

salaries now of only \$16,000, whereas many officials and assistant secretaries are given tremendous raises in the bill.

Mr. THYE. That is correct. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia, if he shares the conviction that they should receive \$20,000, I am most happy. I thought I was really going quite a long way when I proposed \$18,000 instead of \$16,000.

Mr. GEORGE. I think the members of the Federal Reserve Board ought to receive \$20,000. If we are to have competent men at the head of the Reserve System, I do not see how we are going to get them for less than that.

Mr. THYE. I may say to the Senator, I share the conviction which he has just expressed. But I felt that if I recommended \$18,000 instead of \$16,000, I possibly would succeed. But if the Senator shares the conviction that it should be \$20,000, I should like, Mr. President, to modify my own amendment as it has been offered, so as to make the amount \$20,000 rather than \$18,000.

Mr. GEORGE. I would certainly support it. I had thought of offering an amendment myself to raise the salaries of these officers because they perform a very important function in government.

Mr. THYE. Indeed they do. The Governors of the Federal Reserve System are the supervisors and the men who pass opinion and judgment upon those who, as presidents of some of the larger banks of the United States, draw twice and three times their salary.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is entirely correct. If we are going to make anything like the raises proposed in the bill for others—and some of them, I think, are entirely too high, I do not mind saying—we certainly ought to raise these salaries. Twenty-five thousand dollars would not be out of line compared to the salaries fixed for a large group of other officers, in my judgment. But \$20,000, I think would be fair, and I should certainly be happy to support it.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I then request that my own amendment be modified by inserting \$20,000 instead of \$18,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be modified in accordance with the desire of the Senator.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, my reason for offering the amendment this evening is that I intend to attend the farm conference at Sioux City on Friday of this week. I was thinking possibly the pay bill would be considered in my absence. That is why I wanted to offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, as modified, will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

STABILIZATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—AMENDMENT

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I desire also to offer an amendment to Senate bill 2522, to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities, known as the Anderson agricultural bill. The purpose of the amendment is to include honey in the act as coming under support-price provisions. The only reason I wish to

have honey named in the act is that the honey bee is important to the fruit producers of the Nation and to those engaged in the production of grass seeds, for it is impossible to get proper pollination without the honey bee, and we shall not have the honey bee unless there is a price support. The purpose of the amendment is to assure the producers of fruit and grass seeds in the United States that there will be honey bees to pollinate the crops.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

NOMINATIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Senate confirm the nominations of Diplomatic and Foreign Service officers, ambassadors, and so on, appearing on pages 2 and 3 of the executive calendar. There are quite a number of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there is no objection, but I inquire, does the list start with the first name, Stanton Griffis, of Connecticut?

Mr. CONNALLY. It starts with Stanton Griffis and continues through the list, to and including Erwin W. Wendt, of Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, September 22, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate September 21 (legislative day of September 3), 1949:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Selden Chapin, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to The Netherlands.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 21 (legislative day of September 3), 1949:

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

George V. Allen Miss Martha B. Lucas
Milton S. Eisenhower Reinhold Niebuhr
Luther H. Evans

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COUNTRY INDICATED WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES

Stanton Griffis, to Argentina
Robert D. Murphy, to Belgium.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, to Ceylon.

To be consuls general of the United States of America

LaVerne Baldwin James B. Pilcher
Knowlton V. Hicks James E. Parks

To be consuls of the United States of America

Dean R. Hinton Fred E. Waller
C. H. Walter Howe Leslie L. Lewis
Walter C. Isenberg,
Jr.

To be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

Joseph A. Robinson
Charles Allan Stewart

APPOINTMENT IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 517 OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

To be Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

Henry L. Deimel, Jr.

To be Foreign Service officer of class 3, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

Sydney L. W. Mellen

To be Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America

J. Wesley Adams, Jr.
John E. Utter
Erwin W. Wendt

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Let us harken now to what the Lord saith: He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

Thou Light of the world, we pray for Thy counsel, that we may keep Thy commandments and deepen our respect for truth, for honor, and for our brother's good name. O take our unused powers, our ideals unfulfilled; widen our horizon, and make our presence in this Chamber an omen of good, a sign of might, and a token that we are pledged to humanity and our Government. Through Christ. Amen.

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

VETO MESSAGES REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement relative to unfinished business on the Speaker's table.

On August 30, 1949, the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. Cox] laid before the House a veto message of the President of the United States on the bill (H. R. 559) to confer jurisdiction upon the United

States District Court for the Central Division of the Southern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the city of Needles, Calif., and the California-Pacific Utilities Co. The objections of the President were ordered spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message, together with the bill, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. On September 9, 1949, the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. Cox] laid before the House a veto message of the President of the United States on the bill (H. R. 3589) to convey to the city of Miles City, State of Montana, certain lands in Custer County, Mont., for use as an industrial site. The objections of the President were ordered spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the message, together with the bill, will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include some editorials and articles.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN ELIAKIM WEEKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce that John E. Weeks, former Governor of Vermont and Member of this body in the Seventy-second Congress, died on the 10th day of September in the ninety-sixth year of his life. His funeral was held at Middlebury and he was buried at Salisbury. No man in the long story of Vermont's great men who have deserved and won distinction accorded by their constituents and the country more genuinely or richly merited the tributes of love, affection, and respect than did he.

The place he held in the hearts of all Vermonters is testified to by the press in the articles and editorials appearing incident to his death and funeral.

I include a few such editorials and articles selected at random and make the tribute they pay the memory of Vermont's grand old man my own:

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald of September 12, 1949]

MIDDLEBURY, September 11.—The funeral of former Gov. John E. Weeks, 96, who died here yesterday after a 10-day illness, will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. in Mead Memorial Chapel at Middlebury College, of which he had been a trustee for more than 40 years.

Dr. John M. Thomas, of Rutland, who began his presidency at the college the same year that Governor Weeks was elected a trustee, will officiate, assisted by Dr. Stephen Freeman, vice president of the college.

Burial will be in West Salisbury in the former Governor's home town. The body is at the Weeks home on South Pleasant Street, where friends may call.

The former chief executive died in the house where he had lived since coming to Middlebury in 1912.

Since Mrs. Weeks' death in 1941, a housekeeper had cared for his home. Serving in that capacity for the past few years has been Mrs. Gertrude Stone, a long-time resident of Middlebury.

Governor Weeks had been the oldest of Vermont's five former chief executives. The others are Redfield Proctor, of Proctor; Stanley C. Wilson, of Chelsea; Senator George D. Alken; and Mortimer R. Proctor, of Proctor.

During his second term as governor, he and Mrs. Weeks celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Montpelier, and, in 1939, after Governor Weeks' retirement from public office, they observed their sixtieth anniversary in Middlebury.

Among the numerous articles of historical value which Governor Weeks had presented to the Vermont Historical Society during the last few years of his life were scrapbooks containing messages of congratulation from notables throughout the United States which he and Mrs. Weeks had received on their anniversaries.

At that time, it was believed that Governor Weeks was the only chief executive of any State to celebrate his fiftieth wedding anniversary while in office.

Governor Weeks was first elected governor in 1926 by the largest majority ever received by any chief executive of Vermont in a contested election.

BREAKS A TRADITION

Governor Weeks' reelection in 1928, breaking a tradition of more than half a century, was partly due to his work in the program of rebuilding roads and bridges destroyed by the 1927 flood.

