board of officers of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; and covers my expenses in going to and returning from Washington, postage and incidental items. (5) Expenses paid by the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Philadelphia, Pa. (6) Allowance \$50 a month, see above. (7) Travel, hotel expenses, postage, telegrams, and incidental expenses.

Baldwin and Merney, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Hershey Corp., Hershey, Pa. (2) Hershey Corp., Hershey, Pa. (3) To March 31, 1947. (4) Retainer of \$1,000 per month. (5) Hershey Corp., Hershey, Pa. (6) Reimbursement at cost for out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Mimeographing, printing, postage, telephone, telegraph, and traveling.

Barber, Hartman, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C., temporarily stationed at brotherhood headquarters, room 701, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (1) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,836 per year. (5) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. (6) No definite amount. (7) Postage, taxi and streetcar fare, telephoning; traveling expenses when away from headquarters such as hotel, train fare, baggage, pullman, and meals.

Barnett, Arthur R., 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Electric Companies, 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) National Association of Electric Companies. (3) Indefinite. (4) Salary of \$11,000 per annum as secretary, assistant treasurer, and director of research. I estimate that not over 15 percent of my time is spent on legislative matters within the purview of the act. (5) National Association of Electric Companies. (6) No specific amount. See (7), below. (7) All traveling and incidental expenses.

Bassett, Earl C., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Standard Building, 1370 Ontario Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (3) Permanent employee. Assistant to the national legislative representative. (4) Annual salary of \$7,309 for all services rendered to the

¹ Notified by Clerk that registration is by individuals only.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (5) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (6) Reimbursement of transportation expenses. (7) Transportation expenses.

Berenson, Anna, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (2) Members of the UAW-CIO and on behalf of all working people. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$70 weekly plus personal and travel expenses. (Registrant covers duties as a general Washington housing representative for functions which include representation of union and its members before Government agencies, service on special labor and housing committees, distribution of information to union members on Government activities, laws and regulations, as well as presentation of union views to Members of Congress and congressional committees.) (5) UAW-CIO. (6) For subsistence: \$5 per day in Washington, \$7 per day while traveling; also, actual travel costs. (7) Personal and travel expenses: Food, tips, cabs, hotel, travel costs, etc. (These expenses include nonlegislative work as well as legislative work.)

Bivins, Emma Carr, 1719 Riggs Place, Washington 9, D. C. (1) National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (3) Permanent. (4) \$4,600 annually (\$4,300 for 1946, for salary was raised July 1, 1946); \$600 annually, expenses. (5) National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (6) \$600 annually for expenses. (7) Transportation, postage, telephone and telegraph, stenographic assistance, office supplies, periodicals.

Bledsoe, Samuel B., 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Fortyninth Street, New York City, N. Y. (2) In the interest of the National Association of Manufacturers. (3) The registrant has been continuously employed since November 1945. (4) The registrant is paid at the rate of \$18,000 per year. (5) The registration is paid exclusively by the National Association of Manufacturers. (6) The registrant is furnished an office, secretarial, telephone, and telegraph service but has no fixed allowance for expenses. Out-of-pocket expenses are reimbursed on itemized monthly reports. (7) Expenses in connection with meals, entertainment, taxicabs, meetings, and travel out of Washington.

Boorde, Thomas E. (executive and legislative secretary), room 23, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., room 23, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) Of public welfare, particularly in behalf of old-age pensions. (3) Until successor is elected. (4) \$14.99 per month in addition to expenses. (5) Treasurer of the General Welfare Federation of America, Inc. (6) \$12 per month in addition to other items of expense. (7) Travel, hotel bills, auto expenses such as parking, gas, etc., phone and telegraph.

Bouslog, Harriet, 930 F Street NW., room 800, Washington 4, D. C. (1) International Longshoremens and Warehousemen's Union, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Labor, particularly organized labor and longshoremen, warehousemen, and sugar workers. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$28 per week (one-third of weekly salary, maximum of one-third of time spent in legislative work when Congress is in session). (5) International Longshoremens and Warehousemen's Union. (6) \$5 per week (estimate). (7) Phones and taxis only.

Boyle, James J., 410 Hill Building, Seventeenth and Eye Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The United Public Health League, room 2004, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) The State medical associations

that are members of the United Public Health League. (3) Annual. (4) \$833.33 monthly. (5) The United Public Health League, San Francisco, Calif. (6) Actual expenses: approximately \$3,500 yearly. (7) Travel and such necessary expense. Washington office expense; conference expenses.

Boyle, Samuel E., 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (1) The Reformed Presbyterian Church, Synod of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., care of J. S. Tibby, Synod clerk and treasurer. (2) The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (3) Until October 1947. (4) A salary of \$2,500 per year. (5) The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America. (6) Travel, clerical, stationery, and such expenses only as are incurred in actual assignments connected with this work. No definite sum has been fixed. See No. 7 for details. (7) Railway, bus, taxi, or streetcar fares; 5 cents per mile if driving; stationery and postage costs, clerical help as needed, hotel rooms, meals while on trips, telephone and telegram expenses.

Brown, Andrew H., 400 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (1) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 400 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (2) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. (3) As long as may be necessary in any year. (4) \$700, which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. (6) Any amount required but no set sum, limited, however, to purposes stated in (7). (7) Traveling and subsistence when out of town.

Brown, Earle Palmer, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Public Relations Department, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Real Estate Boards and its members throughout the United States. (3) Since October 14, 1946. (4) Will receive \$2,600 per annum—this is a half-time occupation. (5) National Association of Real Estate Boards. (6) No specified amount, reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with duties. (7) Travel, hotel bills, telephone, and similar expenses in connection with duties.

Carter, Jack, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (2) (a) Personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (b) veterans of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the entire population of the United States in matters of national security. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,000 per annum. (5) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (6) No stated sum. To be reimbursed, upon claim, for luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in connection with official duties, out of a small budget appropriated for such purpose. (7) Luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in course of official duties.

Chamblin, Jr., Walter, 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) The National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City; a non-profit membership corporation under New York law organized by firms engaged in manufacturing. (2) In the interest of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was organized in 1895 to promote the industrial interests of the United States in fostering trade, business, and finance. (3) The registrant has been continuously employed since February 1938. (4) The registrant is paid at the rate of \$25,000 per year to direct the National Association of Manufacturers, Washington office, which includes substantial duties and activities that are not covered by this act. (5) The registrant is paid

exclusively by the National Association of Manufacturers. (6) The registrant is furnished an office, secretarial, telephone, and telegraph service, but no fixed expense allowance. Out-of-pocket expenses are reimbursed on itemized semimonthly reports. (7) The holding of meetings, meals, entertainment, taxis, travel out of Washington for both activities covered and not covered by this act. No quarterly report filed for quarter ended October 10, since registrant engaged in no activities covered by act during such quarter.

Chinberg, Mrs. Frances E., Little Falls, Minn. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) One year. (4) \$25 per week, plus necessary expenses. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) All necessary expenses needed. (7) Board, room, and traveling expense.

Christman, Miss Elisabeth, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (2) National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (3) Secretary-treasurer, National Women's Trade Union League, elective office, by convention. Legislative work is only one phase of the program of the league. As secretary-treasurer my duties are much more predominantly administrative than legislative. However, during the time Congress is in session I do assist in activities to further our legislative program. Coordinator of league's entire program. (4) \$4,000 annual salary as secretary-treasurer. (5) National Women's Trade Union League of America. (6) No expense account. Occasional taxi fares. (7) None, except occasional taxi fares.

Clott, Herman, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, 222 West Adams, Chicago, Ill. (2) Membership of International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. (3) Indefinite. (4) A salary of \$3,900 per annum. (5) International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. (6) No per diem expense while in Washington—only taxicab fares, car fares, etc. While away from Washington, \$6 per diem plus transportation. (7) Transportation, telephone, and telegraph.

Compton, Ralph T., 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Association of Manufacturers. (2) National Association of Manufacturers. (3) Continuously since April 1941. (4) At the rate of \$15,000 annually. (5) National Association of Manufacturers. (6) Office and secretarial, telephone and telegraph services, etc., are supplied by employer. Employer reimburses registrant for actual expenses incurred, pursuant to monthly itemized expense account. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, entertainment, incidentals, etc., incurred in the course of the employment. None filed for quarter ending October 10, 1946, as registrant has not engaged in legislative activities during this period.

Cone, D. C., room 307, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 4849 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (2) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, Chicago, Ill., as vice president, and sometimes perform the duties as national legislative representative. My principal duties include the handling and progressing of grievances as well as negotiation of agreements covering wages and working conditions and other activities of a labor organization, all of which is in no way either directly or indirectly connected with legislation. (3) Elected by National Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America for 2-year term and until successor is elected, commencing October 1, 1944, and reelected for an additional 2-year term, effective October 1, 1946. (4) \$5,250 per annum.

Compensation covers all service rendered, whether directly connected with labor activities or legislation or both. A very small percentage of my time is given to legislative work. (5) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. (6) No expenses are allowed while at Washington. Actual expenses are allowed when away from Washington in connection with organization matters that have nothing whatever to do with legislative work. (7) Office expense for rent, part-time secretary, and other incidentals are approximately \$140 per month. This amount covers all expenses, including the greater portion of my work, which is in no way either directly or indirectly connected with legislation.

Corbett, John T., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building. (3) Elected at triennial convention of organization in 1942 for 3-year term; next convention will be held March 10, 1947. (4) \$893.90 per month in wages, with office rent and stenographer's wages paid by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. (5) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. (6) No personal expenses paid while at Washington, except office rental and stenographer's office assistance. (7) Hotel room, meals, baggage, train fare, pullman berth while on assignments away from Washington handling work assigned from headquarters offices at Cleveland, Ohio.

Corlett, Spencer D., 400 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (1) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 400 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (2) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. (3) As long as may be necessary in any year. (4) \$400, which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. (6) Any amount required, but no set sum, limited, however, to purposes stated in (7). (7) Traveling, and subsistence when out of town.

Cowan, Nathan E., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Congress of Industrial Organizations. (2) Working men and women of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,820 per year, plus personal expenses while away from home. (5) United Steelworkers of America. (6) Personal expense amounting to \$10 per day while away from home plus railroad or bus fare. (7) Personal expense, such as hotel, food, cabs, etc.

Cuneo, John C., post office box 1054, Modesto, Calif. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (3) Has been continuous since 1938. (4) Approximately \$60 per week. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

d'Avila, Sarah H., 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (2) [Blank.] (3) Since November 1944. (4) \$3,500 yearly. (5) The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. (6) Reimbursement for traveling expenses, if any. (7) Essential travel expense.

Dawdy, Della J., Route 4, Rogers, Ark. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) 60 years old and older, blind, disabled youth. (3) The third calendar quarter ending September 30, 1946. (4) 50 percent commission on new business. Total for the quarter, \$62.31. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (6) None. (7) None.

Disbrow, Walter L., 930 F Street NW., rooms 411-413, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees

² Registration with the Clerk only.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

of Navy Yards, Arsenals and Naval Stations, 930 F Street NW., rooms 411-413, Washington 4, D. C. (2) Membership of Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees. (3) To January 1, 1948. (4) \$4,800 per annum. (5) Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of Navy Yards, Arsenals and Naval Stations. (6) Actual expenses approximately \$1,000 per year. (7) Transportation, postage, and incidentals.

Dodge, Homer, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Committee for Constitutional Government, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (2) Committee for Constitutional Government. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$200 per month. (5) Committee for Constitutional Government. (6) \$50 per month. (7) Postage, telephone service, incidental office supplies.

Dougherty, John E., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (3) Full-time employment, consisting of various phases of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which concerns legislation. (4) \$7,052.88 per annum, which is paid for all of the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation. (5) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (6) Amount actually and necessarily expended in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in connection with entire employment, only a part of which concerns legislation. (7) Actual expenses necessarily incurred on business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including that part which concerns legislation.

Doyle, E. L., room 311, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (2) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. (3) To August 31, 1949 (unless revoked). (4) Annual salary, \$8,600. (5) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. (6) Actual expense. (7) Actual traveling and office expense.

DuBois, Ben, Sauk Centre, Minn. (1) Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn. (2) Independent Bankers Association. (3) Employed on a yearly basis. (4) \$5,000 per year. (5) Independent Bankers Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel and sustenance and incidentals thereto.

Eaton, Edna L., 607 Boylston Street, room 36, Boston, Mass. (1) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Permanent. (4) \$75 weekly. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Included in weekly salary. (7) [Blank.]

Edelman, John W., 1031 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y. (2) Membership of the Textile Workers Union of America and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$5,200 annual salary covering duties as general Washington representative for functions which include representation of union and its members before Government agencies and national organizations whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C.; serving on special labor committees such as OPA Labor Policy Committee and Housing Committee of CIO; distribution of information to union members on Government activities, laws, and regulations; presentation of union views on legislative matters to Members of Congress and congressional committees; plus cab fare and occasional luncheon expense in Washington; travel, hotel, and food expense while away from Washington on union matters. (5) Textile Workers Union of America. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, telephone when away from Washing-

ton; cab fare and occasional luncheon entertainment when in Washington.

Elliott, John Doyle, 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (1) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (3) Steadily employed. (4) \$60 per week prior to October 1946; \$90 per week for the weeks ending October 5, 12 and 19, 1946, etc. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) \$90 per week prior to October 1946. Expenses to be paid from income received, as per paragraph 4, above, beginning with the week ending October 5, 1946. (7) Mileage, train, bus fares, etc.; meals when on the road, hotel, etc., when on the road; office rent and operation costs.

Ellis, Clyde T., executive manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1711 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1711 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 9, D. C. (2) National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and its members; Rural Electric Cooperative Corporations, Public Utility Districts and Public Power Districts. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$12,000 annually, salary. (5) National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. (6) No fixed amount but they are nominal, consisting principally of travel. (7) Travel and incidentals actually expended.

Fries, Amos A., major general, United States Army, retired, 702 Albee Building, Fifteenth and G Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Friends of the Public Schools of America, Inc., 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., a strictly nonprofit organization. (2) He appears and works for the Friends of the Public Schools of America as editor of their bulletin, Friends of the Public Schools (monthly publication), and director of the southern-western region (really general manager of all the business of the organization). (3) Duration of employment indefinite. Have been steadily employed as above since April 1, 1938. (4) Annual salary of \$2,480 (\$206.67 monthly) and nothing more. (5) Paid by the organization regularly each month. (6) Actual travel expenses when such is incurred, but none have been incurred in the last 6 years. (7) Fare in public conveyances including sleeping car, meals and hotel expenses, if any.

Farnham, Diana, room 521, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (2) Membership of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$55 per week plus \$3 per diem while away from home. (5) United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. (6) Per diem of \$3 while away from home, plus expenses for office rent, telephone, telegraph, stationery, transportation, and other normal office operating expenses. (7) Office operating expenses such as rent, telephone, telegraph, stationery, and personal expenses such as hotels, railroad and bus fares, streetcar and cab fare.

Farrington, Charles J., 804 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Coal Association, 804 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) National Coal Association, 804 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (3) Permanent. (4) \$7,500 per annum. (5) National Coal Association, 804 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Fenning, Karl, Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Ralph D. Pittman, Bowen Building, Washington D. C. (2) Ralph D. Pittman. (3) Not determined. (4) \$75 per day. (5) Ralph D. Pittman. (6) Not determined. (7) Traveling, printing, etc., if incurred.

Fernbach, Frank, 902-A Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2) On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I am working in cooperation with the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education for the passage of a bill to establish a Labor Extension Service Division in the United States Department of Labor. (3) I have been assigned to this activity for 6 months. (4) I am paid \$341.67 monthly. (5) United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (6) \$10 per diem when out of Pittsburgh. (7) In addition to the per diem actual travel costs are allowed.

Ferris, Muriel, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) League of Women Voters of the United States, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. (2) League of Women Voters. I am not employed principally to influence legislation; such activities are secondary to my principal occupation of informing league members on legislative matters. (3) Since August 20, 1945. (4) \$4,050 annually. (5) League of Women Voters of the United States. (6) Average of about \$10 per month. (7) Carfare to and from the Capitol and travel.

Fisher, Lewis H., Kellogg Building, 1416 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) National Association of Retired Federal Employees, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., and Canal Construction Service Committee, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. (2) Same. (3) Indefinite. (4) Received \$150 in November 1946 and \$3,333.33 as a retainer and to cover all expenses incident to employment with Canal Construction Service Committee. Future uncertain. (5) National Association of Retired Federal Employees, and Canal Construction Service Committee, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. (6) Not specified. (7) Unknown.