During the post flood period, 114 bridges were repaired or built new.

The building of better roads in Vermont was, in Governor Weeks' own opinion, the greatest accomplishment of his administration.

John Eliakim Weeks was born in Salisbury, June 14, 1853, the son of Ebenezer Holland and Elizabeth (Dyer) Weeks.

He was educated at Middlebury High School and, after leaving school, assisted on the home farm for many years.

After leaving active farming, he engaged in the grain business and also dealt extensively in wool and livestock throughout Addison County.

On October 14, 1879, he married Hattie Jane Dyer of Salisbury. Mrs. Weeks died suddenly on July 13, 1941, at the age of 83 after 62 years of close companionship with her husband and keen interest in his activities.

Governor Weeks began his long career in public office in 1884-86, when he became assistant judge of Addison County. In 1888, he represented Salisbury in the legislature and, 4 years later, was elected senator from Addison County.

After moving to Middlebury, he represented that town in the legislature in 1912 and again in 1915, when he was elected speaker of the house.

In 1898, he was selected by Governor Grout to fill the vacancy on the board of trustees of the State industrial school, now the Weeks School.

That was the beginning of 28 years of untiring work in State institutions and their management, all of which showed growth during his tenure of office.

He served as director of State institutions from 1917 to 1923, when he was appointed commissioner of public welfare by Gov. Redfield Proctor.

He remained in that position until 1926, when he resigned to become a candidate for the governorship.

In his home community, as well as in State circles, Governor Weeks held many positions of trust.

For 29 years he was chairman of the Addison County Grammar School Corp., a position he held at the time of his death.

He had been a trustee of Middlebury College since 1908 and in 1941 was made president of the college corporation. When he died he was a trustee of the president and fellows of Middlebury College and chairman of the buildings and loans committee of the group, a trustee of the Illsley Library Building Fund at the college, and a trustee of the Porter Memorial Hospital Association.

He had been president of the Addison County Trust Co. since it was organized in July 1910, and was the oldest active bank president in New England.

Other positions he had held included director of the national bank in Middlebury for 27 years, director and president of the Addison County Fair Association, a director of the Middlebury Hotel Corp., and a member of the chamber of commerce.

He early won the respect of the community for his outstanding qualities of integrity, sane judgment, and sound sense.

Outside his home community he also held numerous positions of responsibility.

He was, when he died, a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a position he had held for 47 years; a director of the Brandon National Bank, a post where he had served for 49 years; a trustee of the Thorpe Camp at Goshen; honorary president of the Vermont Association for the Blind; president of Kurn Hattin Homes at Westminster, and president of the board of trustees of Shard Villa.

Fraternally, he was a member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Middlebury; Mount Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; Mount Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine. In January 1945 he was honored with the 50-year jewel. He was the oldest living member of C. J. Bell Pomona Grange.

In 1912 the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Middlebury College.

In 1927 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by both Middlebury College and Norwich University and the following year he received the same degree from the University of Vermont.

In 1942 he was made an honorary member of the alumni of both Middlebury College and of St. Michael's High School in Montpelier.

John E. Weeks was much loved for his qualities of mind and heart. He was respected as a high type of Vermonter, loyal to his State, honest in all his dealings, and democratic in every thought and action.

He was a devoted churchman, a Congregationalist by birth, who always supported and kept his membership in the church of his youth in Salisbury. He was an honorary deacon of the Middlebury Congregational Church.

His interest in young people was shown by his aid to boys and girls going through school and college and to those seeking to establish themselves in business ventures. He encouraged 4-H work by an annual gift for 19 years at both the Rutland and Champlain Valley fairs.

For many years, he and Mrs. Weeks had felt the need of a library for the Colony House in Rutland, and in 1943, in Mrs. Weeks' memory, he presented a library to the home. He also presented the Weeks School with gifts for the chapel and hospital.

Governor Weeks served in each of his many capacities with honor to himself, his friends, his business associates, the citizens of Vermont and the Nation.

Survivors are two nieces, Mrs. J. W. Estabrook of Brandon and Mrs. Martin Rice of Burlington; and three nephews, George Seeley, of Taunton, Mass., the Rev. Frank Seeley, of Kingston, N. Y., and John W. Goss, of Burlington.

Statements by present and former State officials who knew Governor Weeks follow:

Governor Gibson: "Governor Weeks was a truly great Vermonter. He was a man who knew what it was to earn a living from the earth. He had a tremendous feeling for all things good. He was a real Christian who practiced Christianity in his daily life and did a tremendous amount of good for all kinds of people in the State.

"He will always be remembered for his real and lively interest in the unfortunate of Vermont. Those who had the misfortune to have to be cared for by the State—in the State prison or house of correction, the Weeks School which bears his name, or the State hospital or Brandon State School—all had his keen interest."

Former Gov. Redfield Proctor, a life-long friend of Governor Weeks: "John Weeks for a great many years held some official position in the State. During much of that time he was responsible to a less or greater degree for those for whom the State must care—the feeble-minded, insane, wayward, criminals, and more recently, the cripples. He was deeply interested in this work and sympathetic toward all. Those who are now carrying this on will miss and long remember him."

Former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, who succeeded Governor Weeks in office: "Governor Weeks won a place in the hearts of Vermonters, not merely by his long life but by his insistence during his active life in working for the high ideals of Vermont people. We can all take pride in his achievements and cherish his memory."

Lt. Gov. Harold J. Arthur, who served as Governor Weeks' executive messenger: "Vermont has lost a faithful exemplar of Christian living. Governor Weeks was one of my best friends, a sound adviser and keenly interested in my advancement and welfare since I served as his executive messenger in 1927. I shall miss him."

Commissioner of Social Welfare W. Arthur Simpson, who was senator during Governor Weeks administration and who was first appointed to the State highway board by the former governor: "Much credit should go to Governor Weeks for what he did for the highway program in Vermont. In the midst of the controversy that had arisen, he seemed to sense the middle ground the people of Vermont would adopt. Many people had been talking about better roads but he and the legislature were the ones who did something."

Representative Gerald Adams, of Marlboro, dean of the Vermont legislature, who served in the 1927 session—"I first became acquainted with Governor Weeks in 1923 when I was first in the legislature and he was director of State institutions, but I got to know him better in 1927 because I helped him put his highway program through the house. He was very sincere in any undertaking he ever attempted and was really 'sold' on what he was trying to accomplish."

[From the Newport Express of September 13, 1949]

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE

In the death of former Gov. John E. Weeks, Vermont has lost one of the finest citizens this generation has seen. He was a man of exceptional qualities of spirit, of mind, and of physical stamina.

John Weeks was born and educated in Vermont, he spent his entire life in Vermont, dying last week in Middlebury at the advanced age of 96 years. He had been farmer, insurance agent, dealer in farm produce, census enumerator, banker, senate door-keeper at the statehouse, town representative, State senator, assistant judge, speaker of the Vermont House, director of State institutions, commissioner of public welfare, governor, and Congressman from Vermont to the United States House of Representatives.

This wide field of activity and experience particularly fitted him for public service. Added to these experiences was his deeply religious life, which gave mercy to knowledge, patience to wisdom, persistence in public needs, sympathy with the afflicted, and prayerful consideration of all things. Nothing so fits a person for useful public service as a prayerful life with which there is combined native wisdom, experience, and physical vigor. Above that of most men John Weeks had these qualities.