Ford, Mrs. J. A. (Mary Ann Ford), 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (1) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 450 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill., now moved to 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., Washington, Legislative Bureau. (3) Indefinite. (4) Amounts to \$4,160 a year. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Limited. (7) Hotel, travel, and meals when away from my own home.

Foreman, Clark, 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La. (2) Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$8,000 a year. (5) Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (6) Maximum of \$2,000 a year plus actual travel expenses. (7) Entertainment expenses and actual travel expenses.

Fort, J. Carter, 929 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C. (1) Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C. For statement of the character of registrant's employment see rider A* attached. (2) The Association of American Railroads and its member roads. For further information see rider A. (3) Continuing. (4) Registrant's services for the association cover a wide field, including appearances before the courts, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other administrative tribunals, the preparation of legal opinions, etc., and, as a relative small part, the presentation of views to Congress on matters affecting transportation. For all such services, he receives annual compensation of \$40,000 from the association which is not allocated as between the different services rendered. For further information see rider A. (5) Association of American Railroads. (6) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expense incident to the performance of his duties, such as traveling expenses, including hotel bills, taxicab fares, etc. (7) See answer to (6).

* Registration with the Clerk only.

* Registration with the Secretary only.

* Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Franklin, Leslie S., box 184, route 7, Greensboro, N. C. (1) The National Tax Relief Coalition, box 184, route 7, Greensboro, N. C. (2) For taxpayers of State and Nation. In the interest of Nation-wide tax reform and economy. Educational in effort. (3) Continuous from year to year. (4) \$1,500 per year, or \$125 per month. (5) The National Tax Relief Coalition. (6) Approximately \$2,500 per year. (7) Printing, postage, clerical, transportation, hotel, food, and general office expense.

Franklin, Leslie S., box 184, route 7, Greensboro, N. C. (1) The Coalition of Free Enterprise, box 2693, Greensboro, N. C. (2) For anyone who believes in free enterprise. To enjoy life, liberty, and property. To reassert and reiterate the doctrine of local State sovereignty. (3) Continuous, year to year. (4) No salary; no compensation. (5) None. (6) This organization is not yet completed; no expenses have been provided; no contributions have been made and no moneys expended. (7) When organization is complete this information will be furnished.

Fuller, George M., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Lumber Manufacturers Association. (3) Permanent. (4) \$6,000 for this activity (per annum). (5) National Lumber Manufacturers Association. (6) No specific limitation. (7) Necessary travel and personal expenses reimbursed.

Gehman, Richard B., Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) Americans United for World Government, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Hired by Ulric Bell; no longer in employ of group. (2) Above. (3) From April 22 to present. (4) \$5,200 per year. (5) See (1), J. A. Migel, treasurer. (6) Amount necessary for expenses as they arise. (7) Travel, hotel, operating expenses.

General Federation of Women's Clubs,² 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The General Federation is not employed, but its principal income is from member dues. (2) The General Federation is active in uniting the women's clubs throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts. (3) The General Federation has been organized since 1890. Its broad purpose is as stated in question 2 above. (4) The annual dues are 15 cents per member. (5) Membership. (6) See quarterly report. (7) See quarterly report.

George, Leo E., room 610, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Federation of Post Office Clerks, room 610, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) Members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. (3) Elected for term from August 25, 1946, to August 28, 1948. (4) \$10,000 per annum, which includes pay for duties as an executive officer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, not in connection with legislation. (5) National Federation of Post Office Clerks. (6) All actual necessary expenses: (7) Telephone, postage, stationery, secretarial, office space, etc.

Glodowski, Agnes, general delivery, Mitchell, S. Dak. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (3) Indefinite. Have worked since 1942. (4) Received \$25 per week until July 15; \$40 per week thereafter. (5) Townsend national headquarters. (6) It varies. It was \$360.23 for the past quarter. (7) Travel and all living expenses.

Gordon, H. Truman, D. D., 2257 East Washington Avenue, Madison 4, Wis. (1)

The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) My work is lecturing and organizing of American citizens in support of Federal retirement and disability insurance legislation, sponsored by Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) I have been in this work, with Dr. Townsend's organization, continuously since the month of May 1935, and intend to work in the best interests of enactment of this type of legislation until we secure passage of a satisfactory bill by the Congress. (4) Of all moneys sent in from organized Townsend clubs in Wisconsin for club membership cards and in the way of donations and/or contributions in support of this work, the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., is to pay me a commission of 25 percent (for the present). (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio, is to send me the above-mentioned commission earnings. (6) As above-mentioned, the 25-percent commission on funds I produce from Townsend clubs in the State of Wisconsin includes both any personal compensation I am to receive as well as expenses. In other words, I pay my own traveling expenses out of commissions to be received. (7) Traveling expenses on the road as usual, hotel rooms, meals, and all maintenance of automobile used in the work, as well as such form letters or bulletins I may send to Townsend clubs in the State.

Gorman, W. H., 129 Allegheny Street, Clifton Forge, Va. (1) International Association of Machinists, District No. 66, Machinists Building, Ninth and Mount Vernon, Washington, D. C., H. W. Brown, international president. (2) General chairman, International Association of Machinists, District No. 66; representing railroad employees. (3) Elected for a 2-year period at a time. (4) Carried on salary by the organization as representative, receives no extra compensation when called in on legislative work. (5) International Association of Machinists, District No. 66. (6) \$9 per day. (7) Hotel and lodging, including meals, taxi fare, and pullman transportation.

Green, Abner, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York 10, N. Y. (1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York 10, N. Y. (2) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (3) Since 1935. (4) \$60 a week. (5) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (6) Traveling expenses only between New York City and Washington, D. C. (7) [Blank.]

Gruver, E. B., 14 South Spruce Street, Lewistown, Pa. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) The Townsend Organization. (3) Full employment. (4) Under a new arrangement, I am to receive 25 percent of all income the Townsend Organization receives from the State of Pennsylvania, or 25 percent of all money paid into our national headquarters by Pennsylvania clubs. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) The above commission includes salary and expense. I do not know the exact amount I will receive. (7) [Blank.]

Haddock, Hoyt S., room 800, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) CIO Maritime Committee, 930 F Street NW., room 800, Washington 4, D. C. (2) Merchant seamen, longshoremen, and fishermen. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$50 quarterly salary. (Since lobbying occupies a minor part of time this is an estimate.) \$5 quarterly expenses estimated. (5) CIO Maritime Committee. (6) Whatever is incurred in way of expenses. (7) Those necessary to the work such as telephone, transportation, food, etc.

Hallbeck, E. C., room 610, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Federation of Post Office Clerks, room 610, Bond Build-

ing, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) Members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. (3) Elected for term from August 25, 1946, to August 28, 1948. (4) \$8,000 per annum, which includes pay for duties as an executive officer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks not in connection with legislation. (5) National Federation of Post Office Clerks. (6) All actual necessary expenses. (7) Telephone, postage, stationery, secretarial, office space, etc.

Hanson,² Lawrence V., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 1116, Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 1116, Washington, D. C. (2) The home-building industry and in particular the members of the National Association of Home Builders of the United States. (3) Permanent. (4) \$625 per month salary. (5) National Association of Home Builders of the United States. (6) No stated amount. Reimbursement for actual money expended for type of items listed below. (7) Transportation, meals, telephone calls, and other miscellaneous small items.

Hanscom, William A., 1118 Twenty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Oil Workers International Union, CIO. (2) Working men and women of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,900 per year plus personal expenses while away from home. This amount covers duties as a general Washington representative for functions which include representation of the Oil Workers Union and its members before Government agencies, service on special labor committees, distribution of information to union members on Government activities, laws, and regulations, as well as presentation of union views to Members of Congress and congressional committees. (5) Oil Workers International Union, CIO. (6) Personal expense amounting to \$3.30 per day while away from home plus railroad or bus fare. (7) Personal expense such as hotel, food, cabs, etc.

Haren, Herbert F., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) The Townsend plan. (3) Indefinite. (4) Approximately \$5,000 per year. (5) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (6) Only living expenses when away from home and on company business. (7) Hotel, travel, and meals when away from home.

Hayden, Harry Vere, Jr., 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 6, Ind. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense, Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the National Convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee, which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (3) Since October 4, 1945. (4) \$4,300 salary per annum. (5)

¹ Registration with the Clerk only.

² Registration filed with the Secretary only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

⁴ Registration with the Clerk only.

The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (6) Average of \$20 per month for incidental expenses and actual travel expense. (7) Travel and such items as taxi fare, meals, phone calls.

Hines, Lewis G., American Federation of Labor, Ninth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) American Federation of Labor. (2) Membership of the American Federation of Labor. (3) Steadily. (4) \$7,280 per year. (5) American Federation of Labor. (6) Average of \$25 per month. (7) Taxicab and phone.

Hitchner, Lea S., 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. (2) Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$33 per day. (5) Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. (6) All expenses. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, telephone, telegraph, and all other expenses.

Hollister, R. F., 802 Failing Building, Portland 4, Oreg. (1) Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District. (2) Members of Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District. (3) On a calendar-year basis. (4) \$7,200 per year as salary. (5) Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District. (6) Actual traveling expense, plus telephone and telegraph expense. (7) Travel, telephone and telegraph, and any other out-of-pocket expense.

Horsky, Charles A., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash.; Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago 9, Ill.; New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Kodiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (2) P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash.; Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago 9, Ill.; New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.; Kodiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (3) The employment is of indefinite duration. See answer to question (4). (4) This employment is an ordinary attorney-client retainer on a per diem basis for the purpose of assisting in the formulation and presentation of a proposed legislative program, being developed jointly for presentation to Congress by various interested salmon-canning companies and the Department of the Interior, relative to stabilizing certain phases of the Alaska salmon industry. The per diem is computed at \$250 a day for each day of legal services rendered. (5) P. E. Harris & Co.; Libby, McNeill & Libby; New England Fish Co.; Kodiak Fisheries Co.; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc. (6) Additional expenses incurred. (7) Traveling expenses and telephone and telegraph expenses.

Howard, Paul, 1709 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Ill. (2) American Library Association, representing libraries in the United States. (3) October 1, 1945–October 1, 1949. (4) \$7,500 per annum. Not more than one-third time devoted to legislative activity. (5) American Library Association. (6) Refund of actual expenses. Not more than one-third applicable to legislative activity. (7) Travel expenses to library meetings, postage, telephone, office supplies, printing, etc.

Howe, Robert E., Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW., and Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) United Mine Workers of America and its members. (3) Annual. (4) Annual salary of \$7,500 payable semimonthly and an allowance of \$6 per day for personal living expenses. (5) Affiant is paid by the United Mine Workers of America. (6) Answered in (4) above. (7) Answered in (4) above.

Hudson, Minor, 1624 H Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, 1624 H Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C. (Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, is an association of Reserve officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.) (2) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services. (3) Employed on an annual basis beginning January 15, 1946. (4) \$10,000 per annum. (5) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services. (6) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services provides complete office facilities for operation of the affairs of the association and pays complete traveling expenses for employees traveling on association business, such as visiting local chapters. No expense account is authorized or paid for any other purposes. (7) General expenses incident to operating national headquarters of a national organization including office rent, telephone, secretarial help, and ordinary office expenses.

Hurd, Roy Clifford, 23 Belmont Avenue, Richardson Park, Wilmington, Del. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Indefinite. Work on a part-time basis only. (4) 25 percent of the income of Delaware. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) All moneys received by me are used for expenses. (7) All expenses.

Hushing, W. C., 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 1, D. C. (2) Labor. (3) Until fired, resigned, retired, or dead. (4) \$140 per week. (5) American Federation of Labor. (6) As submitted for actual expense. (7) Taxies, messengers, phones when not at office, and other incidentals.

James, Elmer J., route 3, box 595, Portland 6, Oreg. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Been employed 13 months. Do not know how much longer I will work. (4) \$100 per month salary, \$15 or less per week. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Not to exceed \$15 per week. (7) Traveling expenses.

Johnson, Carroll E., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Have been for 12 years, don't know how much longer. (4) \$60 per week. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) \$30 weekly the limit. (7) Hotel, food, and traveling expenses.

Johnson, Lee F., 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Public Housing Conference, Inc., 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) In the interest of local, State, and Federal aid for slum-clearance public housing for the lowest, income groups, strengthening national housing policies to provide homes through private channels for families of middle income. (3) Annual. (4) \$10,000 per annum. (5) National Public Housing Conference, Inc. (6) None in Washington. Only actual expenses while traveling. (7) Travel, food, lodging.

Johnson, W. D., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (2) Order of Railway Conductors of America, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as national legislative representative, and as a vice president engaged in organization representation activities, including the handling and progressing of grievances, wage movements, and other activities of a labor organization in no matter, either directly or indirectly, connected with legislation. (3) Elected by Grand Division of Order of Railway Conductors of America, for a 4-year term and until successor is elected and qualified,

² Registration with the Clerk only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

commencing August 1, 1941, and reelected for an additional 4-year term effective August 1, 1946. (4) \$6,500 per annum until November 1, 1946, thereafter \$8,500 per annum. Compensation covers all services rendered, whether directly connected with labor activities or legislation, or both. (5) Order of Railway Conductors of America. (6) When away from headquarters \$6 per day at hotel and \$3.75 per day en route, plus transportation expense until November 1, 1946, and thereafter not exceeding \$8 per day at hotel and \$5 per day en route. (7) Order of Railway Conductors pays office rent of \$52 per month and a secretary's salary of \$150 per month.

Jones, Harry H., 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (2) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. I am employed in the capacity of manager of the Washington office, American Institute of Laundering, in the interest of the laundry industry and the members thereof. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,600 per year. (5) American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. (6) Indefinite. Estimated not to exceed \$5,000 per annum. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, committee meeting expenses, gratuities, etc.

Jones, J. M., 509 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) National Wool Growers Association, 509 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. (2) Sheep industry of the United States. (3) Calendar-year basis. (4) \$6,000 per year (total compensation regardless of whether work is legislative or not, and a large portion of work is with Government agencies). (5) National Wool Growers Association. (6) All expenses while in Washington (see exhibit II, p. 3). (7) Transportation to and from home; hotel room and meals; entertainment of guests, telephone and telegraph; taxi fares, etc., miscellaneous.

Kamm, Albert G., 86 Cedar Street, Hartford, Conn. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Senior citizens, totally incapacitated and the blind, mothers with dependent children. The Townsend National Recovery Plan. (3) Full time up to September 30, 1946. (4) \$35 weekly. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) \$30 weekly. (7) Travel, hotel meals, postage.

Keehn, Thomas B., 1751 N Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. (2) Legislative Committee, Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches. (3) Employed on annual basis. (4) \$4,000 per year, plus 10-percent cost of living increase. (5) Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches. (6) Itemized account to be rendered to Council for Social Action each month. (7) Travel, food, telephone, etc., connected with work.

Ketchum, Omar B., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (2) (a) Personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (b) veterans of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the entire population of the United States in matters of national security. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$7,500 per annum. (5) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (6) No stated sum. To be reimbursed, upon claim, for luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in connection with official duties, out of a small budget appropriated for such purpose. (7) Luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in course of official duties.

King, Joseph T., 1713 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 1713 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

(3) Annual. (4) \$6,000 annually. (5) National Retail Lumber Dealers Association. (6) Actual. (7) Travel, business luncheons, cab fares, dinner when working overtime.

King, Willford I., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (2) Same as above. (3) Since July 9, 1945. (4) \$150 per week. (5) The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. (6) Only actual expenses incurred for benefit of the committee; total since July 9, 1945, probably does not exceed \$100. (7) See above.

Kncwles, Miles H., and Dean, Allen, acting as copartners, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Non-Basic Steel Coordinating Committee. (2) Members of the Non-Basic Steel Coordinating Committee. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$2,000 per month. (5) Non-Basic Steel Coordinating Committee. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone, telegraph, postage, printing, travel, periodicals.

Lamb, Robert K., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) United Steel Workers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. (2) Members of the United Steel Workers of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$8,000 per year, business expenses in Washington and personal and travel expenses away from home. (5) United Steel Workers of America. (6) Business expenses in Washington such as cabs; living expenses away from Washington up to \$10 per day; transportation. (7) Transportation, hotel, food, etc.

Larkin, Frederick, Jr., 1624 H Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services (Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, is an association of reserve officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard), 1624 H Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) Reserve officers of the naval services. (3) Employed on an annual basis beginning May 4, 1946. (4) \$3,000 per annum. (5) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services. (6) Reserve Officers of the Naval Services provides complete office facilities for operation of the affairs of the association and pays complete traveling expenses for employees traveling on association business such as visiting local chapters. No expense account is authorized or paid for any other purposes. (7) General expenses incident to operating national headquarters of a national organization, including office rent, telephone, secretarial help, and ordinary office expenses.

Lawrence, John V., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) American Trucking Associations, Inc. (see exhibit A⁴). (3) Continuing since 1933; full time. (4) (See exhibit A⁴) (5) American Trucking Associations, Inc. (6) No specific amount. (7) Only out-of-pocket expense such as taxi fare and other transportation; hotel bills when out of town.

Lawrence, Joseph S., M. D., suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Medical Association. (2) American Medical Association, Council on Medical Service. (3) Annual. (4) \$15,000 annually and \$5,000 set aside annually as a retirement fund. (5) American Medical Association. (6) Up to \$2,400 per year. (7) Travel expenses: Railway, air, taxi, and hotel.

Leach, R. W., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2, Wis. (1) Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2, Wis. (2) Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2, Wis. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$12,000 per annum for his personal services in attempting to influence Federal legislation.

(5) Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2, Wis. (6) All expenses paid directly by Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc. (7) All business, travel, entertaining, and other expenses relating to performance of job.

Lee, Ivy, and Ross, T. J., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York 5, N. Y. (2) United States Cuban Sugar Council. (3) Since January 1, 1946. (4) Fee of \$15,000 a year; plus reimbursement of annual salary of \$8,000 of secretary of United States Cuban Sugar Council, who is provided and paid by the registrant firm; plus out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of council. (5) United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York 5, N. Y. (6) No budgeted sum except for salary of council's secretary. Out-of-pocket expenses naturally vary with kind and extent of activities on behalf of council. (7) Routine items of out-of-pocket expenses such as travel, postage, addressing and mailing, telephone and telegraph, clipping service subscription, messenger service, and similar incidental expenses.

Leonard, Richard T., 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (2) Members of the UAW-CIO and on behalf of all working people. (3) September 1947. (4) \$269.24 biweekly plus personal and travel expenses. (Registrant performs work other than legislative which is included in bi-weekly salary and expenses.) (5) UAW-CIO. (6) For living expenses incident to his work \$6 per day while in Detroit, \$7 per day while traveling; also actual travel costs. (7) Personal and travel expenses—food, tips, cabs, hotel, travel costs, etc. (These expenses include nonlegislative work as well as legislative work.)

Levine, Seth, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) CIO Maritime Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) The membership of the seven unions affiliated to the committee, National Maritime Union, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, American Communications Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$10.50 weekly. (One-tenth of salary of \$105 per week. Prorated 10 percent to legislative activities and 90 percent to research activity. Holds position of research consultant to the committee and spends nearly all of his time on research work.) (5) CIO Maritime Committee. (6) Whatever is incurred. (7) Taxis, telephones, and publications.

Linquist, Earl G., general delivery, Topeka, Kans. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (3) Indefinite. (4) Commission. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (6) None. (7) All.

Louchheim, Joseph H., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 402 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,000 annually. (5) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc. (6) Travel and actual living expenses when away from New York City. (7) Actual living expenses only—maximum \$7 per day.

Lyon, A. E. (executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association), 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (2) Railway Labor Executives' Association, consisting of the chief executive officers of 19 national and international rail-

way labor organizations. Major portion of work is not related to legislation. (3) Have been engaged in duties of executive secretary of association since May 1, 1945. Am elected to position for a term of 3 years. (4) Salary at the rate of \$9,000 per year. No segregation is made or is possible as to the portion of this amount which is compensation for legislative activities. (5) Railway Labor Executives' Association. (6) Actual expenses which average about \$50 per month. This includes reimbursement of personal travel expenses while away from Washington headquarters. (7) Incidental personal expenses, such as cab fare in Washington and reimbursement of personal expenses at other points.

McBride, Jonas A., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (3) Elected every 4 years by a convention of the subordinate lodges of the order. (4) \$7,000 per year salary. (5) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (6) All necessary expenses. (7) Expenses of secretary, office rent, supplies, and other necessary items.

McCarthy, Frank J., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (3) Full-time employment, consisting of various phases of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which concerns legislation. (4) \$14,790 per annum, which is paid for all of the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation. (5) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (6) Amount actually and necessarily expended in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in connection with entire employment, only a part of which concerns legislation. (7) Actual expenses necessarily incurred on business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including that part which concerns legislation.

Macleay, Lachlan, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Mo. (1) Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Mo. (2) Mississippi Valley Association. (3) Indefinite. (See attached statement.) (4) \$15,000 per annum. (See attached statement.) (5) Mississippi Valley Association. (6) Actual expenditures. (7) Travel; including transportation and subsistence; miscellaneous incidentals.

McDonald, Earl L., Cheney, Wash. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (2) All of the people, especially elderly. (3) Indefinite. (4) No definite amount, commission. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

MacDonald, Verne, 1109 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Federation of Small Business, Inc., San Mateo, Calif. (2) Small business. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$250 per month to partnership, MacDonald & Narodich. (5) National Federation of Small Business, Inc. (6) Telephone. (7) Some traveling expense may be incurred.

McFarland, Rev. A. J., Sterling, Kans. (1) Christian Amendment Movement, 918 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. (2) A Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (3) September 1, 1948. (4) \$2,500 salary. (5) Christian Amendment Movement. (6) No definite amount. (7) Traveling, board and room while away from home.

McGrath, Thomas Edward, 626 I Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Taxpayers of the United States of America. (2) Taxpayers of the United States of America. (3) Decades past and hope for decades to come. (4) No set fee. I take what I get. (5) The Taxpayers of the United States of America. (6) No set fee. (7) No detail expense account.

⁴Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

⁴Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

McGrath, Tom J., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National St. Lawrence Project Conference. (2) Members of National St. Lawrence Project Conference. (3) Indefinite. (4) One hundred dollars per day for work necessarily performed on behalf of such conference. (5) By said conference, the funds for which are derived from sustaining memberships and voluntary contributions. (6) Unspecified. (7) General office expense, including rent, stenographic help, telephone, telegraph, supplies, etc., traveling and incidental expenses.

Mackenzie, James, 6108 Northeast Eighth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio, (2) Same. (3) Month to month. (4) \$75 a week. (5) Above. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

McLaughlin, Robert E., Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Amvets (American Veterans of World War II), Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) To promote proper care and assistance for veterans of World War II, consistent with the best interests of the country. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,500 per annum. Legislative duties part time. (5) National headquarters, Amvets (American Veterans of World War II). (6) See (7). (7) Actual transportation expenses.

McLaurin, Joseph H., 837 Investment Building. (1) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 837 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) In the interest of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association and its members. (3) For 1 year. (4) Since August 2, 1946, J. H. McLaurin has done nothing for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress, and he has not received any pay or consideration for such purpose. He is paid a salary as president and chairman of the board of the association, and he is informed and believes that when he shall do anything as such officer to influence legislation by Congress an allocable part of his salary may be considered to be pay or consideration for such activity, and in such event he intends to report the same in his quarterly report. (5) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc. (6) See answer to (4). In addition, J. H. McLaurin has not received any payment for expenses and is not to be paid any sum specifically for expenses in attempting to influence legislation. Any expense, if and when actually incurred in attempting to influence legislation, will be paid by him, subject to reimbursement by the association, and reported as required by law. (7) See answer to (6). Expenses may actually be incurred for travel, hotels, meals, taxis, tips, and entertainment in attempting to influence legislation.

McMahon, John A., president, National Association of Postal Supervisors, 171 Milton Street, Dorchester Center Station, Boston 24, Mass. (1) National Association of Postal Supervisors, having been elected last May as national president. (2) The members of this association, who are supervisors employed in the field service of the Post Office Department. (3) Term expires in September 1948. (4) Nothing. (5) No pay involved. (6) No set amount. (7) Only actual expenses for transportation, for hotel and subsistence, and the loss of post-office salary when absent from post-office duties attending hearings before Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Mack, James Edward, 1731 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (after October 12, 1946, 1773 Massachusetts Avenue). (1) National Home and Property Owners Foundation, 1731 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Home and Property Owners Foundation and the thousands of members of the

foundation throughout the United States who are home owners, owners of other real property or interested in private ownership of property. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$5,000 a year. (5) National Home and Property Owners Foundation. (6) No specified amount, to be reimbursed upon claim for legitimate out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Taxi, telephone, lunch, printing, and similar expense.

Manly, Milo A., 930 F Street NW., room 901, Washington, D. C. (1) National Council for a Permanent FEPC, 930 F Street NW., room 901, Washington, D. C. (2) National Council for a Permanent FEPC. (See attached statement.) (3) Unknown. (4) \$75 per week. (5) National Council for a Permanent FEPC. (6) Not yet determined. (7) None.

Mark, James, Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW. and Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) United Mine Workers of America and its members. (3) Annual. (4) Annual salary of \$7,000, payable semimonthly, and an allowance of \$6 per day for personal living expenses. (5) Affiant is paid by the United Mine Workers of America. (6) Answered in (4) above. (7) Answered in (4) above.

Marsh, Benjamin C., room 31, 810 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) People's Lobby, Inc., room 31, 810 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) People's Lobby, Inc. (3) I have been employed by the People's Lobby, Inc., since 1928 (it was incorporated in October 1931), and am hired by the year, being elected at our annual meeting in January. (4) I am paid \$150 a month. (5) People's Lobby, Inc. (6) I do not have any expense account, but am reimbursed by the People's Lobby, Inc., for expenses incurred in its work. (7) Travel.

Marshall, Katharine Lee, 1734 F Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) United States section of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1734 F Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, United States section. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$2,400 per annum (salary). (5) United States section of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. (6) Amounts covering expenses listed under (7). (7) Travel and living expenses incurred while attending meetings and conferences of WILPF and of similar organizations.

Mechem, Frank L., 603 Central Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (1) P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash. Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago, 9, Ill. New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash. Kadiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash. Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (2) P. E. Harris & Co., Dexter Horton Building, Seattle 4, Wash. Libby, McNeill & Libby, food products, Chicago 9, Ill. New England Fish Co., Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash. Kadiak Fisheries Co., Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash. Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash. (3) The employment is of indefinite duration. See answer to question (4). (4) This employment is an ordinary attorney-client retainer on a per diem basis for the purpose of assisting in the formulation and presentation of a proposed legislative program, being developed jointly for presentation to Congress by various interested salmon-canning companies and the Department of the Interior, relative to stabilizing certain phases of the Alaska salmon industry. The per diem is computed at \$200 a day for each day of legal services rendered. (5) P. E. Harris & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, New England Fish Co., Kadiak Fisheries Co., Pacific American Fisheries, Inc. (6) Additional expenses incurred. (7) Traveling expenses and telephone and telegraph expenses.

Miles, Clarence R., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (2) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (3) Permanent. (4) \$15,000 per annum, although not more than one-fourth is paid for the "principal purpose" of influencing legislation as defined in section 307. (5) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (6) No definite amount. (7) Ordinary taxi and telephone expenses.

Miller, Martin H., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Standard Building, 1370 Ontario Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (3) Indefinite; elected by conventions of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, held quadrennially. (4) Annual salary of \$12,180, for all services rendered to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (5) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (6) Reimbursement of usual and ordinary office expenses. (7) Office supplies, telephone, telegrams, transportation, office postage, and express.

Miskimins, S. A., 103 Pendleton Street, Independence, Mo. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) I devote my time to the education of our citizens in regards to the need of broad social security to preserve free enterprise and protect the dignity of the whole of our people. (3) Indefinite. (4) I get 25 percent on all donations made to the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., from the State of Missouri. (5) Commission checks are paid to me by Townsend National Recovery Plan. These commission checks are of various amounts. (6) No amount is allowed for expenses. I pay the expense that I have while traveling about the State out of the amount of the commissions received. (7) The usual expense incurred when traveling.

Mock, Hugo, 10 East Fortieth Street, New York 16, N. Y. (1) Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. This is a trade association. (2) Toilet Goods Association, Inc. The employment is regular yearly employment as counsel to the association and not specifically in connection with legislation. (3) Since 1935. (4) At the present time \$7,500 yearly. (5) Toilet Goods Association, Inc. (6) Actual disbursements. (7) Only expenses for out-of-town travel.

Mollin, F. E., 515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colo. (1) American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colo. (2) American National Live Stock Association. (3) Am hired by the year as executive secretary and Washington work is only a minor part of my normal yearly duties. (4) Annual salary, \$9,900 per year. In several recent years have had a bonus of \$500 in addition. (5) American National Live Stock Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Actual expenses.

Mooney, William W., 414-415 Eagle Building, Spokane 8, Wash. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (3) Indefinite. (4) Has been receiving \$50 per week, less social security and all other taxes that are deductible. But since October 1 am working on a commission basis, determined at end of each month. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) When duties are confined to the State of Washington, the maximum expense allowance is \$30 per week. On special occasions I am called to other States. Then all expense is paid, even if it runs over the \$30 per week. This happened during the month of August, as I was called to Illinois and Ohio,

² Registration with the Clerk only.

³ Registration with the Clerk only.

then back to Washington again. Prior to October 1, a maximum of \$30 per week for travel expense when out of resident city. Since October 1 this expense will be included in the commission received. No other expense allowed. (7) Travel, hotel, and other incidentals while out of resident city.

Murray, Donald, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) United Public Workers of America, CIO, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) In the interest of the members of the United Public Workers. (3) Indefinite. (4) Salary of \$4,000 per year, about one-fourth of which is payment for his work as a legislative representative. At least three-quarters of his time is devoted to supervising work of union organizers and to negotiating with Federal, State, and city governmental agencies. (5) United Public Workers of America, CIO. (6) Expenses actually incurred. (7) Transportation, telephone, telegraph, purchase of publications. If he is required to travel away from Washington, hotel expenses are paid.

Nagel,² Jacob, 238 First Street SE., Washington 3, D. C., legislative representative. (1) National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees, 238 First Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (2) National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees. (3) Twelve months per year. From October 1945 until change is made by convention. (4) Legislative representative, secretary-treasurer, editor receives the sum of \$4,000 per year. (5) National Association of Post Office Mechanics and Maintenance Employees. (6) Actual. (7) All expenses incurred by legislation.

Narodick, Daniel M., 1109 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Federation of Small Business, Inc., San Mateo, Calif. (2) Small business. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$250 per month. (5) National Federation of Small Business, Inc. (6) Telephone. (7) Some traveling expenses may be incurred.

Neel, Samuel E., 705 Chandler Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. (2) Same as above. (3) Indefinite—retained as Washington counsel until August 31, 1947, and such further period as may be later agreed upon. (4) Retainer of \$850 per month. (5) Mortgage Bankers Association of America. (6) None except as below. (7) Those actual travel expenses incurred while traveling outside of Washington on business for the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Nielsen, Mrs. Marcia K., 1710 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) Americans United for World Government. (3) I entered the employ of Americans United for World Government March 1946 and am still employed by same organization. (4) \$40 per week. (5) Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Nixon,² Russ, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York 22, N. Y. (2) The members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, their families, and neighbors. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$80 per week for all work in Washington office, which includes much activity other than legislative. (5) United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. (6) \$10 per week for all work in Washington, of which legislative activity is only a fraction. On occasion of visits into the field, rarely for legislative purposes, actual expenses of travel, food, and hotel are covered. (7) Transportation and other incidental expenses in Washington.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

Norgord, Christian P., 135 Washington Avenue, Albany 6, N. Y. (1) Robert F. Sellar, president, the American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y. (2) On behalf of legislation affecting the welfare of children and the inhumane cruel treatment of animals. (3) During the entire year 1946-47. (4) \$100 per month retainer fee plus \$10 per working day. Total amount not to exceed \$300 per month. (5) By the American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y. (6) All expenses incurred in course of daily services but amount not to exceed average of \$10 a day. (7) Hotel, meals, transportation, etc.

Ogg, William Raymond, 857 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Farm Bureau Federation, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (2) American Farm Bureau Federation. (3) Continuing. (4) \$10,000 per year. (5) American Farm Bureau Federation. (6) None, except reimbursement of actual, necessary expenditures approved by officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation. (7) None, except as noted under (6).

Oliver, John P., 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$600 per month. (5) Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (6) Reimbursed for personal travel expenses. (7) Personal travel expenses.

Owens, T. R., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America. (2) Members of the organization. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,640 a year, plus personal expenses while away from home. (5) United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America. (6) Personal expense amounting to \$10 per day while away from home plus railroad, plane, or bus fare. (7) Personal expense such as hotel, food, cabs, etc.

Oxholm, Mrs. Theodor, 654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. (1) Volunteer worker. (2) Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. (6) Expenses New York to Washington, D. C. (7) Railroad fare, hotel accommodations, meals.

Packard, Fred Mallery, 1214 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Mr. William P. Wharton, president, National Parks Association, 1214 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Parks Association, a nonprofit, voluntary organization of persons interested in the preservation of national parks areas. (3) Since September 1946. (4) \$3,500 per year. (5) National Parks Association. (6) Actual expenses, but no specific amount assigned. (7) Travel and incidental expenses.