He was so universally loved and respected that John Weeks was given all the important town offices, and he was the first Governor of Vermont in generations to receive a second election to that high and important office, seeming to prove that in his home town and in a State-wide sense he was esteemed beyond the average man. There are qualities in a character like his which command respect.

John Weeks was Governor of Vermont when the devastating flood of 1927 overwhelmed the State, taking many lives and destroying millions in private and public property. The disaster so affected Governor Weeks that one close to him at the time told the writer that he was distraught for a time. After a few hours of contemplation and prayer his mind was clear. He determined to call a special session of the legislature and recommend to it that the State bond itself to replace town roads and bridges and do what it could to repair the damage done and thereby give the people what comfort and courage such a course would naturally inspire.

It was John Weeks, who, first as Governor, traveled over the State to speak before Granges, young people's groups, religious organizations and every public occasion to which he was invited, anywhere in the State so long as his time and physical possibilities permitted. He believed in keeping in close personal touch with the people, and Vermont Governors since have followed his lead in this respect.

His administration of Vermont's penal institutions, its mental hospital, and charitable efforts were so outstanding that the State honored him by naming the former Vergennes Industrial School for incorrigible youth, the Weeks School, and so it is known today.

As the moving spirit in the former Middlebury Fair, John Weeks made the exhibition a success. It collapsed soon after he withdrew from its active oversight. Until 2 or 3 years ago, and after he was 90 years of age, he had spoken to Rotary clubs and other groups in his part of the State, had been an honored guest at many affairs on many occasions, and always lent dignity and grace to such events. The death of Mrs. Weeks a decade ago was a severe blow to the aging statesman, but with Christian fortitude he kept courageously active.

In the opinion of this column John Weeks was a great man. Not as highly educated as many, not as fluent a speaker as some, not as wealthy as others, his heart was always in the right place and his conscience active for the right. These qualities make for greatness.

[From the Vermont Argus of September 13, 1949]

EX-GOV. JOHN E. WEEKS

With the death of former Gov. John Ellakim Weeks, Vermont has lost one of its most highly esteemed citizens. Governor Weeks gave freely of his time, efforts, and money for the benefit of the State and was one of the most public-spirited men of our time.

Besides serving two terms as chief executive of Vermont, he had also served as Representative in Congress from 1931 to 1933, the last years in which Vermont had two Members in the House of Representatives.

Previous to his election as Governor in 1926, he had been connected with State public office for nearly 30 years, serving first as a member of the board of trustees of the State industrial school at Vergennes and later as director of State institutions and commissioner of public welfare. It was in recognition of these years of service in the field of public welfare and of his interest in youth that the name of the industrial school was changed to the Weeks School by the 1937 legislature.

BREAKS THE MOUNTAIN RULE

Governor Weeks was the first Governor to be reelected since the Mountain rule was established in 1870 and was the first Governor to occupy the executive chair for more than 2 years since the administration of Silas Jennison from 1835 to 1841. His reelection in 1928 broke a tradition of over half a century and was partly due to his work of reconstruction of roads and bridges following the disastrous flood of 1927.

The beginning of hard surface road construction in Vermont dates back to Governor Weeks' administration and the building of better roads in the State was, in his opinion, the greatest accomplishment during the time he was Governor. While in office he fulfilled his campaign promise that if elected and authorized by the people, he would have 40 miles of hard surface roads built each year.

Another accomplishment of the Weeks' administration included the State support of winter maintenance when a bill passed the 1927 legislature appropriating \$50,000 to assist towns in maintaining winter roads. A separate motor vehicle department was also created in the same year, the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission was set up and the machinery and money provided for the joint construction of the bridge with New York State.

At the beginning of Governor Weeks' second term, the 1929 legislature provided for the establishment of the first State forest parks; passed the uniform veterans' guardian act; and appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a Vermont building at the Eastern States Exposition. An act was also passed clearing up the constitutionality of the outdoor advertising or billboard law thus bringing approximately \$10,000 into the State treasury.

Governor and Mrs. Weeks celebrated their fiftieth anniversary while he was in office and it is believed that he was the only chief executive of any State to hold such a celebration. The couple's sixtieth anniversary was observed in 1939 in Middlebury after Governor Weeks had retired from public office.

Governor Weeks was sincerely loved by Vermonters in all walks of life. His benevolence, kindness, and good deeds will long be remembered by his hosts of friends and acquaintances, and as a public figure he has taken his place in the history of the State.

[From the Addison County (Vt.) Independent of September 16, 1949]

MIDDLEBURY PAYS TRIBUTE TO CITIZEN AND FRIEND—ENTIRE STATE MOURNS PASSING OF FORMER GOV. JOHN E. WEEKS—MIDDLEBURY PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRIEND—MANY FLOWERS, DELEGATIONS AT RITES

Middlebury paid tribute to ex-Gov. John E. Weeks, Tuesday, by closing virtually all business places during the hour of the funeral. The banks and offices closed at noon. Many places had their curtains drawn and while the scores of cars passed through the village going to and from Mead Chapel, Main Street was practically bare of parked vehicles. All flags on State buildings flew at half staff, by order of Governor Gibson.

"GRAND OLD MAN" EULOGIZED AT SIMPLE SERVICES

State officials joined with Addison County friends and neighbors to pay final tribute

Tuesday afternoon to former Gov. John E. Weeks who died at his Middlebury home last Saturday at the age of 96.

The simple and dignified service was conducted by his close friend and associate, Dr. John M. Thomas, of Rutland, former Middlebury College president, in Mead Chapel on the campus of the college he had loved so well and for which he had long served as a trustee. He had requested that services be held in Mead Chapel. Assisting was Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, vice president of the college and close friend.

The chapel which had been built under the late Governor's supervision as trustee was filled and numerous floral tributes were massed around the chancel.

The body had lain in state in the vestibule preceding the service which was attended by numerous State officials and representatives of institutions and organizations with which Governor Weeks had been affiliated during his long and active life.

The bearers were S. Seeley Reynolds, Sr., Prof. Phelps N. Swett, F. Ray Churchill, and Page S. Ufford, of Middlebury; Edgar J. Wiley and J. R. Leonard, of Brandon, and Lt. Gov. Harold J. Arthur and Levi P. Smith, of Burlington.

Prof. Raymond H. White, Duane O. Robinson, Robert Hope, and James R. Scobie ushered. Mrs. Prudence Fish Bussey, of Vergennes, was at the organ.

Dr. Thomas prefaced his tribute by reading from passages of the Scripture which had been favorites of Governor Weeks and in his eulogy lauded him as a man "who feared God, kept His commandments, and did the very best he could."

The unfortunate were his chief care, he said, and while a long life is not always a blessing, with him it was a great blessing. "To the end many came to say 'thank you' for what you did for me many years ago to change the course of my life."

Dr. Thomas closed his remarks by reciting, to organ accompaniment of "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," the first verse of the hymn, which he had recited at the funeral of Mrs. Hattie Jane (Dyer) Weeks 8 years ago.

FUNDAMENTAL SOURCES

Dr. Freeman also paid tribute to the former chief executive, saying:

"Two fundamental sources help to explain his character. The soil of Vermont and the Christian religion. He was a man of the common people. His thought and expression had the simplicity and directness of the Vermont farmer. His was the true democracy that interests itself in every man, without regard for station.