Parel, James Donald, 857 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Farm Bureau Federation, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (2) American Farm Bureau Federation. (3) Continuing. (4) \$7,000 per year. (5) American Farm Bureau Federation. (6) None, except reimbursement of actual necessary expenditures, approved by officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation. (7) None, except as noted under (6).

Patterson, Chat, room 201 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Veterans' Committee, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York City. (2) Above organization. (3) At will. (4) \$6,500 per annum. (5) American Veterans' Committee, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York City. (6) Variable. (7) Taxis, occasional lunch.

Payne, Albert Alford, 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of

Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) The Realtors' Washington Committee, and, through it, the members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards throughout the United States. (3) One week. (4) \$6,000 a year. (5) Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. (6) No specified amount, to be reimbursed upon claim for legitimate out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Transportation, telephone, meals, and similar expenses in connection with my duties.

Pendleton, Norman W., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) As national lecturer for the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Month by month. (4) \$92 per week. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Actual traveling expenses when away from home in San Francisco, Calif. (7) Travel, hotel, meals.

Perry,² Leslie S., 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW. (1) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (2) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (3) Continuous since October 8, 1942. (4) Salary, \$3,600 per annum. (5) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (6) No stated amount. Expense reimbursed as incurred (see below). (7) Taxi, newspapers, magazines, and the like.

Peterson, Esther, 1034 Earle Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. (2) The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,420 per year plus personal expenses while away from home. (5) Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. (6) Actual amounts spent in carrying on duties of the job. (7) Travel, hotel, meals, taxis, telephone.

Pope & Ballard, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pope, Ballard & Loos, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Inland Steel Co., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Inland Steel Co., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite—see statement attached. (4) See statement⁴ attached. (5) Inland Steel Co. (6) Indefinite—see statement attached. (7) See statement⁴ attached.

Pratt, Edith C., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. (2) Members of the United Steelworkers of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,240 per year; business expenses in Washington; travel and living expenses away from Washington. (5) United Steelworkers of America. (6) Business expenses in Washington such as cabs; living expenses away from Washington up to \$10 per day; transportation. (7) Transportation, hotel, food, etc.

Pratt, Foster J., room 908, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL., 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL. (3) Elected at convention for 2 years as president whose duties are the administrative and executive head of the organization which include lobbying as a minor duty. (4) As president he receives a salary of \$600 per month minus withholding and social-security taxes. (5) International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL. (6) None for lobbying purposes. (7) None for lobbying purposes.

Pullen, Donald D., 1010 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio.

² Registration with the Secretary only.

⁴ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

(2) Townsend plan. (3) Permanent. (4) 25 percent of income from State. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (6) None. Comes out of 25-percent income. (7) To pay his own expenses out of 25 percent for meals, mileage, hotels, secretarial work, office expenses, etc.

Purves, Edmund R., 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) Architectural profession. (3) Permanent. (4) Yearly salary of \$10,000 for general duties as director of public and professional relations. Presenting point of view of profession with respect to proposed legislation is incidental only to principal activities. (5) Same as (1) above. (6) None, except for petty-cash items. (7) None, except as noted in (6) above.

Read, James M., 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Friends Committee on National Legislation, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (2) Friends Committee on National Legislation. (3) Since March 1946. (4) \$4,000 annually. (5) Friends Committee on National Legislation. (6) Refund of actual expenses incurred. Actual expenditures since August 2, 1946, were \$147.98. This is a larger sum than usual, due to the greater visitation of Friends yearly meetings, more of which are held in August than any other month. Field work is an integral part of the activities of our committee. (7) Railroad and other transportation, together with lodging and meals when on field trips or committee business, telephone calls, taxis. Field trips are for keeping members of Society of Friends aware of developments in legislation and national policy, participation in conferences, forums and institutes, and meetings of the executive and general committees.

Rhodes, Hubert M., 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Credit Union National Association, post office box 431, Madison 1, Wis. (2) Credit Union National Association. (3) Permanent. (4) Annual salary, \$4,900, which includes pay for field, organization, and education work. (5) Credit Union National Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Actual expenses.

Rice, Roland, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. See exhibit A.⁴ (2) American Trucking Associations, Inc. See exhibit A.⁴ (3) Registrant has been employed continuously by the same employer since 1935. (4) See exhibit A.⁴ (5) American Trucking Associations, Inc. (6) No specific amount, but only actual amounts expended. (7) Such necessary expenses as transportation, taxi fares; hotel bills when out of town.

Richter, Irving, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (2) Members of the UAW-CIO and on behalf of all working people. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$80 weekly plus personal and travel expenses. (Registrant performs work other than legislative which is included in weekly salary and expenses.) (5) UAW-CIO. (6) For subsistence; \$5 per day in Washington; \$6.50 per day while traveling; also actual travel costs. (7) Personal and travel expenses, food, tips, cabs, hotel, travel cost, etc. (These expenses include nonlegislative work as well as legislative work.)

Riddell, Charles Edward, 3887 Rodman Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Manufacturers' Representatives' Association, Inc. (nonprofit), 3887 Rodman Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) In the interest of the association and its membership. (3) Two years from January 1, 1947. (4) Nothing. (5) No one pays him; the work is without compensation. (6) A nominal sum, as bills are ren-

dered for office expenses and advertising. (7) Office expense and advertising.

Riley, George D., room 1008, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (2) Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor. (3) Elected by council delegates every year to serve as operations director. Duties are administration of operating force which include lobbying as a minor phase. (4) As operations director receives a monthly salary (\$500) minus withholding tax and social-security tax. (5) Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor. (6) None for lobbying purposes. (7) None for lobbying purposes.

Rising, E. W., 710 Atlantic Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.; water-conservation conference, continuing committee, 710 Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Western Beet Growers Association; water-conservation conference, continuing committee. (3) Continuous, but subject to termination on notice by either party. (4) Western Beet Growers Association, \$30 per day for actual time spent; water-conservation conference, continuing committee, no salary. (5) Secretary-treasurer, Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont., for work done for said association; water-conservation conference, continuing committee, no salary. (6) Actual cash expenditures; no fixed amounts. (7) All expenses, including travel, living, office, stenographic, printing, postage, when actually engaged on work for Western Beet Growers. Same for water-conservation conference, continuing committee, except no allowance for living expenses.

Robb, George Mackay, 942 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa. (1) The Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2) In the interest of the Christian Amendment Movement, the principal sponsor of which is the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America. (3) Until October 1, 1947. (4) A salary of \$2,500 per year. (5) The Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America. (6) No definite sum. Certain expenses are allowed as listed in No. 7, below, providing they are incurred in the actual work of the Christian Amendment Movement. (7) Railway, bus, streetcar, and taxi fare; 5 cents per mile when driving auto; postage, stationery, hotel room, meals, telephone, and telegrams.

Roemer, Ruth, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York 22, N. Y. (2) The members of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, their families and neighbors. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$70 per week for all work in Washington office, including legislative work and non-legislative work with Government agencies. (5) United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO. (6) \$10 per week for expenses in connection with all work, much of which is nonlegislative work described above. On trips into the field, actual expenses of travel, food, and hotel are covered. (7) Transportation and other incidental expenses in Washington.

Rose, Mary E., post-office box 176, Cumberland, Md. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) National insurance for the aged, disabled, and mothers with dependent children. (3) I do not know. (4) I receive a commission. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (6) It is included in my commission. It would just be impossible to tell. During the last quarter I turned in \$64.09, the other was my own money I used. (7) If I got any it would be for traveling such as bus or train, meals and hotel and taxi.

Rowe, Roland H., 837 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 837 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (2) In the interest of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association and its members. (3) For 1 year or until the next annual convention of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association. (4) Since August 2, 1946, R. H. Rowe has done nothing for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress, and he has not received any pay or consideration for such purpose. He is paid a salary as vice president and secretary and he is informed and believes that when he shall do anything as such officer to influence legislation by Congress, an allocable part of his salary may be considered to be pay or consideration for such activity, and in such event he intends to report the same in his quarterly report. (5) The United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc. (6) See answer to (4). In addition R. H. Rowe has not received any payment for expenses and is not to be paid any sum specifically for expenses in attempting to influence legislation. Any expense if and when actually incurred in attempting to influence legislation will be paid by him, subject to reimbursement by the association, and reported as required by law. (7) See answer to (6). Expenses may actually be incurred for travel, hotels, meals, taxis, tips, and entertainment in attempting to influence legislation.

Rumely, Edward A., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (1) The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (2) Same as above. (3) Since February 1937. (4) \$208 per week plus commissions. (5) Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. (6) \$96.50 per week. (7) Cost of luncheons and group meetings for conferences, extensive travel, incidental expenses arising out of work for the organization.

Sands, Charles E., 4211 Second Street NW., Washington 11, D. C. (1) Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance & Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L. (2) Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance & Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L. (3) Yearly, 1946-47. (4) \$7,200 yearly. (5) Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance & Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L., 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. (6) \$5 per day in Washington, D. C.; \$11 outside Washington, D. C. (1) Telegrams.

Sastuly, Elizabeth, 1307 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers of America, CIO, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Working men and women of America. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$3,600 per year plus personal expenses while away from home; this amount covers my duties as Washington representative. These duties include representing my union and its members before Government agencies, supplying information to union members on legislation, Government regulations, and activities. I also represent the views of my union to congressional committees and Members of Congress. (5) Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers of America. (6) Personal expense amounting to \$2 per day while in Washington; personal expense of \$6 per day plus railroad, plane, or bus fare while traveling. (7) Personal expense, such as hotel, food, cabs, etc.

Schaffner, Franklin J., Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) Americans United for World Government, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Hired by Ulric Bell, no longer in employ of group. (2) Above. (3) From May 20, 1946, to present. (4) \$5,200 per year. (5) See (1). J. A. Migel, treasurer. (6) Amount necessary for expenses as they arise. (7) Travel, hotel, operating expenses.

⁴ Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

Scott, John R., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, national headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (2) (a) Personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (b) veterans of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the entire population of the United States in matters of national security. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,500 per annum. (5) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, national headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (6) No stated sum. To be reimbursed, upon claim, for luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares, in connection with official duties, out of a small budget appropriated for such purpose. (7) Luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in course of official duties.

Scott, Orland A., secretary, American Pension Committee, Inc., 420 North Capitol Street, Washington 1, D. C. (1) American Pension Committee, Inc., 420 North Capitol Street, Washington 1, D. C. (2) American Pension Committee, Inc., 420 North Capitol Street, Washington 1, D. C. (3) Indefinite. (4) Effective October 3, 1946, \$75 per week. (5) American Pension Committee, Inc., 420 North Capitol Street, Washington 1, D. C. (6) Effective October 3, 1946, not to exceed \$50 per week, when in Washington, D. C. Full travel expenses and hotel and meals out of city. (7) Hotel, meals, and travel.

Shandros, Geraldine, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y. (1) American Communications Association, CIO, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y. (2) Persons employed in the communications industry and American working men and women, generally. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$43 per week, plus expenses. Since no more than half time is spent on legislative work under the terms of the act, only about \$25 is properly attributable to salary on account of activities covered by the act. (5) American Communications Association, CIO. (6) Expenses actually incurred. (7) Travel expenses, hotel expenses, and miscellaneous expenses incurred.

Shealey, R. Preston, 503 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Retail Credit Association, 218 Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo. (2) In the interest of the National Retail Credit Association. (3) Until May 31, 1947. (4) \$375 monthly, but this includes allowance of \$25 per month for stenographer account. Rent and other office expenses are paid by registrant from retainer. (5) National Retail Credit Association. (6) Stenographer (full time) salary absorbed from retainer by registrant, other than allowance of \$25 per month specified in question 4. (7) Association allows an expense account in part for telephones, and pays for information releases, travel expense, luncheons, taxis, etc.

Smart, Elizabeth A., 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington 2, D. C. (1) National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. (2) National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. (3) Appointed for 1 year. Have been employed since July 1940. (4) \$2,400 per year (\$200 per month). (5) National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. (6) Amount varies, dependent on whether stationery has to be replaced and how many telephone calls, and so forth. Averages from \$25 to \$45 per month. (7) Office supplies, postage, telephone, telegrams, mimeographing when necessary, typewriter repairs, subscriptions to one newspaper, bulletins, periodicals, railroad fare and hotel expenses on rare occasions when necessary. Christmas gifts to employees of building.

Smeltzer, C. W., 408 Wesley Temple Building, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) I do organizing of clubs for my employer. (3) I have been employed as State organizer since July 1944.

(4) \$40 per week with expense allowance of \$30 per week until October 1, 1946. Now on drawing account on commission basis. Amount indefinite. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (6) Was allowed \$30 week maximum. Since October 1, 1946, I pay my own expenses out of my commission. (7) Hotel, restaurant, and transportation.

Smith, Marillyn Coan, 1710 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (2) Americans United for World Government. (3) January 3, 1945, I entered the employ of Americans United for World Government. (4) I received \$35 per week from January 1945 until June 1945; at that time I was given a raise to \$40 per week; in May 1946 I was raised to \$47 per week, which is my present salary. (5) Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Smith, Purcell L., 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Association of Electric Companies, 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (2) National Association of Electric Companies. (3) Three years from August 1945. (4) Salary of \$65,000 per annum as president of the association. On the basis of the activities of the association to date, I estimate that not over 25 percent of my time is spent on legislative matters within the purview of the act. (5) National Association of Electric Companies. (6) No specific amount. See (7) below. (7) All traveling and incidental expenses.

Snow, William S., room 514, Rupley Building, 815 King Street, Alexandria. (1) American Fisheries Association Cooperative, Rupley Building, Alexandria, Va.; California Fish Cannery Association, Ferry Building, Terminal Island, Calif.; California Sardine Products Institute, 255 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; National Renderers Association, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) American Fisheries Association Cooperative, California Fish Cannery Association, California Sardine Products Institute, National Renderers Association. (3) Yearly basis. (4) American Fisheries Association Cooperative, approximately \$8,000 a year; California Fish Cannery Association, \$1,500 a year; California Sardine Products Institute, \$1,000 a year; National Renderers Association, \$1,200 a year. (5) American Fisheries Association Cooperative, California Fish Cannery Association, California Sardine Products Institute, National Renderers Association. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Snyder, Calvin K., 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. (2) The Realtors' Washington Committee, and, through it, the members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards throughout the United States. (3) Two years with the Realtors' Washington Committee. (4) \$10,000 a year. (5) Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. (6) No specified amount, to be reimbursed for legitimate out-of-pocket expense. (7) Travel, telephone, meals, and similar expenses in connection with my duties.

Speak, Mrs. Frances Valliant, American Association of University Women, national headquarters, 1634 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) American Association of University Women, national headquarters, 1634 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) American Association of University Women (national organization). (3) On an annual-salary basis. Have been with the association since 1929, but in varying capacities, often not connected with legislative work. (4) Annual salary, \$4,080. (Possibly slightly over half of this is for duties in connection with legislative work.) (5) American Association of University Women, national headquarters. (6) Reimbursement for occasional expenses,

such as 25 cents for carfare (perhaps twice a year), notary fees for any papers that have to be signed (such as the present papers). (7) See above under (6).

Stein, Margaret I., 402 Sixth Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., 402 Sixth Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (2) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,000 annually. (5) Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc. (6) Travel and actual living expenses when away from Washington, D. C. (7) Actual living expenses only, maximum \$7 per day.

Stengle, Charles I., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Of Government employees. (3) Permanent for last 12 years. (4) \$5,750 per annum. (5) American Federation of Government Employees. (6) Taxi fare only. (7) Taxi fare only.

Grosscup, Ambler & Stephan, 711 Central Building, Seattle 4, Wash. (1) Alaska Transportation Co., pier 58, Seattle 1, Wash., for which the above reporting law firm is general counsel. Most of their legal work is done by Messrs. John Ambler and Albert E. Stephan. (2) Alaska Transportation Co. (3) Annual. (4) \$250 per month retainer for general legal work, plus fees for additional work, including legislative problems, computed primarily on per diem basis of \$75 to \$100 for work done in their law offices and \$125 for work requiring absence from their offices. (5) Firm is paid by Alaska Transportation Co. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Typical expenses are printing of briefs, transportation, hotel and meal expenses, postage, telegrams.

Stewart, Charles T., 1727 E Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Public relations department, National Association of Real Estate Boards (half time). (2) National Association of Real Estate Boards. (3) Since July 1, 1946. (4) \$6,000 per year (half time). (5) National Association of Real Estate Boards. (6) No specific amount; reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with duties. (7) Travel, hotel bills, meals, telephone, and similar expenses in connection with duties.