"Christianity was for him a way of life and he lived it every moment. He cared tremendously that the Christian virtues of honesty and loyalty, faith and trust, clean living, truth and goodness should be preserved in this modern world by holding fast to the teachings of Jesus Christ."

At the close of the service the casket was borne from the chapel along the north walk and the funeral procession was formed that was to take him to his home town of Salisbury and burial beside his wife in West Salisbury Cemetery.

Long before the escorted procession arrived numerous Salisbury friends gathered at the cemetery, including members of the Salisbury Congregational Church of which he had been a lifelong member, and who had honored him along with three others as oldest members of the church 2 years ago.

Dr. Thomas and Dr. Freeman officiated at the committal service, while overhead an unidentified plane dipped its wing in salute.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4146) making appropriations for the National Se-

curity Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, CANNON, ENGEL of Michigan, and PLUMLEY.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3838) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, JACKSON of Washington, CANNON, JENSEN, and FENTON.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KERR, RA-BAUT, TABER, and PLUMLEY.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2115) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs on purchases of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans and for other purposes, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if I understand the gentleman's request, this is merely to send the bill to conference.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, this is merely to send the bill to conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RANKIN, ALLEN of Louisiana, TEAGUE, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, and Mr. KEARNEY.

SURPLUS AIRPORTS

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3851) to amend Public Law 289, Eightieth Congress, with respect to surplus airport property and to provide for the transfer of compliance functions with relation to such property, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, line 5, after "aviation", insert "":
And provided further, That no release, conveyance, or quitclaim shall be executed by the Administrator pursuant to this section except upon the condition that, in the event that the property to which such release, conveyance, or quitclaim relates shall be sold to any third party within 5 years after the date of enactment of this act, the proceeds of such sale shall be devoted exclusively to the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of a public airport."

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is one of those bills which makes it easier for private individuals to obtain possession of Government property without adequate compensation. The amendment placed on by the Senate makes that process a little more difficult, and as there is not anything that the minority can do about it, I shall not object.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand it, the amendment provides that the property must remain as an airport for at least 5 years?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes; we keep it for 5 years, and then we let them have it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. BUCHANAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two separate instances.

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

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on four different subjects; and also to place in the RECORD a statement by Prof. Milton Handler, notwithstanding

ing the estimated cost of the same will be \$359.50.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ALLOWANCE FOR TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXPENSE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House operate under a \$500 annual limitation for telephone and telegraph bills. By the end of the year, I will be paying telephone and telegraph bills to my constituents, on Government business, out of my own pocket. The Members of the other body can use that much in one blanket announcement, if they wish, and no questions are asked. While I do not condone abuse or extravagance, I do not believe the House wants to limit the effectiveness of its Members by making it impossible for them to carry on important business speedily.

I do not know how others are being affected, but I have personally held down my expenditures for telegrams and telephone service in every way I can, but there is not enough money in my fund to last the rest of the year.

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

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You are getting air mail stamps, and you are privileged to use the post office.

Mr. SIKES. I do not question the gentleman's idea about how he should represent his constituents. I am doing what I think is necessary to the sound representation of my people. I want to give them effective service, which at times requires the use of telephone or telegraph. But the fund allotted for that purpose is clearly insufficient.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. LIND) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Polish-American Journal.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, with appropriate accompanying material.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances, in each of them to include extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House today for 10 minutes upon the completion of all legislative business and any other special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ALLOWANCE FOR TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXPENDITURES

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, while I doubt that the gentleman from Mississippi is very anxious to hear what I have to say, I do want to tell him how I get along on that \$500 allowance for telephone and telegraph expense, and that it is going to be ample.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just a minute. I just make up my mind what I am going to do on bills that are before the House. Then I let my constituents know. If you know your constituents and they know you and your convictions and willingness to stand on them you do not have to wire your home folks every day to find out what they think or what they want you to do. They know almost automatically how you are going to vote on bills that are before the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is addressing the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] I assume.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am talking to all these boys who cannot get along on \$500 for telephone and telegraph bills.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter written to her by the DAV, and copy of a bill which they have asked her to introduce.

MEMBERS' TELEGRAPH ALLOWANCE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] regarding the insufficiency of the Members' allowance for telegrams. Telegrams are often necessary to and from Government departments and to constituents in order to expedite immediate and urgent business matters. There are many matters that often require telegrams such as passports for constituents going to foreign countries, cases of illness and death of men

and women in the armed services, claims complicated and long overdue often cannot wait for mail delivery. Often a telegram saves a very valuable piece of property, expedites a claim, and helps enormously in the running of the business of the country. I have never heard a single person object to the allowance for telegrams sent by Congressmen to their constituents for urgent business purposes; they are not political, they are purely for the people's business and interests.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman's district is in Massachusetts. She can send a letter every day and it will be there the next day. She does not need any more money; she has enough money, and so do the Members of Congress to take care of their districts with the service we are now rendering.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A telegram often means an enormous amount of difference in money, in time, and in peace of mind to a constituent and is usually greatly appreciated.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIMFSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Fortune Magazine, entitled "The Incentive Income Tax Plan," by Gwilym A. Price, president of Westinghouse Manufacturing Co.

Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. LEMKE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances.

THE PEEKSKILL RIOT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, vigorous action by the State of New York which has just resulted in the indictment of six participants in the Peekskill riot should be gratifying to Americans everywhere. The local authorities are now having their opportunity—as they should—to demonstrate their ability to enforce the law and bring about respect for the Constitution. The issue is also a much wider one affecting respect for constitutional guarantees to minorities throughout the United States, emphasizing that we expect it as much in the North as in the South.

Those of us in the Congress who opposed the Mundt-Nixon bill and similar legislation have a special duty to see that

constitutional guarantees are neither flouted nor exploited. I hope that the grand jury action already inaugurated in New York will apply with equal weight to the hoodlums who participated in the riot as well as to any Communist or Communist sympathizers who incited it.

It reminds us that consideration of Federal antilynching legislation has been permitted to lag in a way which is a disservice to the American people. There should be an overriding power in the Federal Government to see that beyond considerations of community or even State the Constitution is honored by all.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it was not surprising to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVIRS] defend that Communist conclave in New York where Paul Robeson, the Negro Communist, sang the praises of Moscow and criticized the patriotic ex-servicemen who protested.

The American people were not in sympathy with that gang of Communists who composed that traitorous gathering.

When they now undertake to investigate and persecute those ex-servicemen who made that protest, those brave patriots who wore the uniform, who suffered and bled, and who saw their buddies die in two world wars, when they begin to investigate them for trying to break up that Communist meeting, the American people are with the ex-servicemen and not with that Negro Communist and that bunch of Reds who went up there from New York to put on that demonstration.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman from Mississippi used the word "nigger." I ask that that word be taken down and stricken from the RECORD inasmuch as there are two Members in this House of the Negro race, and that word reflects on them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman from Mississippi to say "Negro."

Mr. RANKIN. I said "Negro," just as I have said ever since I have been able to talk, and shall continue to say.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The point of the matter is he used the word "nigger."

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from New York is doing more harm to the Negroes than he is good.

If that Negro, Robeson, does not like this country, let him go to Russia, and take that gang of alien Communists with him.

The SPEAKER. The Chair holds that the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi are not subject to a point of order. He referred to the Negro race, and they should not be ashamed of that designation.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes following disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

AMENDING THE ACT OF JULY 23, 1947
(61 STAT. 409)

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1824) to amend the act of July 23, 1947 (61 Stat. 409), with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 433 (f) of the act of August 4, 1949, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) In computing length of service for purposes of retirement of personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and Bureau of Customs transferred from those bureaus to the Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 and by Reorganization Plan No. 3, effective July 16, 1946, who are commissioned, appointed, or enlisted, there shall be included, in addition to all service now or hereafter creditable by law, all service as a civilian employee of the United States within the purview of sections 691, 693, 698, 707, 709-715, 716-719, 720-725, 727-729, 730, 731, and 733 of title 5; and for all purposes of pay, so much of the service as was rendered as a civilian employee in the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (including its predecessors, the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service), in the Bureau of Customs and in the Coast Guard. Such service for both retirement and pay purposes shall be classified as commissioned, warrant, or enlisted depending upon which status the person assumes upon his entry into the Regular Coast Guard. Service covering the same period shall not be counted more than once."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend section 433 (f) of the act of August 4, 1949."

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. BLAND. The report shows that the proposed legislation would permit the inclusion of time spent as a civilian employee for the purposes of retirement but not for the purposes of pay. The proposed legislation would permit the inclusion of time spent as a civilian employee in the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, the Bureau of Customs, and the Coast Guard, for military pay purposes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The beneficiary would actually be in the Government service at all times?

Mr. BLAND. That is true.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And he will get full credit for the time he put in for the Government?

Mr. BLAND. That is my understanding.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

AMERICAN TEXTILES HIT AGAIN WHILE THEY ARE DOWN

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, whatever economic sacrifices are called for, in the name of war, peace, or world trade, Washington officials look to the textile industry first, last, and always.

They seem to think that our makers of cloth can go on taking repeated beatings from their own Government without being knocked out.

If further concessions are necessary to encourage world trade the time has come for other industries to share the burden. The textile cities of New England have already sacrificed too much. We have only two alternatives left: either to cut wages or go out of business.

I cannot believe that the Government in its right mind, would force us to these extremities, which we will resist to the utmost. It may be that the Government does not understand the facts of life in New England where so many communities depend for their bread and butter on the sales of woolen worsted goods which they produce.

We do not intend to stand by and see our mill cities drained of their lifeblood and transformed into ghost towns, simply to convenience the Government in its dealings with other nations.

We have been reasonable. We have made concessions. But the time has come to call a halt and insist that our side of the case, involving the whole American textile industry and its tens of thousands of workers, be given some consideration.

The jolly request that we be good fellows about the whole matter and give up our mills and our jobs to bail out other nations is stirring up resentment where I come from. Just because we call ourselves New England is no reason why we should be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice for old England. The United States has been generous beyond comparison in the help it has given, and is giving, to restore other nations to economic health. But there is a limit to what we can do. Other nations must exert themselves and not expect us to carry the major share of the load. The people of New England have reached the conclusion that this give-away policy of our Government must be checked before the United States, or any section of it, is threatened with bankruptcy.

Here are the grim facts in their strange sequence:

First. In the postwar readjustment, the textile industry has suffered most of all. Unemployment has been severe, and after repeated pleas for help, the Government has promised to route orders to distressed areas in order to restore production and recall workers to their machines.

Second. At the same time, the Government has vigorously fought for the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, first passed in 1934, which permits the

President to reduce tariff rates on certain articles if he wins reciprocal concessions from other countries in trade agreements. In the United States Senate last week efforts were made to impose restrictions on the wide powers granted by the House-approved extension bill, but they were defeated. The bill was sent to the White House for signature into law. Under it the President has the arbitrary power to cut tariff rates as much as 50 percent below the 1945 level.

Those of us who foresaw the danger to American textiles pleaded for a peril-points amendment. These are points at which tariff cuts, in the opinion of the Tariff Commission, would be harmful to American industry.

But now all depends upon the President's judgment, even without consulting Congress. The American market for American textiles can be severely depressed to provide an overseas market for some other American industry. In other words, the textile industry, discriminated against, seems chosen to become the "poor relative" of the American industrial family.

All because Great Britain needs a market for her cotton and woolen goods in the United States.

With the tariff barriers down, how can the United States textile worker who earns \$1.32 an hour compete with the English worker in the same industry who gets 30 cents an hour?

He cannot.

The Englishman would undersell his product right here in the United States. And do not forget that other nations, with cheaper labor, can put the American worker at a greater competitive disadvantage.

And now we come to step 3, the final blow.

The Anglo-American Conference, seeking ways and means of closing Britain's dollar gap and thereby saving her economy, was held recently in Washington. The United States was the dominant voice, and it was a Cabinet officer of the United States who had much to do with the devaluation of the British pound.

Neither the Congress nor the people were taken into consideration when this drastic step was taken. In the realm of high finance, the effect of this upon the American textile worker was completely ignored.

For again the hard-hit textile industry was hit in the solar plexus. Depression and tariff cuts—apparently these were considered of small concern by the officials of our Government. The British were urged to devalue their pound from 4.05 to 2.80, in terms of American dollars in order to open up American markets to British goods.

What are these goods?

British coal, motor cars, or agricultural products?

Hardly.

British woolens will lead the parade of exports to American stores to make matters worse for our own distressed mills, and the people who depend on these mills for their jobs.

To hold his own against this price-cutting flood, the American manufacturer will have to cut wages and lay off

help if he is to stay in business at all. Instead of bundles for Britain, we will need them for the displaced textile workers of New England.

I have no intention of being an apostle of gloom, but I cannot close my eyes to the difficulties under which the producers of woolen and worsted goods are presently operating. The dangers inherent in the lowering of the price of British goods exported to this country, through devaluation of the pound, could very well be the final stroke under which one of our main industries would break.

What are we going to do in the face of this very real threat?

I, personally, will appeal to the President to watch this situation carefully. With the great powers invested in him, he can keep tariff rates on woolens and worsteds at a rate high enough to protect the domestic market from being overwhelmed by an invasion of British textiles.

We can help the British and we can help world trade by spreading British imports to this country over the maximum number of industries possible to cushion the impact on our own economy. Textiles and a few others are in no position to absorb the shock by themselves.

On the theory that it is better to anticipate and thereby avoid, I say that the outcome rests entirely with the President. With clear notice that the peril point for textiles is at hand, even before the further effect of devaluation is felt, I am constrained to inform the President that responsibility for all ill effects that may follow must be shouldered by him. New England hopes that he will provide its important industry with at least a minimum of protection. It cannot forgive him if he fails.

Our textile workers, whose livelihood is at stake, want assurances of adequate protection before and not after the flood.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree 100 percent with what the gentleman has said. I do not know how he voted on the reciprocal trade agreements bill when it was before the House, but I do know it is the policy of the majority side to disregard the peril point in our reciprocal trade agreements.