Stoll, Edwin L., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Public relations department, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (half time). (2) National Association of Real Estate Boards. (3) Since May 27, 1946. (4) \$3,250 per annum (half time). (5) National Association of Real Estate Boards. (6) No specified amount; reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with duties. (7) Travel, hotel bills, meals, telephone, and similar expenses in connection with duties.

Stone, Margaret F., 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) National Women's Trade Union League of America, Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (2) National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (3) Staff member of National Women's Trade Union League on an annual basis (half time). As legislative chairman I am charged with carrying out the legislative program of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, which concerns itself with labor legislation for social betterment, and legislation aimed at strengthening international cooperation and the maintenance of world peace. The National Women's Trade Union League is a member of the women's joint congressional committee through which it cooperates with other women's organizations in legislative activities. Articles prepared by me on current legislative issues appear from time to time in Life and Labor Bulletin, official monthly publication of the league. When Congress

² Registration with the Clerk only.

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is not in session I am occupied with other aspects of the League's program. (4) \$1,500 per year for half time. (5) National Women's Trade Union League of America. (6) No expense account. Occasional taxi fares. (7) None, except occasional taxi fares.

Storch, Theodore Roosevelt, public relations consultant, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. (1) Theodore Roosevelt Storch Associates, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y., Federal Surplus Products Co., 44 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. (2) Appears as public relations counsel, veterans' rights, war surplus goods. (3) Permanent (4) No fees set at present. (5) By above companies. (6) No definite amount at present. (7) Transportation, hotels, business conferences, and professional services as consultant.

Sturrock, J. E., general manager, Texas Water Conservation Association, 607-609 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex. (1) Texas Water Conservation Association, 607-609 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex. (2) Texas Water Conservation Association. (3) General manager's position, in accordance with bylaws of the Texas Water Conservation Association, is an elective position. The general manager is elected each year by members of the association, and his term of office is for the period of 1 year. (4) \$6,000 per annum and all necessary travel expenses. (5) Texas Water Conservation Association. (6) All necessary travel expenses average \$2,500 per annum. (7) Travel expenses include traveling and hotel accommodations, entertainment, telephone service, meals, tips, taxi fares.

Sullivan, Francis M., assistant director, National Legislative Committee, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil-aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (3) Permanent. (4) \$7,200 per year. (5) The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (6) Average of \$20 per month. (7) Carfare and luncheons.

Sutlive, Carey R., 623 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) National Association of Manufacturers. (2) National Association of Manufacturers. (3) Continuously since April 1943. (4) At the rate of \$8,000 annually. (5) National Association of Manufacturers. (6) Office and secretarial, telephone and telegraph services, etc., are supplied by employer. Employer reimburses registrant for actual expenses incurred, pursuant to monthly itemized expense account. (7) Travel, hotels, meals, entertainment, incidentals, etc., incurred in the course of employment.

Taylor, Col. John Thomas, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The American

Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (2) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the National Convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (3) Since September 7, 1919. (4) \$10,000 salary per annum. (5) The American Legion (national organization), 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (6) Reimbursed for actual traveling expense and incidental expenses of about \$30 monthly. (7) Travel and such items as taxi fare, meals, phone calls.

Thompson, Alexander N., 1 Thomas Circle, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Raphael S. Soussi, post office box 168, 13 Rue de la Poste, Alexandria, Egypt. (2) Raphael S. Soussi, post office box 168, 13 Rue de la Poste, Alexandria, Egypt. (3) Since November 1945. (4) Commission basis. (5) Raphael S. Soussi. (6) Approximately \$500 yearly. (7) Travel and incidental.

Tinney, William H., 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (3) Full-time employment, consisting of various phases of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which concerns legislation. (4) \$5,842.88 per annum, which is paid for all of the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation. (5) The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (6) Amount actually and necessarily expended in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in connection with entire employment, only a part of which concerns legislation. (7) Actual expenses necessarily incurred on business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including that part which concerns legislation.

Tobler, H. Willis, 857 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) American Farm Bureau Federation, 857 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D. C. (2) American Farm Bureau Federation. (3) Continuing. (4) \$5,000. (5) American Farm Bureau Federation. (6) None, except reimbursement of actual necessary expenditures approved by officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation. (7) None, except as noted under (6).

Townsend, Dr. F. E., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) The Townsend Plan. (3) Indefinite. (4) Approximately \$7,800 per year. (5) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (6) Only living expenses when away from home and/or company business. (7) Hotel, travel, and meals when away from home.

Townsend, George W., Franklin, Nebr. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875

Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$25 per week (salary). (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) Mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile and hotel bills. (7) Mileage, travel expenses, and food and lodging.

Townsend, R. C., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) The Townsend Plan. (3) Indefinite. (4) Approximately \$5,200 per year. (5) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (6) Only living expenses when away from home and/or company business. (7) Hotel, travel, and meals when away from home.

Tucker, John F. P., 819 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Union for Democratic Action. (2) Membership and affiliates of Union for Democratic Action. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,279.60 per annum. Lobbying is but a small portion of our activity. Consequently only a small pro rata portion of this salary would be covered by Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. (5) Union for Democratic Action. (6) \$10 per week plus travel (see note under (4)). (7) Lunches, carfare, purchase of publications.

Rothkirch, Dr. Eduard von, 411 Times Annex, Minneapolis 1, Minn. (1) Central European Research Foundation, 411 Times Annex, Minneapolis 1, Minn. (2) Legislation or treaties affecting central Europe. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$1 per year. (5) Central European Research Foundation. (6) Actual expenses not to exceed \$500 per session of Congress. (7) Taxis, lunches, information material.

Warner, Milo J., 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo 4, Ohio. (1) The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J. (2) The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J. (3) Pleasure of employer. (4) Amount variable; to be determined by services rendered. (5) The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J. (6) Actual. (7) Travel, hotel, telephone, telegraph, and certain office expenses and supplies, and proper and necessary entertainment expenses.

Waterfield, Maynard H., 2844 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) Citizens National Committee, Inc., 2844 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. (2) Citizens National Committee, Inc. (3) Since September 1945. (4) \$6,000 annually and minor expenses. (5) Citizens National Committee, Inc. (6) Depends on actual expenses incurred. (7) Taxis, occasional lunches, etc.

Waybur, Bruce, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York 22, N. Y. (2) The members of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, their families and neighbors. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$80 per week for all work in Washington office, including legislative work and non-legislative work with Government agencies. (5) United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO. (6) \$10 per week for expenses in connection with all work, much of which is nonlegislative work described above. On trips into the field, actual expenses of travel, food, and hotel are covered. (7) Transportation and other incidental expenses in Washington.

Weathersby, Newton Patrick, room 303, Machinists' Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) District No. 44, International Association of Machinists. (2) Government employees who are members of District No. 44, I. A. of M., and organized labor represented by the I. A. of M. (3) Present term expires December 31, 1947. (4) \$4,000 per year as secretary-treasurer, and assistant to the district president, part of whose duties is to support or oppose legislation of interest to

² Registration with the Clerk only.

³ Registration with the Secretary only.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

membership. (5) District No. 44, I. A. of M. (6) No actual limit set on legitimate expenditures, but legislative expenses usually about \$10 or \$15 per month for transportation. (7) Transportation between office and Capitol; extra meals incident to work and observing amenities with associates.

Webb, William H., 1720 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (2) National Rivers and Harbors Congress. (3) Employment began in 1932; indefinite. (4) Salary, \$4,940 per annum. (5) National Rivers and Harbors Congress. (6) No specified amount. (7) Necessary office, traveling, and personal expenses.

Werkau, Carlton W., 917 G Place NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) National Federation of Telephone Workers. (2) National Federation of Telephone Workers. (3) June 1947. (4) \$9,000 per annum. (5) National Federation of Telephone Workers. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Taxis, occasional lunch, telephone, telegraph.

Wetterman, Charles W., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$75 per week. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) On trips made outside of Cleveland I am allowed expenses for hotel, meals, and 5 cents per mile for travel expenses. (7) Same as above.

Whitlock, Douglas, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) Building Products Institute, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Building Products Institute. (3) Month to month, beginning October 16, 1946. (4) \$500 monthly. (5) Building Products Institute. (6) All cash advanced for Building Products Institute. (7) Reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses.

Wilmeth, James L., national secretary, national council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3025-29 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, a corporation organized not for profit, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (2) In the interest of the national council, State councils, and subordinate councils or lodges of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. (3) I have been employed as national secretary since June 19, 1923, to the present time with stated compensation which does not include any salary or compensation for representing our fraternity before congressional committees. (4) I receive no salary whatever for any legislative work done in Washington along the lines of the restriction of immigration, deportation, and naturalization of aliens. My work in Washington is incidental to my regular employment as national secretary. (5) No salary is to be paid me whatever for legislative work or representing our fraternity at hearings before congressional committees. (6) No fixed amount is paid for expenses; whatever is incurred as railroad fare and hotel expenses in going to and returning from Washington is allowed. (7) Only travel expenses, no per diem or salary whatever.

Williamson, C. J. S., 901 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. (2) California State Chamber of Commerce. The undersigned registers under Public Law 601, although he is not exclusively or even primarily employed to support or oppose legislation. His duties include reporting to the California State Chamber of Commerce activities and happenings in all of the Government departments which may be of interest to members of the California State Chamber of Commerce, and to industry and agriculture in California. He registers because at times he does communicate to Members of Congress the views of the chamber on pending legislation. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$6,000 annually.

(5) California State Chamber of Commerce. (6) Allowance of \$150 a month. (7) Local transportation and miscellaneous expenses incident to carrying on the duties set forth in paragraph 2.

Williamson, John C., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (2) (a) Personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (b) veterans of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the entire population of the United States in matters of national security. (3) Indefinite. (4) \$4,500 per annum. (5) Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Headquarters, Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, Kansas City, Mo. (6) No stated sum. To be reimbursed, upon claim, for luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in connection with official duties, out of a small budget appropriated for such purpose. (7) Luncheons, taxicab or streetcar fares in course of official duties.

Wilson, E. Raymond, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Friends Committee on National Legislation, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (2) Friends Committee on National Legislation. (3) Since October 1943. (4) \$5,000 annually. (5) Friends Committee on National Legislation. (6) Refund of actual expenses incurred. Actual expenditures since August 2, 1946, were \$73.10. (7) Railroad and other transportation together with lodging and meals when on field trips or committee business, telephone calls, taxis. Field trips are for keeping members of Society of Friends aware of developments in legislation and national policy, participation in conferences, forums and institutes, and meetings of the executive and general committees.

Wilson, Glen S., 1008 Willow Street, Austin, Tex. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Townsend Plan. (3) Annual. (4) 50 percent commission from State income. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) None. Must pay his own. (7) Must pay his own.

Wojtasik, Joseph, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (3) Permanent. (4) 25-percent commission of all the income derived from the Townsend organization in the State of Ohio, starting October 1, 1946. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) Expenses included in 25-percent commission. (7) Traveling, meals, hotel, stationery, postage, telephone, telegram, literature, deputies, speakers, and other promotional expenses too numerous to mention.

Woodson, George, Roosevelt Hotel, Lansing 15, Mich. (1) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. Zone 5. (2) Townsend National Recovery Plan. (3) Until further notice. (4) 25-percent commission on all gross receipts after September 30. I received a salary before September 30. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc. (6) None. (7) None.

Worley, Harry F., 5353 Reno Road NW., Washington 15, D. C. (1) National Customs Service Association, Washington, D. C. (2) In the interest of the officers and employees of the United States Customs Service and of the Federal Civil Service. (3) Elected for 2 years. (4) \$2,500 per annum; part-time job. (5) National Customs Service Association. (6) No expense account. (See No. 7.) (7) Reimbursed for travel, office supplies, and postage.

Wozencraft, Frank W., 410 Gulf States Building, Dallas, Tex.; 300 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 804 Failing Building,

Portland, Ore. (2) Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 804 Failing Building, Portland, Ore. (3) Until December 31, 1948. (4) \$1,000 per month, beginning January 1, 1947. (5) Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 804 Failing Building, Portland, Ore. (6) No specific amount. (7) Actual expenses for traveling and for telephone and telegraph.

Young, Donald A.,² Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (2) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (3) Permanent. (4) \$10,000 per annum. (5) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (6) No definite amount. (7) Ordinary taxi and telephone expenses.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were received and filed, using Form C, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space the questions in Form C (see p. 51) are not repeated. Only the answers are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

Addis, Rhena I., 418 Federal Securities Building, Lincoln, Nebr. (1) Salary, 13 weeks, \$455, less \$54.60 withholding tax, \$4.55 social-security tax; net, \$395.85. Expenses, \$239.05. (2) To undersigned. (3) For acting as State representative and organizer of Townsend national recovery plan. (4) None. (5) Legislation to effectuate the recovery plan and better the conditions of the aged.

Akeson, Virgil, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of \$795; expenses, \$15. (2) Taxicab operators and Capital Transit Co. (3) Transportation. (4) The Union, organ of International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers. (5) Support all legislation favorable to labor and the general American public as well as national peace and security and general prosperity. Oppose any legislation detrimental to foregoing aims.

Albers, Wayne B., 7 McGinley Building, West Palm Beach, Fla. (1) \$50 salary per week and approximately \$50 per week expense allowance, covering field work in the Middle West and in the State of Florida. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Supporting the Townsend national recovery plan, introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress as H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Alifas, Nels Peter, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) Receipts \$5,883.07, expenditures \$9,111.08, in operation of District No. 44, I. A. of M., for all purposes. No separate fund set aside for lobbying. Believe less than 25 percent of expenditures used to support or oppose legislation. (2) Taxi drivers, \$26.30; operators of eating and refreshment places, \$30; National Publishing Co.; Post Office Department; Western Union; stationery supply companies; rent; salary of officers and employees; traveling expenses; etc. (3) Lobbying, organizing, keeping membership posted, paying for clerical work, preparing briefs on legislation and grievance, time spent in appearing before wage and grievance boards of departments. (4) The Federal Machinist (a monthly periodical published for information of membership covering activities of the organization) of which he is editor. (5) All legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees, and occasionally organized labor in general.

Allen, William, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None for legislative purposes. (2) None for legislative purposes. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None at the present time.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

² Registration with the Clerk only.

The American Nurses' Association, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) None during last quarter. (2) See answer, question 1. (3) See item No. 1. (4) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. Through the medium of the American Journal of Nursing the membership is kept informed of pending legislation affecting nurses, nursing, or health by means of editorials or signed articles. (5) None at present or during past quarter.

Avent, I. M., Wacker Hotel, 111 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Employed August 18, 1946. Salary at \$40 per week; 3 cents per mile for travel expense. Total for quarter not to exceed \$250. (2) (No particular individual.) Expense for goods and services, hotel, food, laundry and cleaning, gasoline, oil and tires, etc. (3) Self-maintenance. (4) Townsend National Weekly, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (5) Enactment of Townsend plan bills, H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Barber, Hartman, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (temporarily located at room 701, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio). (1) Attached will be found report of all expenses incurred by the undersigned in the performance of my duties as the general representative of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for the calendar quarter July to September, inclusive. There was no expense incurred subsequent to September 7, because after that date I was stationed at Grand Lodge headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. (2) See statement. (3) See statement. (4) None. (5) All legislation directly or indirectly affecting labor in any manner whatsoever, especially railroad labor.

Bassett, Earl C., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Total salary received \$1,827.25. No part of salary expended for the purpose of this act. Total amount of expenses incurred and expended, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) [Blank.]

Berenson, Anna, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received, \$980; expenses, \$816. Above includes salary and expenses for nonlegislative work as well as legislative work. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) CIO News and Union News Service. (5) All housing and related legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting housing bills of aid to the general welfare, and opposing housing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Bivins, Emma Carr, 1719 Riggs Place NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) Salary from National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., \$1,150. Expenses from National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, \$150, total, \$1,300. (2) Salary and expenses paid to Emma Carr Bivins, 1719 Riggs Place NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Services as director of legislation and Washington representative (expenses of director of legislation include transportation, postage, telephone, and telegraph, stenographic assistance, office supplies, periodicals). (4) Independent Woman, monthly magazine of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y., Federation Highlights, monthly bulletin of the organization. (5) Legislation "locking toward the establishment through scientific or other proper methods of conditions which assure to women, and to men as well, the fullest possible opportunity and reward for the development of whatever capacities they may possess." From Handbook of Federation Procedures.

Bouslog, Harriet, 930 F Street NW., room 800, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Salary, \$85. Expenses, \$15. (2) Taxi drivers, phone com-

panies. (3) Taxis and phone calls. (4) The Dispatcher, semimonthly publication of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO News. (5) Support legislation in the interest of longshoremen, warehousemen, and sugar workers particularly, and generally legislation in interest of sound international relations, domestic policy, social security, and health and oppose antilabor legislation.