Mr. LANE. I will inform the gentleman right now, lest we forget, that I voted against the reciprocal trade agreements.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the gentleman used good judgment, and so did I. I predict that the present reciprocal trade agreements which have been passed by the other body, if accepted by your side, which has the responsibility in the House of Representatives, will wreak havoc upon the industries of the United States—not only the textile industry but the clock industry and pottery industry and half a dozen other industries.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following the special order granted to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] I may address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LABOR "GOON SQUADS"

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], a Republican, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCAN- TONIO], American Labor—I think he is—both deplore the rioting and violence which occurred at Peekskill in their home State, where the great Tom Dewey, who was a great prosecutor, is Governor. We can all join the two gentlemen from New York in expressing the hope that violence and rioting will not interfere with free speech or freedom of lawful action, and regret what happened. But what puzzles me is why those two self-styled champions of civil rights, and I do not criticize them nor do I question their sincerity—but what puzzles me is why those two gentlemen, who get so excited at this interruption of a meeting where a Communist is billed to speak, never seem to be concerned when Americans are beaten and sent to hospitals and sometimes to the morgue by labor "goon squads." I hope each of these gentlemen sometime will take the trouble and time to explain to the House why it is that each is so strangely silent about the violence, lawlessness, and rioting of labor "goon squads." Always go to bat when some Communist is deprived of his right. Hundreds of cases have occurred where property has been destroyed, the right of speech denied, and personal violence committed in defiance of the law and court orders by "goons" acting in the name of labor, and I have heard nothing which I can at the moment recall from these two gentlemen or that either of them has protested.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. In the debate on the Mundt-Nixon bill, the very bill I mentioned, I said and I said unequivocally the reason I was vigorously opposed to the bill was I felt it could affect any organization, any church, any trade-union, or any trade association and I will be just as vigorous in the denunciation of anything like that on the floor as the gentleman would.

The gentleman cannot deny that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman should admit that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further. The statement is no answer to the question. It is a typical excuse and a typical alibi.

What I am telling the gentleman is that I have never heard him criticize the violence of labor "goon squads." There have been occasions, hundreds of them—I do not know, thousands of them, possibly—but at least I know there are hundreds of them where "goon squads"

have gone in and beaten up innocent citizens, men and women. Why do you not say something about that?

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I was one of the supporters of the Mundt-Nixon bill. It was supported by the Committee on Un-American Activities because it was designed to protect this country against communistic attacks. Its object was to save America for Americans.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I am not talking solely about Communists. I am talking about violence and lawlessness generally. What I am saying is that if we get this steel strike, and a coal strike, and a railroad strike, and a strike in the motor industry with the usual violence you may find the people doing the very thing that we deplore and disapprove of. They will take the law in their own hands. Meet club with club. That profits no one—solves nothing—injures all.

Mr. RANKIN. I am answering the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] in his attack on the Mundt-Nixon bill.

It would have protected Christian churches and all other legitimate organizations against the attacks of atheistic communism.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech recently made by him.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE PEEKSKILL RIOT

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD an article by George Sokolsky appearing in the Washington Times-Herald of September 8, last.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, in an article that I have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, George Sokolsky, the author, makes the point that the fact that Paul Robeson is a Negro does not exempt him from responsibility for his personal conduct, and that the numerous indecencies of which he has been guilty would not have been suffered except for the fact that he is a Negro. That statement prompts me to ask if there is not a point where the coddling of the disloyal, operating as agents of a foreign power bent upon undermining our Government, should come to an end, and if the protest of war veterans to the meeting in Peekskill, N. Y., August 27, to feature this notorious Negro singer was not an expression of moral indignation on the part of those who love the flag, rather than a riotous display of hate on the part of irresponsible persons?

The rights of free speech and free assemblage are, of course, fundamental rights, but they are subject to the restraints that separate right from wrong, and depend upon attendant circum-

stances when and where asserted. The enumeration of these rights in the Constitution does not disparage other rights enjoyed by the people. If the natural tendency and probable effect of this assemblage under existing circumstances was to provoke protest and disorder, then it did not come under the protection guaranteed by the first amendment, and if the meeting was in pursuance of an unlawful conspiracy to promote the communistic program, then what was done by veteran vigilantes should not be stigmatized with invalidity.

That demonstration by American veterans against the presence of this particular Negro singer should have been warning that the community of Peekskill was opposed to the principles he advocated. It should have been warning that there was opposition to his denunciation of America and American institutions. It should have been sufficient warning that there was opposition to his alien propaganda. It would have been sufficient warning to any ordinary loyal, law-abiding American citizen, white or black.

Obviously, however, it was not sufficient warning to this notorious Negro singer, for safe from the vigilantes, he issued a defiant declaration that he would return. And, defiantly, he did return a week later. His sympathizers came armed with baseball bats and other weapons. Having been incited to riot, they came prepared for rioting. On that occasion more than 100 persons were injured. There was extensive property damage. But for the presence of a thousand law-enforcement officers, the casualties probably would have included human lives, greater human injury, and greater property damage.

These are the bare facts of the occurrences at Peekskill, normally a placid community, not far from the city of New York, on two successive Sabbath evenings. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no such rioting ever occurred before at Peekskill; for Peekskill, you see, is situated north of the Mason and Dixon's line in an area not referred to as a "trouble area"—a term reserved for opprobrious application generally to cities and communities of the South. Nor was the Ku Klux Klan present, either hooded or unhooded.

The thousands of persons who participated in those demonstrations and riots at Peekskill on both sides are but a part of a great mass of American citizens. Apparently none of them bears any particular individual distinction. One, who did not participate in the demonstrations, who escaped uninjured—the agent provocateur who incited the riot—is a notorious Negro singer. It was not the first time he had incited to riot. It was not the first time he had provoked a mass demonstration. It is a technique with which he is fully familiar, having acquired it at first hand in the school of Communist Russia itself. He is habituated to it.

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

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. That was a Communist demonstration, and they were using this Negro Communist, Paul Robeson, to do the singing.

Those American patriots, those ex-servicemen, were protesting against their lynching of the Constitution of the United States, or undermining and destroying this great Government of ours for which they fought.

Mr. COX. Yes. What is there sacrosanct about this notorious Negro singer that panoplies him with the right to incite to riot in his denunciation of all that is American and his advocacy of communism? Why is he not among the defendants now on trial in the city of New York? Do you know of any white man who thus would be tolerated to provoke mass demonstrations, who would be protected by a thousand law-enforcement officers while he shatters the peace and calm of the Sabbath? Is this particular individual guaranteed freedom to incite to riot?

Under our Constitution this singer is guaranteed the right to appear at Peekskill or anywhere else. He is guaranteed the right to sing. In times of peace he may even propagandize for Russia and against America. And all who want to hear him may assemble for that purpose. A thousand law-enforcement officers will be called out to protect him and them. But has he a legal and constitutional right to incite to riot? Having incited to riot he carefully refrained from subjecting himself to harm. He stole away from the scene of conflict protected by a thousand law-enforcement officers, his hide unscratched.

Once again safe, he now impudently contends that the thousand law-enforcement officers who protected him in his escape from an impassioned group of American veterans failed to perform their duty. Brazenly and insolently he demands the impeachment of the Governor of New York. Rather than the Governor's being impeached for not affording even greater protection, would he not with better propriety be criticized for having provided any protection at all?

How far have we gone in the destruction of our temples—temples built by the founding fathers for the preservation of a glorious national faith? This Negro singer has gone about the land ridiculing and mocking and deriding and denouncing the institutions that have made us a free people. He seeks to destroy those institutions, all the while demanding nonetheless that they protect him in his infamy. Indeed, he now goes further and demands that they accord him the right to remove from office the elected Governor of a great State.

This Negro singer is not ignorant. Indeed, he is cunningly and mischievously intelligent. He has won power over the Negroes of America. He is the self-proclaimed black Stalin, the future head of the black state that is to reach from Virginia to Texas. He conducts his propaganda openly and brazenly and defiantly. He is engaged in force and violence against the peace and safety and security of the Nation, both within and without its borders. Yet he goes about unscathed, unmolested, and unimpeded. With what impunity is this black Stalin cloaked?

Not long ago wise leaders on both sides believed that our racial problem could be

adjusted without violence. Forbearance, tolerance, time, and a decent regard for the rights of each group were considered to be the principles upon which the problem was to be solved. But those principles have been cast aside under the provocation of such leaders as this Negro singer and those who abet him and follow him.

In hundreds of communities throughout the land Negroes, under the guidance of such leaders as this, now are engaged in promoting strife and discord. Contemptuous of our institutions, they nonetheless utilize our Federal courts to demand by law compliance with what they regard as rights, advantages they know cannot be accorded them, and for which they themselves make little or no contribution. They exert organized power over Federal, State, and local governments for the enactment of laws whose execution they know will lead to strife and discord, turmoil and riot.

The Negro singer who provoked the disturbances in placid Peekskill on two successive Sabbaths is openly in conflict with the peace, the safety, and the security of America, the land that gave him the opportunity to develop his talents. Instead of utilizing those talents and his power of leadership over 20,000,000 Negroes for good and for the peaceful adjustment of racial differences, he is engaged in provoking disorder and conflict. He has permitted the blight of communism to do injury to his race. He has changed the badge of communism in America from red to black. He has tainted the Negro in America with the suspicion of disloyalty. He will not destroy the temples of America. They are indestructible. But he will destroy himself and do injury to his race.

I salute the veterans of Peekskill for their manifestation of concern for the thing they love and for the preservation of which they spilt their blood, and for which thousands of their compatriots died. Seeing what is right, let them ever put the law of their hearts to righteous employment and resist all influences that have as their objective the consignment of free America to the wrecks of time.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald of September 8, 1949]

THESE DAYS

(By George Sokolsky)

Only one who suffers from race prejudice can forgive Paul Robeson his numerous indecencies, which would never have been tolerated in a white man. The fact that he is a Negro does not exempt him from responsibility for his personal conduct.

He has gone about this land denouncing this country, outraging the sentiments and loyalties of other Americans. He has stated a preference for Soviet Russia; yet he insists upon living in the United States. The earth is large and includes many countries.

No one needs to live in the United States who dislikes this country. Certainly, the Soviet Union or one of its satellites will accept him and even permit him to sing in Othello, which seems to be his frustration.

Naturally, such rioting and counter-demonstrations as occurred in Westchester are bad. Robeson should be permitted to sing or talk, to warble Old Man River, parrot Stalin's lines to his heart's content. He has a constitutional right to make a fool

of himself, and this country is still strong enough to suffer its fools.

But moral indignation is also understandable. Men who fought in a war, in which he did not fight, men who have been wounded and have seen their comrades killed, will not lightly accept venomous attacks upon their country by a fellow-countryman who hides behind his self-asserted leadership of the Negroes and who protests every objection to his misconduct on the ground that a Negro should act less loyally, less decently, less manly than a white person.

Were I a Negro, I should reject Robeson's insults by a bop on the nose—and I should regard it as proper to do so. This man is devoting himself to destroying the really great work of bringing about a better relationship in this country between Negroes and whites. He is provoking trouble.

The question here is, who incites to riot, Robeson or those who are morally indignant? He and his Soviet stooges feel that they are entitled to form picket lines everywhere, even to encircle our courts, to shriek their hateful slogans, to denounce and insult American institutions, to outrage the sensibilities of every loyal and decent American, but they reject the right of any American to do unto them as they do unto Americans.

They constantly incite to riot, they constantly stir hate. They constantly place themselves in positions where they provoke, to use one of their terms, street fights, riots, arrests, and even physical violence upon themselves. All that is done so that their masters in the Kremlin may say to Europeans and Asiatics, "Fascist America."

The time has come to face these Communists and their allies for what they are. They are our enemies. They hate us. They are fighting us the world over.

Only recently, one who had been their servant, John T. Pace, confessed that he had been hired by them and used by them to create rioting in Washington during Herbert Hoover's term as President and that a vast propaganda was developed out of the veterans' march on Washington to damage this country. Their hope was that someone would be killed and that that would start riots throughout the country.

How much do we need to take from these creatures? If Paul Robeson were a man, he would have appeared before that first Westchester crowd of veterans and he would have sung the Star-Spangled Banner. Every veteran would have uncovered or he would have stood at attention.

Most of them would have joined in the song. But the coward did not appear, and he could not have sung that anthem with respect and love in his heart.

If you ever see a man spit on the American flag, it is not necessary to call a policeman. It is only necessary to maintain one's self-respect. And this we need to relearn in this land of ours.

So much propaganda has been done to make us love other countries that we have forgotten how to love our own.

We have been made pro-Russian, pro-British, pro-this and pro-that, but what we need most is to be pro-American, to love our land, to respect its traditions, to reverence its flag.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow, September 22, 1949, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore granted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WORLEY, Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina, and Mr. BRAMBLETT (at

the request of Mr. MAHON), for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. JONES of Missouri (at the request of Mr. MAGEE), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. BULWINKLE (at the request of Mr. JONES of North Carolina), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for an indefinite period, on account of important business.

To Mr. BARING (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE POLISH EPISCOPACY BY POPE PIUS XII

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in a forceful letter addressed to the Polish Episcopacy to mark the tenth anniversary of the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, Pope Pius XII consoled the oppressed people of that land in these words:

This is your merit, this is your badge of nobility: to act strenuously, to suffer with fortitude, to hope invincibly, to accomplish great things.

I quote these apt words of the Holy Father because, to my mind, they epitomize the spirit and faith of the Polish people.

That people and their gallant little nation have long lived with adversity.

It should not be forgotten that 16 days after the 1st day of September 10 years ago Poland suffered another invasion from the east. It is the latter invasion that has persisted.

Poland was the first sacrifice on the profane altar erected by Nazi and Communist despoilers to the idea of joint world domination by a Hitlerite Germany and a Stalinist Russia.

Hitler's Germany lies in the dust, but Poland is now a satellite of Stalin's Russia.

The Poland of 10 short years ago was a different land.

It was a living memorial to the ideals of Woodrow Wilson.

After World War I, the ancient wrongs of repeated partition had been righted by the reconstitution of an integrated Poland.

The Wilsonian political architecture of eastern Europe symbolized the triumph of the idea that small nations were entitled to national independence, complete autonomy and geographical integrity.

In September of 1939, this symbol of the ideals and the idea of Wilson was ruthlessly shattered by the effectuation of the criminal conspiracy between Stalin and Hitler.

Free Poland was invaded and devastated, her territory divided, and her people subjected to an inhuman program of brutalization.

Though forsaken by friends and pros- trated by enemies, the spirit of Poland never flagged.

With an underground at home and a government in exile abroad, the fire of resistance to tyranny burned brightly throughout the dark days of World War II.

Poland, the Polish people, and the Pol- ish Army were preeminent in their loyal and gallant espousal of the cause of de- mocracy.

Paradoxically, Poland knew no real de- feat until the day of the triumph of the cause which she represented and for which she fought so bravely.

What panzer divisions, concentration camps, mass deportations, slave labor battalions and human crematories could not accomplish in Poland was finally achieved by the wiles and treachery of communism.

Drained of her life's blood, free Poland succumbed under the crunch of the ty- rannous heel of Red fascism.

Today, and once again partitioned, she lies prostrate behind the iron curtain of Soviet suppression.