Brown, Earle Palmer, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None—employment started after quarter ended. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Carter, Jack, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$7.80. (2) Taxicabs. (3) Transportation. (4) VFW National News, foreign service (VFW monthly periodical). (5) Legislation affecting (a) veterans and their dependents; (b) personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the national security.

Chinberg, Frances E., Little Falls, Minn. (1) Salary and expenses. (2) Myself. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) None. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc.

Clott, Herman, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary of \$975; expenses, \$324.79. (This expense money included expenses while away from Washington and while engaged in other general labor organizational work, of which a small portion was legislative.) (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers, etc. (3) To defray personal expenses on transportation and hotel accommodations. (4) The Union, organ of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. (5) Support all legislation favorable to labor and the general American public as well as national peace and security and general prosperity. Oppose any legislation detrimental to foregoing aims.

Cone, D. C., room 307, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) January 1946 annual compensation, \$5,250. (2) D. C. Cone. (3) As vice president and part-time national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, covering all service rendered including services entirely unrelated to legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally, employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, and particularly the interests of the employees represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

Corbett, John T., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$2,681.70 as wages, \$200.01 as office rental, \$488.64 as office assistant wages. (2) \$200.01 to Labor for office rental, \$438.64 to Helen Corbett for stenographer and office assistance. (3) As assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, covering all services rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislation and/or legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally, employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, and particularly the interests of various classes and crafts of railroad employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Cowan, Nathan E., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary \$1,205, received expense \$1,228.95. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and CIO News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Cuneo, John C., P. O. box 1054, Modesto, Calif. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) [Blank.]

D'Avila, Sarah H., 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) Salary \$120 (since August 2, 1946). (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections.

Dawdy, Della J., route 4, Rogers, Ark. (1) Received 50 percent commission on new business. Total \$62.31. (2) Della J. Dawdy. (3) To promote national insurance, the aged, the blind, the disabled, and youth. (4) The Townsend National Weekly, announcing district and club meetings. (5) To support H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of Navy Yards, Arsenals, and Naval Stations, 930 F Street NW., room 411-413, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Expense account: August 1946, \$64.52; September 1946, \$57.60. Salary for August and September 1946, \$678.80 or \$339.40 per month. (2) Walter L. Disbrow. (3) To represent members of Retirement Federation on legislation affecting their welfare. (4) Quarterly Retirement News Bulletin. (5) Any and all legislation affecting the civil-service retirement laws.

Dodge, Homer, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$600 salary and \$150 expenses. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and others (as to the \$150 of expense allowance). (3) Telephone service, postage stamps, incidental office expenses. (4) None. (5) The registrant does not support or oppose any proposed legislation but is employed as a correspondent to furnish information bearing on legislative proposals concerning the Constitution of the United States.

Doyle, E. L., room 311, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) No money received except regular salary paid me as brotherhood representative. No money expended in connection with legislative activities. Personal travel expense and office expense paid by brotherhood. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Railway Journal. (5) That directly and indirectly affecting labor.

Eaton, Edna L., 607 Boylston Street, room 36, Boston, Mass. (1) None. (2) No payments made. (3) No payments made. (4) None. (5) The Townsend plan bills.

Edelman, John W., 1031 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) \$1,300 salary; \$413.76 to reimburse actual expenses incurred; \$70 of this amount for expenses incurred in Washington; remainder for expenses outside of Washington. (2) Railroads, hotels, restaurants, cab drivers, bus companies, air lines. (3) Personal expense and travel. (4) Textile Labor, CIO News, Labor Press Associates. (5) Support legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Elliott, John Doyle, 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (1) Salary from June 30, 1946, to October 19, 1946, inclusive, \$1,050; expenses reimbursed to me, same period; traveling expenses, \$467; rent for office at 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., September and October, 1946, \$200. (2) Rent for office at 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., to H. H. Solomon, 2336 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., \$200. (3) For rent of office at 333 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (4) None. (5) Legislation embodying the principles of the Townsend national recovery plan bills, H. R. 2229 and 2230, of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Ellis, Clyde E. T., executive manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1711 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 9, D. C. (1) Salary (3 months), \$3,000; expense accounts (3 months), \$1,058.80; total, \$4,058.80. (2) Self for salary and expenses including reimbursements for meals, hotels, taxis, transportation, and tips, \$3,779.45; to Ameri-

* Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

* Filed with the Clerk only.

* Filed with the Secretary only.

can Airlines for transportation, \$279.35; total, \$4,058.80. (3) Travel incident to members' meetings, board of directors' meeting, etc. (4) Rural Electrification magazine, Illinois REA News. (5) Legislation affecting the growth and welfare of rural electric cooperative corporations, public power and public utility districts; and legislation affecting public power developments where they would in turn affect the rural electric cooperative corporations, public power and public utility districts.

Farnham, Diana, room 521, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$607.75; received expenses, \$651.44. (2) George's Radio Co. (office rent), Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., stationers, railroads, cab drivers, and Capital Transit Co. (3) Office and travel expenses. (4) CIO News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Ferris, Muriel, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received \$168.75, salary every 2 weeks; received and expended, carfare to and from the Capitol and travel; average of about \$10 per month. (2) None expended in carrying on work except for carfare and travel. (3) Carfare and travel only. (4) Trends in Government Action, publications of the League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. (5) I am employed principally to inform league members on legislative matters; secondarily to influence legislation. For legislation, see league program adopted by national convention, 1946.

Ford, Mrs. J. A. (Mary Ann Ford), 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (1) No report available at this time due to the fact that I do not (have not) keep any record of my personal account and records from national headquarters not available at this time due to the fact they are moving from Chicago to Cleveland, Ohio, and cannot be obtained until settled. (2) No record available at time of filing. (3) No record available at time of filing. (4) The Townsend National Weekly. (5) A bill to provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys. (H. R. 2229, H. R. 2230, numbers of bills in Seventy-ninth Congress.)

Foreman, Clark, 127 B Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) \$1,333.32 (salary). (2) Public carriers, hotels, and restaurants (\$210.18 to be reimbursed from expense allowance). (3) Actual travel and food (to be reimbursed). (4) New Republic, Southern Patriot, and Life magazine. (5) All legislation to increase the suffrage and improve economic, health, and educational conditions in the South.

The National Tax Relief Coalition, box 184, route 7, Greensboro, N. C. (1) Contributions received July, August, September, calendar quarter, \$1,345. (2) Answer attached.* (3) Answer attached.* (4) None. (5) General tax relief and reform.

Fries,* Amos A., major general, United States Army, retired, 702 Albee Building, Fifteenth and G Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Expenditures (checks drawn), \$498.67, \$616.67, \$535.67, \$250.71, \$3.76, \$333, \$335, \$235, \$85, \$85, \$85, \$11.75, \$1.20, \$7.30, \$5.75, \$11.41, \$12.12. Receipts: subscription to Bulletin (50 cents a year), \$16.50; donation

from Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, \$5,000. (2) (a) Employees (\$1,651.01); (b) taxes (\$254.47); (c) stamps and postage (\$1,003); (d) Wotan Theatre Corp. (\$255); (e) miscellaneous items (\$26); (f) C. and P. (\$23.53). (3) (a) Management, editorial, and secretarial work; (b) social security, unemployment compensation tax, and income taxes; (c) mailing monthly Bulletin and other postage; (d) rent; (e) office supplies and subscription to magazines; (f) telephone and telegrams. (4) None except regular monthly issue of the Bulletin, Friends of the Public Schools of America. (5) To support (incidentally only) any legislation deemed beneficial to the public schools throughout the United States and to oppose such as believed opposed to the best interest of the public schools in accordance with circulars printed in May 1938, and which remain unchanged to date. 2 copies of circular attached.

Gehman, Richard B., Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) See Form A for this organization. (2) See Form A for this organization. (3) See Form A for this organization. (4) None. Interview published in Chicago Tribune on August 6 and 8, 1916. (5) None specific at the moment.

General Federation of Women's Clubs,* 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) See quarterly report attached to Form A and made a part of this questionnaire.* (2) See quarterly report attached to Form A.* (3) See quarterly report attached to Form A.* (4) The General Federation Clubwoman. (5) The General Federation is not "employed" to support or oppose any legislation. As an organization the General Federation endorses or supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. See pamphlet, Resolutions, attached.*

George, Leo E., room 610, Bond Building, Fourteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) —. (4) Federation News Service and Union Postal Clerk. (5) Support of measures designed to improve the civil-service retirement system; improve and strengthen the civil service, and to improve hours, wages, and conditions of post-office clerks, and to improve the postal service.

Glodowski, Agnes, general delivery, Mitchell, S. Dak. (1) Total salary, \$450; total expense account, \$360.63. (2) This was all received from Townsend national headquarters. Nothing was expended by me to get others to work. (3) Money paid me was for organizational work in connection with Townsend movement. (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) Townsend bills, H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Gruver, E. B., 14 South Spruce Street, Lewistown, Pa. (1) In carrying on my work. Regular salary of \$50 per week, less withholding tax. An expense allowance up to \$30 per week for mileage, meals, and hotel bills while away from home. (2) No money was paid to anyone except the actual expense of traveling throughout the State of Illinois where I was located up to October 1, 1946. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) To support bills in the Seventy-ninth Congress known as H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Haddock, Hoyt S., room 800, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$50 salary. (Since lobbying occupies a minor part of time this is an estimate.) \$5 expenses (estimated). (2) Railroads, hotels, restaurants, telephone company, taxis, etc. (3) General expenses and salary. (4) Pilot, ACA News, the Marine Engineer, the Fisherman, the Dispatcher, the Voice, if others, do not remember. (5) Support all legislation favorable to

the welfare of merchant seamen, longshoremen, and fishermen. Oppose legislation opposed to their interests.

Hallbeck, E. C., room 610, Bond Building, Fourteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) [Blank.] (4) Federation News Service and Union Postal Clerk. (5) Support of measures designed to improve the civil service retirement system; improve and strengthen the civil service and to improve hours, wages, and conditions of post-office clerks, and to improve the Postal Service.

Hanscom, William A., 1118 Twenty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$975. Expenses, \$300. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and the International Oil Worker. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Hanson,* Lawrence V., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., suite 1116, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, August and September at \$625 per month, \$1,250; expenses as per attached statement A, \$495.40; total, \$1,745.40. (2) See attached statement A.* (3) See attached statement A.* (4) News releases are sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines some of which releases may contain material deemed to affect legislation directly or indirectly. Neither the association nor I have any means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases. (5) All legislation affecting the home building industry.

Haren, Herbert F., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Approximately \$1,250. (2) All money used in living expenses and no record kept. (3) [Blank]. (4) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (5) The Townsend plan.

Hayden, Harry Vere, Jr., 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$179.16 salary semi-monthly, less withholding and social-security taxes; \$84.78 reimbursement for travel expense during July 1946; \$21.55 incidental expenses for months of July and August 1946. (2) Harry Vere Hayden, Jr. (3) \$84.78 reimbursement for travel expense to Indianapolis, Ind., and return to Washington, D. C.; \$21.55 incidental expenses for months of July and August 1946, taxi, car fare, phone calls, meals. (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York City; the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense, Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural developments; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil-aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee, which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

* Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

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Hines, Lewis G., American Federation of Labor, Ninth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) Taxi cab and phone averaging \$25 per month. (2) As above. (3) As above. (4) American Federationist. (5) Legislation affecting organized labor.

Hitchner, Lea S., 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Two trips to Washington, carfare \$66, hotel \$55, incidental expenses, meals, transportation, etc., \$45. (2) Railroad, hotel, taxi, meals, and incidental expenses. (3) Expenses incurred in discussing with House Agricultural Committee and Department of Agriculture proposed insecticide legislation. (4) AIF News, March 1946, article on Federal act; April 1946, article on Federal act by Dr. Smith and an editorial on the same subject; May 1946, editorial on Federal act, mention of Federal act in Rye meeting report; July-August 1946, story on food and drug mentions Federal act; September 1946, editorial on Federal act, story on seed trade conference mentions Federal act; May 1946, agricultural chemicals. (5) Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Act.

Hollister, R. F., 802 Falling Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) Money received for period of July, August, and September 1946, \$2,441.47. Expended, \$641.47. (2) Traveling expenses. (3) Travel expenses. (4) None. (5) Federal legislation controlling bank holding companies.

Howard, Paul, 1709 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salaries, received \$1,250; travel, paid \$194.97; janitor, paid \$16.50; telephone and telegraph, paid \$35.72; equipment, paid \$100. (2) Betty Diggs, 1709 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., \$16.50; Washington Refrigeration Co., Washington, D. C., \$100; transportation companies and hotels, \$194.97; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and postage, \$35.72. (3) Operation of office. Not more than one-third of expenditures applicable to legislative activity. (4) None. (5) None.

Howe, Robert E., Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW. and Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Since August 2, 1946, there has been received by affiant as salary the sum of \$1,250 and as per diem for personal living expenses the sum of \$342—a total of \$1,592. (2) No sums in any amount have been paid by affiant to any person other than affiant's expenditures for normal, everyday living expenses such as transportation, meals, etc., in the regular discharge of his duties. (3) Answered in (2) above. (4) None. (5) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.

Hudson, Minor, 1624 H Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary of \$2,500 received during 3-month period ending September 30, 1945; used only for personal living expenses. (2) Minor Hudson. (3) Personal living expenses. (4) The Voice of the Reserve, the regular monthly publication of Reserve officers of the naval services, which is distributed to the membership of the association. (5) Any legislation affecting the national security, the Navy, or the Reserve which Reserve officers of the naval services may decide to support or oppose.

Hurd, Roy Clifford, 23 Belmont Avenue, Richardson Park, Wilmington, Del. (1) \$100 to \$200. I am employed on a part-time basis; receive 25 percent of the moneys received in Delaware and use same for expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) In support of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio.

Hushing, W. C., chairman, national legislative committee, AFL, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Salary for 3 months, \$1,820. Expenses for July 1946, \$34; August, \$14; September, \$27; total for 3 months, \$75. (2) Taxi drivers, telephone company (away from office), messengers, and incidentals at Senate or House

restaurant. (3) As shown in (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting workers.

James, Elmer J., route box 595, Portland 6, Oreg. (1) \$300 salary, \$105 expense money; total \$405. (2) Elmer J. James. (3) Deputy organizer for the Townsend National Recovery Plan for Oregon. (4) None. (5) In support of the Townsend National Recovery Plan.

Johnson, Carroll E., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) None except my weekly salary and quoted expense. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc.

Johnson, W. D., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. (1) January 1946, annual compensation of \$6,500. (2) W. D. Johnson. (3) As vice president and national legislative representative of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, covering all services rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally, employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, and particularly the interests of various classes and crafts of railway employees represented by the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

Kamm, Albert G., 86 Cedar Street, Hartford, Conn. Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Senior citizens, totally incapacitated, the blind, and the mothers with dependent children. The Townsend National Recovery Plan. (2) Full time, up to September 30, 1946. (3) \$35 per week, and expense allowance of \$30 per week. (4) Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., \$30 weekly. (5) Travel, hotel, meals, postage.

Keehn, Thomas B., 1751 N Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. \$1,033.32 salary, \$358.03 expense. (2) Money paid to self for salary and expense. (3) To cover living expenses and special expenses allowable within expense account. (4) Washington Report, Social Action. (5) See attached material.

Ketchum, Omar B., Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$46.85 expended for transportation and lunches in connection with legislative activities. Money obtained from employer upon claim for reimbursement. (2) Taxicab operators and various restaurants and lunchrooms. (3) Transportation, social obligations, and normal lunch requirements. (4) VFW National News, Foreign Service (VFW monthly periodical). (5) Legislation affecting (a) veterans and their dependents; (b) personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the national security.

King, Joseph T., 1713 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$1,000 salary and \$30.20 expenses. (2) Expenses paid to cab drivers and restaurants. (3) Taxi fares for travel on official business. Business luncheons and meals when working nights or Sundays. (4) National Affairs Report. (5) Legislation directly affecting the retail building supply dealers such as Emergency Price Control Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, wage and hour legislation, housing legislation, tax legislation, and Second War Powers Act.

King, Willford I., room 300, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) I have received \$150 per week salary during the quarter. (2) I am not a disbursing officer and have no payments for the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., by whom I am employed. (3) [Blank.] (4) Wake Up America, August 19, 1946; the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of July 25, 1946. To what extent various papers may have quoted me, I do not know. (5) Not employed for this purpose, but, incidentally, I occasionally oppose legislation which I believe to be antisocial and favor that which I believe to be socially beneficial.

* Filed with the Clerk only.

Lamb, Robert K., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$2,000 salary, \$865.08 expenses. (2) To hotels, railroads, air lines, restaurants, cab drivers, etc., for expenses. (3) Personal expenses and travel away from Washington. (4) Steel Labor, CIO News. (5) Support legislation authorized by the convention and executive board of the United Steelworkers, and by the convention and executive board of the national CIO. Oppose legislation contrary to the stand of these organizations.

Larkin, Frederick, Jr., 1624 H Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary of \$841.40 received during 3-month period ending September 30, 1945, used only for personal living expenses. (2) Frederick Larkin, Jr. (3) Personal living expenses. (4) The Voice of the Reserve, the regular monthly publication of Reserve officers of the naval services, which is distributed to the membership of the association. (5) Any legislation affecting the national security, the Navy, or the Reserve which Reserve officers of the naval services may decide to support or oppose.

Lawrence, Joseph S., M. D., suite 301, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW. (1) Salary, \$3,750. Travel refund, none. (2) Railroads, air lines, taxicabs, hotels, and restaurants. (3) Travel, subsistence. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to public health endorsed or opposed by the action of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association or the principles espoused by that body.

Leach, R. W., 229 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 2, Wis. (1) None (all expenses paid by employer). (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) The Advisor. (5) Social security and related legislation.

Lee, Ivy, and Ross, T. J., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (1) Received \$6,704.12; expended \$6,509.12. (2) See appended statement I.* (3) See appended statement I.* (4) See appended statement II.* (5) Registrant advises the United States Cuban Sugar Council on public relations matters pertaining to legislation relating to the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended.

Leonard, Richard T., 411 West Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich. (1) Salary, \$1,615.44; expenses, \$1,178.88. Above includes salary and expenses for nonlegislative work as well as legislative work. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, laundry, etc. (3) For living expenses incident to his work and travel expenses. (4) UAW-CIO publications. (5) All legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting bills of aid to the general welfare, and opposing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Levine, Seth, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) \$140 (one-tenth of quarterly salary of \$1,260; 90 percent of time being spent on research work, plus \$14 expenses). (2) Expenses paid to taxi companies, telephone companies, dispensers of periodicals. (3) Taxis, telephone calls, periodicals. (4) CIO News, American Communications Association News, National Maritime Union Pilot, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Dispatcher, IFAWA Fisherman, the American Marine Engineer, Marine Cooks and Stewards Voice, and CIO Maritime Committee Washington Newsletter. (5) Support legislation in the interest of seamen, longshoremen, fishermen, and allied maritime workers, and oppose legislation detrimental to them.

Linquist, Earl G., Topeka, Kans. (1) From October 1, 1946, \$85. (2) Earl G. Linquist. (3) Field employee. (4) Townsend National Weekly. (5) Townsend plan.

Louchheim, Joseph H., Committee for the Nation's Health, New York 19, N. Y. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5)

* Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

National health insurance (Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill).

Lyon, A. E., executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) No money received except regular salary at rate of \$9,000 per year. No money expended in connection with legislative activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Incidental to other and varied duties which comprise the major part of work, all legislative proposals of concern to labor and to railway labor in particular.

McBride, Jonas A., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Salary as vice president-national legislative representative of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, \$1,750; personal expenses, \$553.94; miscellaneous expenses, \$437.98. (2) (a) To Mr. Jonas A. McBride; (b) printing and supplies—to miscellaneous printing concerns, rent to labor. (3) For maintenance of office of national legislative representative of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Macleay, Lachlan, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Mo. (1) Expense accounts during quarter ending September 30, 1946. (2) Various railroads, air lines, bus lines, hotels, etc., as indicated on attached statement. (Some travel by personal automobile.) (3) Travel, hotel, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) As indicated on attached statement.⁴

McDonald,⁵ Earl L., Cheney, Wash. (1) To October 1, salary and expense for travel and hotel, meals when traveling were allowed. Salary after deductions \$374.90; expense \$163.40; total received \$537.30. (2) Earl L. McDonald. (3) Salary and expense. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230, the Townsend plan.

MacDonald, Verne, 1109 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None expended. No expense account except telephone in office. (2) Daniel M. Nardick and Verne MacDonald, attorneys. Partners, \$750 received as salary last quarter. (3) To aid in editing Mandate and to advise federation on Washington matters. To advise Congress on small business. (4) The Mandate, a publication of the National Federation of Small Business, Inc. (5) Any legislation which small business feels is to the advantage of small business and the Nation as a whole.

McGrath, Thomas Edward, 626 I Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) Approximately \$150. (2) Thomas Edward McGrath. (3) To expend as I see fit which fitness I consider the taxpayers' (Nation's) welfare. (4) "Cause to be published" for fee, none. Submitted for legislative support, innumerable. (5) It's my aim to run the gamut of congressional legislation.

McGrath, Tom J., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$2,000 received from National St. Lawrence Project Conference for services, \$52.13 received from National St. Lawrence Project Conference for petty cash expenses. (2) United States Post Office, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Western Union, restaurants. (3) Postage, telephone, telegraph, and meals. (4) None. (5) Resolution relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin waterway and power project.

Mackenzie, James, 6108 NE. Eighth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. (1) \$75 a week. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

McMahon, John A., president, National Association of Postal Supervisors, 171 Milton Street, Dorchester Center Station, Boston 24, Mass. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation involving salaries, retirement, and working conditions affecting members of the National Association of Pos-

tal Supervisors, who are employed as supervisors in the field service of the Post Office Department.

Mack, James Edward, 1731 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Since August 2, 1946, and up to October 1, 1946, I have received: (1) The proportionate part of my salary as reported, plus (2) \$68.39, being the amount of expenses incurred by me. My expenditures have been only the said amount. (2) (a) The Public Printer, \$41.76. (b) Pennsylvania Railroad and others, \$26.63. (3) (a) Copies of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. (b) Travel. (4) The Property Owner—regular publication of the National Home and Property Owners Foundation. (5) Any legislation vitally affecting the owners of homes, the owners of other real property, and those interested in the private ownership of property.

Manly, Milo A., 930 F Street NW., room 901, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received \$3,675.65; expended \$3,508.77. (2) Miscellaneous expenses. (3) Salary, rent, etc. (4) None. (5) Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Mark, James, Jr., 900 Fifteenth Street NW., and Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Since August 2, 1946, there has been received by affiant as salary the sum of \$1,166.64 and as per diem for personal living expenses the sum of \$342; a total of \$1,508.64. (2) No sums in any amount have been paid by affiant to any person other than affiant's expenditures for normal, everyday living expenses such as transportation, meals, etc., in the regular discharge of his duties. (3) Answered in (2) above. (4) None. (5) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members.

Marsh, Benjamin C., executive secretary, People's Lobby, Inc., room 31, 810 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Total receipts, with largest contribution \$50, \$2,069.31. Salaries and wages, \$938.85; printing, \$633.55; postage, \$385.10; travel, \$19.75; incidentals, \$83.08; rent, \$165; withholding and social-security taxes, \$143.66; supplies, \$26.13, equals \$2,408.62. (2) Salaries and wages, Benjamin C. Marsh, Arline Ryan, Eleanor Hagerman, Walter Clyde; printing, Graphic Arts Press; postage, United States Post Office; rent, J. B. Stein; taxes, collector internal revenue, Baltimore, Md.; supplies, A. B. Dick, and Addressograph Multigraph Corp.; travel, B. C. Marsh. (3) Salaries and wages for editorial, publicity, and clerical work; others for maintaining office and getting out material. (4) Have sent and distributed material to hundreds of papers, magazines, etc., but have not caused any to be published; it was intelligence on their part. (5) Support attached program, and oppose that against it.

Marshall, Katherine Lee, 1734 F Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) None. (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Support: Tyding's resolution (S. 219), antipoll tax, anti-lynchings, permanent FEPC legislation. Oppose: Extension of peacetime conscription, universal military training, policy on other issues still being formulated.

Miller, Martin H., 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Total salary received, \$3,060. No part of salary expended for purposes of this act. Total amount of expenses incurred and expended, \$410.62. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$72.29; Western Union, \$216.02; United States Post Office, \$48.32; Woodhouse Stationery Co., \$29.75; Library of Congress, \$13; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$3.22; Collector of Taxes, D. C., \$6.12; taxicabs, \$21.90. (3) Telephone calls (local and long distance); telegrams; postage and envelopes; office supplies; photographs; typewriter repairs; taxes on office furniture; transportation. (4) None. (5) H. R. 32 opposed; H. R. 2536 opposed; H. R. 1362 supported; H. R. 7 supported; H. R. 142 supported; H. R. 4908 opposed; H. R. 5180 supported; H. R. 4761 supported; H. R. 6578 op-

posed; H. R. 6042 opposed, amendments; S. 1349 supported; S. 1537 supported.

Miskimins,⁶ S. A., 103 Pendleton Street, Independence, Mo. (1) Total money received covering August, September, October, \$751.34. Total expended for meals, hotel, lodgings, mileage, general travel expenses, \$279.33. (2) Mr. S. A. Miskimins, by Townsend National Recovery Plan, organization. (3) For service as State representative of the Townsend National Recovery Plan in the State of Missouri. (4) None. (5) The Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc.

Mollin, F. E., 515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colo. (1) None for lobbying purposes during the preceding quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Our official publication, the American Cattle Producer. Releases issued from this office are frequently published in whole or in part by other agricultural journals but not at our request. (5) No activity during preceding quarter. Last previous activity on OPA extension bill.

Mooney, William W., 414-415 Eagle Building, Spokane 8, Wash. (1) Salary, \$650, less social security and other pay-roll taxes. Expense allowance, \$531 for travel, hotel, and other incidentals while out of resident city, on organization business. (2) William W. Mooney. (3) Salary for personal and family use. The \$581 for travel expenses for myself only while out of resident city. (4) Articles are mailed in at times to be printed in the Townsend National Weekly, located at 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (5) Townsend National Recovery Plan, bills known as H. R. 2229, and H. R. 2230, and Senate bill S. 690, in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Murray, Donald, 930 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) Salary, \$999.99; travel and hotel expenses, \$500.94. Only \$11.11 (1 day's salary) out of the above amounts was for legislative work, the preparation of a legislative report. Remainder of money covered time when I was on an organizing assignment for the union, totally unconnected with legislative duties. (2) Public carriers, hotels, telegraph and telephone companies, taxi drivers, and United States post offices. (3) Transportation, hotel accommodations, phone calls, telegrams, and stamps. (4) The Public Record (official publication of the United Public Workers of America, CIO). (5) No legislative work done during past quarter except preparation of a legislative report for publication as above. Will support legislation beneficial to public employees; oppose any harmful to them.

Nagel,⁶ Jacob, legislative representative, 238 First Street SE., Washington 3, D. C. (1) Total moneys received and expended for legislation for the quarter from July 1 to September 30, 1946, was \$37.01. (2) Cab fares, entertainment, dinners, etc.; business establishments. (3) Entertainment, cab fares, dinners, etc. (4) The Postal Mechanic magazine (for postal employees only). (5) We do not oppose any legislation, only such as would be detrimental to Government post-office employees. I support only postal legislation which is presented by the organization, insofar as salaries and retirement are concerned.

Narodick, Daniel M., 1109 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None expended; no expense account except telephone now in office. \$750 received as salary during last quarter. (2) Daniel M. Narodick and Verne MacDonald, attorneys and partners. (3) To aid in editing Mandate and to advise federation on matters in Washington; to advise Congress on small-business opinions. (4) The Mandate, a publication of the National Federation of Small Business, Inc. (5) Any legislation which small business feels is to the advantage of small business and the Nation as a whole.

National Association of Electric Cos. (officers and principal employees are listed in

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exhibit A⁴ hereto), 1336 New York Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) (Ended September 30, 1946): See exhibit B⁴ hereto for report of money so expended and received. (2) See exhibit B⁴ hereto. (3) See exhibit B⁴ hereto. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation but see preamble to articles of association attached hereto as exhibit D.⁴ For reservation by the association in filing Forms A, B, and C, see exhibit C⁴ hereto.

Neel, Samuel E., 705 Chandler Building, Washington 5, D. C. (1) From July 1 to October 1, 1946, received \$850 per month; total \$2,550. Expended, none. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Washington Letter, published biweekly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America; letter to members, published irregularly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America; the Mortgage Banker, published irregularly by Mortgage Bankers Association of America. (5) Matters affecting the mortgage-banking industry.

Nielsen, Marcia K., 1710 1 Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) As indicated on Registration Form B (filed with Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House), I have received no additional money from Americans United for World Government other than my weekly salary (\$40). (2) I have paid out money to no one. (3) See 2. (4) None. (5) During the preceding quarter (July-September), Americans United for World Government supported the passage of S. 1717 and Senate Resolution 196. Americans United for World Government opposed no legislation during this period.

Nixon, Russ, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,040; expenses, \$130. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and nonlegislative work in Washington. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Oliver, John P., 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) August 1946, \$443.04; September 1946, \$600. (2) The grocer, the baker, the landlord, and so forth. (3) Living expenses for self and family. Taxes of various kinds. (4) The Reserve Officer, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Legislation for the development and execution of a military policy for the United States which will provide adequate national security.

Owens, T. R., 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$840; received expenses, \$860. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, and cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and traveling. (4) United Rubber Workers. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Opposed legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Patterson, Chat, American Veterans Committee, room 201, Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary at rate of \$6,500 per annum. Approximately \$50 expenses. (2) Chat Patterson. (3) To implement veterans, national and international platforms of AVC. (See attached reprints.) (4) AVC Bulletin. (5) Legislation affecting veterans, national and international platforms of AVC.

Payne, Albert Alford, 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) None (employment commenced after close of quarter). (2) No one. (3) No. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Pendleton, Norman W., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) For quarter ending September 30, 1946, \$146.49. (2) Norman W. Pendleton. (3) Travel, hotel, meals. (4)

None. (5) The Townsend old-age Federal insurance (pensions) bills.

Perry, Leslie S., 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW. (1) See attached account of all moneys received and expended by undersigned in connection with operation of Washington office. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) NAACP Bulletin. (5) FEPC, antipoll tax, antilynch, minimum wage, Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing, Murray-Dingell health, Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security, and similar social-welfare legislation.

Peterson, Esther, 1034 Earle Building, Washington 4, D. C. (1) Received salary, \$1,145; expenses, \$341.42. (2) Hotels, railroads, air lines, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expense and travel. (4) The Advance (official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers) and the CIO News. (5) To support all legislation favorable to the welfare of the people and oppose legislation that is detrimental.

Pratt, Edith C., 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) \$810 salary, \$568.05 expenses. (2) To hotels, railroads, air lines, restaurants, cab drivers, etc., for expenses. (3) For personal expenses and travel away from Washington. (4) CIO News. (5) Support legislation authorized by the convention and executive board of the United Steel Workers, and by the convention and executive board of the National CIO. Oppose legislation contrary to the stand of these organizations.

Pratt, Foster J., room 908, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) As president he receives a monthly salary (\$600) minus withholding and social-security taxes, expended for personal living expenses. (2) Foster J. Pratt. (3) Salary received and expended for personal services as administrative and executive head of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL; lobbying is minor and incidental. (4) International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, AFL; Weekly Federal News Letter and Monthly Outlook for the dissemination of organization news, including legislation. (5) Beneficial to the employees in the engineering and architectural professions.

Pullen, Donald D., 1010 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Received \$50 per week salary and approximately \$30 per week expenses. (2) None. (3) [Blank]. (4) Townsend National Weekly and Denver Post. (5) Townsend plan.

Purves, Edmund R., 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) None within scope of Public Law 601. (2) None within scope of Public Law 601. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Read, James M., 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Salary, including taxes withheld: \$666.68 (August 2, October 9, 1946). Travel expenses: \$147.98. (2) Travel: Carfare, \$96.35; room, \$6; meals, \$21.75; telephone, \$12.78; taxis, etc., \$11.10. (3) Travel is to attend yearly meetings, conferences of friends and interested groups and committee meetings, interpreting developments in national and international policy, and for other committee business. (4) We send a newsletter to a limited list of subscribers and friends about once a month. (5) In general, to support measures leading to peace and humanitarian ends, such as world organization, foreign relief, aid for refugees; support also of rights of conscience; opposition to conscription.

Richter, Irving, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary: \$1,040. Expenses: \$1,123.92. Above includes salary and expenses for nonlegislative work as well as legislative work. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, laundry, etc. (3) Subsistence and travel. (4) CIO News, various

UAW-CIO local papers, Wisconsin CIO, Minnesota CIO, Labor Journal, Ammunition, Scope, and other CIO publications. (5) All legislation supported or opposed by CIO and UAW-CIO, supporting bills of aid to the general welfare, and opposing bills harmful to the general welfare.