The tragedy of Poland is that of an ally deserted and a friend betrayed.

It is a tragedy heightened by the stark fact that the present partition and sub- jugation of Poland is one aimed, not only at her territory but at her culture, her religion, and her national traditions.

It is a tragedy relieved only by the knowledge that, despite centuries of op- pression, the people of Poland have clung tenaciously to their faith in jus- tice and their hope of liberty.

That faith and hope are still alive in the breasts of Poles everywhere. They are the virtues through which the Polish nation has survived every conquest and by which it has outlived every dictator.

With that faith and hope, the iron chains of Communist slavery will also be cast off.

With encouragement from the Atlan- tic nations, with the exertion of every possible influence and aid from the United States, and with their historic reliance in the providence of Almighty God, the Polish people will again find means to reestablish their homeland as a bastion of democracy in eastern Europe.

In this month of their sorrowful an- niversaries, our prayers are joined with their hopes that the day of deliverance will be soon at hand.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thurs- day, September 22, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

931. A letter from the Administrator, Gen- eral Services Administration, Federal Works Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the appoint- ment of guards, watchmen, or other protec- tive personnel of Federal agencies as special

policemen, prescribing their powers as such, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

932. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a pro- posed bill, entitled "A bill to authorize reim- bursement to the appropriations of the Bu- reau of Narcotics of moneys expended for the purchase of narcotics"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

933. A letter from the Chairman, Export- Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report of the operations of the Export-Im- port Bank of Washington as of the close of business June 30, 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

934. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Nat- uralization Service suspending deportation, as well as a list of the persons involved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

935. A letter from Luis Muñoz Marín, Governor of Puerto Rico, transmitting a mes- sage expressing sympathy on the death of Congressman Richard J. Welch; to the Com- mittee on House Administration.

936. A letter from ANTONIO FERNÓS-ISERN, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, transmitting a message expressing sympathy on the death of Congressman Richard J. Welch; to the Committee on House Admin- istration.

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. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 23. Joint resolution designating November 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day; without amendment (Rept. No. 1336). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 184. Joint resolu- tion authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim the first Mon- day of February as National Children's Den- tal Health Day; without amendment (Rept. No. 1337). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATTLE:
H. R. 6178. A bill to provide that the Vet- erans' Administration hospital being con- structed at Birmingham, Ala., shall be named in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:
H. R. 6179. A bill to increase from \$45 to \$55 the maximum monthly expenditure for any individual which may be counted in determining the amount of the Federal pay- ments to the States for old-age assistance and aid to the blind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:
H. R. 6180. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with respect to the periods of congressional adjournment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAWSON:
H. R. 6181. A bill to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Depart- ment of Commerce; to the Committee on Expenditures.

By Mr. FLOOD:
H. R. 6182. A bill relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 6183. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemora- tion of George Peabody; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 6184. A bill to provide more adequate relief against unemployment and to increase the national purchasing power by supple- menting unemployment compensation pay- able under State laws, and for other pur- poses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6185. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 6186. A bill to provide for the relief of officers of the Naval Reserve who served as midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy prior to 1913; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 6187. A bill to amend section 304 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, so as to cancel certain indebtedness against Govern- ment life-insurance policies held by disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6188. A bill to amend Public Law 483, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, to equalize pensions payable to dependents of World War I and World War II veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 6189. A bill to authorize the com- mutation of the annual appropriation for fulfilling various treaties with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 6190. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in southwestern Okla- homa; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 6191. A bill to increase by \$1,000,- 000,000 the limit on the amount of money the Commodity Credit Corporation is author- ized to borrow; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. Con. Res. 135. Concurrent resolution to print as a House document the formal state- ments offered before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Jackie Robin- son and others on July 13, 14, and 18, 1949; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAVALCANTE:

H. R. 6192. A bill to record the lawful ad- mission to the United States for permanent residence of Fortunato Salamone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6193. A bill for the relief of William Weiss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 6194. A bill for the relief of An- tonino Valenti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6195. A bill for the relief of Carlo de Luca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 6196. A bill for the relief of Peter Horvath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 6197. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 6198. A bill for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 6199. A bill for the relief of Stefan Protasewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. J. Res. 351. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue posthumously to the late John Sidney McCain, vice admiral, United States Navy, a commission as admiral, United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1493. By Mr. MORTON: Petition of Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution, petitioning for an independent and impartial investigation of the interstate traffic in subversive textbooks and teaching materials; to the Committee on Rules.

1494. By Mr. LARCADE: Petition signed by Gus Bordelais, A. S. Bourgeois, and 200 other citizens of Iota, La., urging consideration of Hous. bills 2135 and 2136 at this session of Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1949

(Legislative day of Saturday, September 3, 1949)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, as in this pavilion of prayer we fling open the shuttered windows of our darkened lives to the light of Thy presence may some broken beams of Thy glory shine upon our daily work. By the adventure of faith may we be victors over life, not victims of it. Teach us that to live worthily we must have a faith fit to live by, a self fit to live with, and a cause fit to live for. Enlarge the sensitive area of our sympathy for the shepherdless multitudes so broken by the burdens and stress of these cruel years. Give us such a vision of the appalling needs of this troubled world as to make us sharers with Thee in saving it from the worst that is in man, to the best that is in Thy will and plan when Thy kingdom comes. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 21, 1949, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that routine matters may be presented for the RECORD, without debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from former Vice President Charles G. Dawes, addressed to the Secretary of the Senate, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 15, 1949.
Mr. LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I acknowledge the attested copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate extending greetings and felicitations to me on the occasion of my eighty-fourth birthday and wish to thank the Senate through you for the honor of their remembrance.

Yours,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS AS REWARDS FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report and supporting data covering additional within-grade salary advancements as rewards for superior accomplishment made by the several Government departments and agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 2541. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, as amended, to extend the period for which employees may be detailed for training and research, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1099); and

H. R. 6022. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of certain employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1098).

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Joseph H. Lyons, of Mobile, Ala., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 19, with headquarters at Mobile, Ala. (reappointment); and

Wesley R. Wirtz, of Baton Rouge, La., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., in place of A. Miles Pratt.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 2583. A bill for the relief of Roy Albert Hamilton, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HILL, Mr. NEELY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. WITHERS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DONNELL, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. MORSE) introduced Senate bill 2584, to provide for studies of the methods of determining the amount, distribution, and effects of illness in the United States and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by the best methods developed through such studies, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DULLES:

S. 2585. A bill for the relief of Ilona Kahan, Tibor Kahan, Eva Radnal, Paul Radnal, Agnes Rosenberg, Edit B. Hannach, Eugene Nemes, Elisabeth Kozma, Jenta Rottenberg, Gabor Zipser, Elisabeth Zipser, and Nandor Zipser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE (for Mr. MCCARRAN):

S. 2586. A bill for the relief of Delfo Giorgi; and

S. 2587. A bill for the relief of Vittorio Quilici; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HEALTH SURVEY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], all of whom are members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for studies of the methods of determining the amount, distribution, and effects of illness in the United States and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by the best methods developed through such studies.

The bill (S. 2584) to provide for studies of the methods of determining the amount, distribution, and effects of illness in the United States and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by the best methods developed through such studies, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I report favorably Senate bill 2584, just introduced, and I submit a report (No. 1097) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—AMENDMENT

Mr. TOBEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3905) to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.