Riley, George D., room 1008, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C. (1) As operations director, receives a monthly salary of \$500 minus withholding tax and social-security tax, expended for personal living expenses. (2) George D. Riley. (3) Salary received and expended for personal services as operations director of Government Employees Council, AFL—lobbying is minor and incidental. (4) Washington newspapers, International Union publications, Weekly Council Bulletin for the dissemination of organization news, including legislation. (5) Favorable to Federal Government employees and opposition to adverse legislation.

Rising, E. W., 710 Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C. (1) From Water Conservation Conference, continuing committee, \$300; from Western Beet Growers Association, to be reported under Lobbying Act, none. (2) E. W. Rising. (3) For part of office rent, total rate of \$56 month, \$45; for part salary stenographer at rate of \$250 per month, \$150; Railway Express Co., express on printed matter, \$27.59; to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., pro rata of exchange service, \$17.41; to pro rata of air-line trip to Portland, Ore., and return, \$25; to stamps, stationery, and miscellaneous office expenses, \$35. (4) None since effective date of act. (5) Legislation affecting water rights established under State law and development and control of natural resources. Legislation affecting domestic sugar-beet growers.

Roemer, Ruth, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$875; expenses, \$132.78. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and nonlegislative work in Washington. (4) UE News and CIO News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Rose, Mary E., post office box 176, Cumberland, Md. (1) I received \$350.34 for salary and expenses. As we are nonpartisan there was not any used for political purposes. It was used in the interest of the cause. (2) Mary E. Rose, post office box 176. (3) For my own personal use for expenses such as travel, hotel, and meals. (4) None other than local newspaper for announcements of meetings and a report after meetings. (5) The Townsend bills, H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Von Rothkirch, Eduard, Times Annex, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) No money was received or expended during the preceding calendar quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Midwest Bulletin. (5) All legislation and treaties affecting central Europe.

Rumely, Edward A., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (1) I received only my salary and expenses as reported on Form B. (The corporation has reported its disbursements separately on Form A.) (2) Disbursements were corporation disbursements and are reported separately on Form A. (3) [Blank.] (4) We never pay to have news articles printed but issue press releases, some of which are reprinted, and of these I have no record. The committee has placed newspaper advertising as reported on Form A. (5) I am not employed for the purpose of supporting or opposing legislation. Sometimes the committee trustees take a stand for or against an issue on legislation where they think a constitutional principle is involved.

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Then I distribute educational material on the question.

Sands, Charles E., 4211 Second Street NW., Washington 11, D. C. (1) None received for legislative work; none expended. (2) No. (3) No. (4) None. (5) None at present.

Sasuly, Elizabeth, 1307 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary \$900. Received expenses \$682.10. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and FTA News. (5) My organization supports all legislation to advance the interest of peace, security, democracy, and the general welfare of the working people. We oppose legislation which would defeat these objectives.

Schaffner, Franklin J., Americans United for World Government, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. (1) See Form A for this organization. (2) See Form A for this organization. (3) See Form A for this organization. (4) None. (5) None specific at moment.

Scott, Orland A., secretary, American Pension Committee, Inc., 420 North Capitol Street, Washington 1, D. C. (1) None. (2) [Blank]. (3) [Blank]. (4) The Comet, a weekly Washington Pension Report. (5) Legislation in behalf of old-age pensions.

Shandros, Geraldine, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y. (1) \$75 salary (in the past 3 months, a relatively small portion of time has been spent in legislative work). There have been no expenses during this period. (2) [Blank]. (3) Salary. (4) ACA News, CIO News. (5) All legislation favorable to workers in the communications industry and to American working men and women generally.

Shealey, R. Preston, 503 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. (1) From August 2 to September 30, 1946, \$750 received from National Retail Credit Association. (2) Eleanor Krueger, stenographer; rent, Colorado Building; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; printing, \$17; stamps, \$17.38; trips, \$16; telephone, \$30; rent, \$12.50; stenographer, \$200; total, \$292.88 expended. See attached letter. (3) See same previous question. (4) Credit World. (5) The only pending legislation in which we are interested is H. R. 454, garnishment of salaries of Federal employees, and H. R. 2647, reduction of first-class postage. We are also interested in possible legislation affecting regulation W of the Federal Reserve Board.

Smart, (Miss) Elizabeth A., 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington 2, D. C. (1) \$81.44. (2) Western Union, \$15.30; postage, \$21.85; subscription, Current Business, \$2; notary fees, \$1.50; Washington Times-Herald, \$1.30; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., \$20.99; Royal Typewriter Co. for repairs to typewriter, \$18.50. (3) Stamps, notary fees, phone service and calls, telegrams and messenger service, subscriptions, repairs to typewriter. (4) The Union Signal. (5) Legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages, motion pictures, radio, children, women in industry, peace and international relations, narcotics, gambling, social hygiene, interracial relations.

Smeltzer, C. W., 408 Wesley Temple Building, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) Transportation, \$260.80; hotel, \$27.75; meals, \$76.61. Our clubs maintain a small State office at about \$25 per week. (2) Filing stations, hotels, restaurants. (3) Transportation, room, meals. (4) None that I recall that were paid. I believe one announcement was published in the Star-Journal. (5) To support Townsend national recovery plan bill.

Smith, Hilda W., 902-A Twentieth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,599.96; travel, \$21.28. (2) Paid to self. (3) Living expenses for self and travel in line of duty. (4) Leaflet, A Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor. (5) H. R. 7108, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session.

Smith, Marillyn Coan, 1710 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) As indicated in my registration filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House (Form B) I have received from Americans United for World Government no money outside of my weekly salary. I have therefore no expenditures to report. (2) I have paid money to no one. (3) Answered in question 2. (4) I have written lead stories and articles for the legislative bulletin published by Americans United for World Government. From January 1945 until May 1946, this bulletin was called Capitol Hill Views the World; since that date it has been known as the Washington Bulletin. (5) In the preceding quarter, Americans United for World Government supported the passage by the Congress of S. 1717 and Senate Resolution 196. During this period Americans United for World Government opposed no legislation.

Snow, William S., room 514, Ruple Building, 815 King Street, Alexandria, Va. (1) American Fisheries Association Cooperative, \$510.47; California Fish Cannery Association, \$375; California Sardine Products Institute, \$500; National Renderers Association, \$300. (2) William S. Snow. (3) Fee and retainer. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting fisheries industry and rendering industry.

Snyder, Calvin K., 1737 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) All expenses. (2) For expenses. (3) For expenses. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Speak, Frances Valiant, American Association of University Women, National Headquarters, 1634 I Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received in salary for the calendar quarter: \$1,020 (possibly slightly over half of this was for duties in connection with legislative work). (2) None of the money received by me was paid to anyone in connection with legislative work. (3) None. See under 2. (4) Journal of the American Association of University Women. Quarterly. AAUW general director's letter. Issued three or four times a year. Sent to leaders in the American Association of University Women. (5) See attached list as printed in the fall 1946 AAUW Journal, stating in full the legislation supported and opposed.*

Stein, Margaret I., Committee for the Nation's Health, 402 Sixth Street NW., Washington 1, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) National health insurance (Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill).

Stewart, Charles T., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,000; expended, \$248.67. (2) Salary and expenses. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) Attached list* shows names of papers, periodicals, magazines, and other publications to which news releases and articles have been mailed. Complete information as to the extent to which material has been published by these publications is not available. (5) Legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

Stoll, Edwin L., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) August 2-September 30, 1946. Salary, \$541.68; expenses, \$44.89. (2) Salary and expenses. (3) Salary and expenses. (4) Attached list* shows names of papers, periodicals, magazines, and other publications to which news releases and articles have been mailed. Complete information as to the extent to which material has been published by these publications is not available. (5) Legislation affecting the real estate industry.

Storch,^o Theodore Roosevelt, public relations consultant, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. (1) None at present. (2) No one at present. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Veterans' rights, war surplus goods.

Sturrock, J. E., general manager, Texas Water Conservation Association, 607-609 Lit-

tlefield Building, Austin, Tex. (1) Travel expenses for July, August, and September, 1946, \$284.67. (2) Various railroad, air line and taxi companies and hotels, and restaurants. (3) Covering transportation, meals, lodging. (4) Texas Water Conservation Association bulletins and various analyses of bills pending in Congress. (5) Employed to support all legislation, both State and National, having to do with the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of the water resources of Texas through existing State and Federal agencies. To oppose all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation which seeks to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources.

Sullivan, Francis M., assistant director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$600 per month, as salary, less withholding and social security taxes, \$17.85 for expenses during month of June 1946 for carfare and luncheons. \$9.40 for expenses during month of July 1946 for carfare and luncheons. (No expenses during August 1946). (2) Francis M. Sullivan, assistant director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Salary and incidental expenses. (4) The American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, New York City, the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations, and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

Taylor, Col. John Thomas, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$417.77 salary semimonthly, less withholding and social-security taxes; \$320.82, reimbursement for travel expense during July and August 1946; \$11.42, incidental expenses for month of July 1946. (2) Col. John Thomas Taylor. (3) \$320.82 reimbursement for travel expense to Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn., and return to Washington, D. C.; and to Indianapolis, New Orleans, and Gulfport, and return to District of Columbia; \$11.42 incidental expenses for July 1946—carfare, luncheons. (4) The American Legion Magazine, New York City; the National Legionnaire, Indianapolis, Ind. (5) The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for

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children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee, which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion.

Townsend, Dr. F. E., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Approximately \$1,625. (2) All money used in living expenses and no record kept. (3) [Blank.] (4) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (5) The Townsend plan.

Townsend, George W., Franklin, Nebr. (1) \$300 salary. (2) None paid out. No expense account. (3) None. No expense account. (4) None. (5) Townsend national-recovery plan.

Townsend, R. C., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) Approximately \$1,300. (2) All money used in living expenses and no record kept. (3) [Blank.] (4) Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (5) The Townsend plan.

Waterfield, Maynard H., 2844 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,500; taxicab fares, \$51.30. (2) Maynard H. Waterfield. (3) Salary, \$1,500; incidental expenses, \$51.30. (4) Round Washington, weekly publication; Washington Close-Up, monthly publication; Research Reports, occasional publication. (5) Mr. Waterfield is employed by Citizens National Committee, Inc., for legislative research purposes, not to influence legislation.

Waybur, Bruce, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington 5, D. C. (1) Salary, \$1,040; expenses, \$130. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses covered both legislative and nonlegislative work in Washington. (4) UE News. (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Weathersby, Newton Patrick, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C. (1) Receipts, \$5,883.07; expenditures, \$9,111.08 in operation of district No. 44, I. A. of M., for all purposes. No separate fund set aside for lobbying. Believe less than 25 percent of expenditures used to support or oppose legislation. (2) Taxi drivers, approximately \$30; operators of eating and refreshment places, \$35 (approximately); National Publishing Co.; Post Office Department; Western Union; stationery supply companies; rent; salary of officers and employees; traveling expenses, etc. (3) Lobbying, organizing, keeping membership posted, paying for clerical work, preparing briefs on legislation and grievance time spent in appearing before wage and grievance boards of departments. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees, and occasionally organized labor in general.

Williamson, John C., Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) \$26.60. (2) Taxicabs. (3) Transportation. (4) VFW National News, Foreign Service (VFW monthly periodical). (5) Legislation affecting (a) veterans and their dependents; (b) personnel of the armed forces and their dependents; (c) the national security.

Wilson, E. Raymond, 2111 Florida Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C. (1) Salary, in-

cluding taxes withheld, \$833.32 (August 2-October 9, 1946). Travel expenses: \$73.10 (August 1-October 9, 1946). (2) Travel: carfare, \$25.54; room, \$11.25; meals, \$4.66; telephone, \$11.90; taxis, etc., \$19.75. (3) Travel is to attend yearly meetings, conferences of Friends and interested groups and committee meetings interpreting developments in national and international policy, and for other committee business. (4) We send a news letter to a limited list of subscribers and Friends about once a month. (5) In general, to support measures leading to peace and humanitarian ends, such as world organization, foreign relief, aid for refugees; support also of rights of conscience; opposition to conscription. See appended statement on policy issued by our committee.

Wilson, Glen S., 1008 Willow Street, Austin, Tex. (1) \$50 per week, plus 5 cents per mile for traveling expenses, plus hotel expenses while out of town. (This prevailed up to October 1, 1946.) Starting October 1 will be working on 50-percent commission. (2) Glen S. Wilson. (3) Organization work. (4) None. (5) Townsend plan.

Webb, William H., 1720 M Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. (1) Received for salary, \$911.10, and expenses, \$667.58. Expended \$385.15. (2) Postmaster, Washington, D. C.; Barry-Pate Motor Co., John A. Relly, treasurer; Hamilton National Bank; National Reclamation Association; registration committee, Propeller Club of the United States, Joseph W. Stewart, clerk; Treasurer of the United States; Sara E. Barnett; various individuals. (3) For miscellaneous office, personal and traveling expenses. (4) The Waterways Journal. (5) All laws and regulations needed to promote the maintenance and improvement of waterways, the development and protection of water transportation, etc.

Wetterman, Charles W., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland 5, Ohio. (1) In the past 13 weeks I have received \$900 salary and \$386.09 expenses, a total of \$1,286.09. (2) Charles W. Wetterman. (3) Salary as an employee and travel expenses. (4) None. (5) Support Townsend bills H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230.

Wojtasik, Joseph, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Prior to October 1, 1946, I received \$25 per week plus traveling, meals, and hotel expenses. (2) Paid none. (3) No purpose involved. (4) Did not spend any money for above-mentioned. (5) In support of H. R. 2229 and H. R. 2230, known as the Townsend bill.

Woodson, George, Roosevelt Hotel, Lansing 15, Mich. (1) I received a salary until September 30; total \$525.85 after taxes. I received an expense account, total \$656.77, which was spent in the regular way—meals, hotel, telegrams, and travel expense. (2) I paid no money to individuals for anything. (3) None. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2229 (Townsend bill).

Worley, Harry F., 5353 Reno Road NW., Washington 15, D. C. (1) I receive salary and reimbursement for travel, postage, office supplies, and incidental expenses. (2) See No. 1. (3) See No. 1. (4) Customs Service News, published by National Customs Service Association. (5) He supports any legislation which will benefit officers and employees of the Federal Government and opposes any legislation which is against their interests.

Wozencraft, Frank W., 410 Gulf States Building, Dallas, Tex.; 300 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Since August 10, 1946 (the effective date of Public Law 601, 79th Cong.) the only amount received has been \$450 as reimbursement for traveling expenses. (2) Air lines, hotels, etc., in connection with travel involved. (3) See (2) above. (4) None. (5) H. R. 6225.

SENATE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1947

(Legislative day of Friday, January 3, 1947)

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

The Secretary, Leslie L. Biffle, resumed the chair.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, who art love and light and life, Thou knowest all the way by which we have come, and the pathway our feet are now treading, and the unbeaten track before us. Our times are in Thy hands. We would not ask to see life's distant scenes.

Thou hast taught us to love truth and beauty and goodness. May Thy truth make us free—free from pride and prejudice and from the ugly sins of disposition that doth so easily beset us. Lift us above the mud and scum of mere things into the holiness of Thy beauty so that even the common tasks and the trivial round may be edged with crimson and gold. Lead us this day in the paths of righteousness for Thy name's sake. Enrich us with those durable satisfactions of life so that the multiplying years may not find us bankrupt in those things which matter most, the golden currency of faith and hope and love. May the awesome responsibilities of this high hill but clothe these chosen representatives of the Nation in the garments of humility, as befits our partial knowledge and our imperfect judgments seeing as but through a glass darkly. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, a Senator from the State of Washington, appeared in his seat today.

SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

The Secretary laid before the Senate the credentials of SPENSARD LINDSEY HOLLAND, appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida on September 25, 1946, a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy in the term ended January 2, 1947, caused by the death of Hon. Charles O. Andrews, which were ordered to be filed and printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF FLORIDA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on September 18, 1946, Hon. Charles O. Andrews, the then incumbent United States Senator from the State of Florida, died, thereby creating a vacancy in said office which it became my duty to fill pursuant to the applicable provisions of the law; that there being a question as to the method to be followed in filling such vacancy in accordance with my constitutional duty as Governor of Florida, I requested of the Supreme Court of Florida an advisory opinion which was delivered to me by the justices of the Supreme Court of Florida on the 24th day of September A. D. 1946, in which it was found and determined that it was my duty to fill said vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term of the said late Charles O. Andrews, said term to extend from the date of appointment to the

⁵ Filed with the Clerk only.

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