

Earl R. Fore, [REDACTED]  
 David C. Gregory, [REDACTED]  
 John R. Kenyon, [REDACTED]  
 Philip H. Mecom, Jr., [REDACTED]  
 John D. Nix III, [REDACTED]  
 John C. Ogilvie, [REDACTED]  
 Joseph D. Spinelli, [REDACTED]  
 Ray V. Spivey, [REDACTED]  
 Francis G. Thomas, Jr., [REDACTED]

The following-named distinguished military student for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as a distinguished military graduate, and subject to physical qualification:

Raymond D. Henley, [REDACTED]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Bob Jones, Jr., president of the Bob Jones University, Greenville, S. C., offered the following prayer:

God of nations and of men, in this hour of crisis we intercede for our country and for these men who shape her laws. Make our leaders strong of stature to wear worthily the mantle of their responsibilities. Give them that zeal without which work is but drudgery and that capacity for work without which zeal is but hysteria.

May they have eyes that see truth, hearts that love truth, lips that speak truth, and courage to contend for truth, remembering that He who declared that truth shall make men free, said of Himself, "I am the truth."

All our wisdom is foolishness to Thee; all human strength, weakness before Thee. Grant this Congress, therefore, divine wisdom from above and make these United States a nation "Strong in the Lord and the power of His might."

To this end, forgive America her pride, her backslidings, her sins. Lay upon our people a burden of repentance and heart-searching. Pour out upon the length and breadth of our needy land showers of spiritual revival and may those showers fall even upon the hearts assembled here. We pray through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, November 27, 1950, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 364):

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HERBERT A. MEYER, late a Representative from the State of Kansas.

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

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

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 51-8.

### RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation, which was read by the Clerk:

NOVEMBER 28, 1950.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*The Capitol, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have this day transmitted to the Governor of California my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Twelfth District of California, effective midnight November 30, 1950.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD NIXON.

### NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION OF MR. WOODROW W. JONES AS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

NOVEMBER 29, 1950.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
*House of Representatives.*

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law, showing the election of the Honorable WOODROW W. JONES as a Representative to the Eighty-first Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Alfred L. Bulwinkle, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. WOODROW W. JONES appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

### AID TO YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 723)

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

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation authorizing further United States assistance to meet the emergency created by the food shortage in Yugoslavia.

More than 2 years ago the Government of Yugoslavia broke its association with the Soviet Union and its satellites. This rift resulted primarily from the refusal of the Yugoslavs to agree to the dictation of the Kremlin in the affairs of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs are deter-

mined to maintain their independence of the Kremlin. They are maintaining the largest fighting force in Europe, outside of the Soviet Union.

The breach between Yugoslavia and the Kremlin and its satellites has steadily widened. The Kremlin is determined to wipe out this one successful example of a former satellite which has freed itself from Soviet control. Directly and through its satellites, the Kremlin is trying to destroy Yugoslav independence. Yugoslavia is being subjected to an economic blockade, to propaganda, subversion, military pressure, and harassing border raids.

Since the break between the Kremlin and Yugoslavia, it has been the policy of this Government to assist Yugoslavia to maintain its independence. The continued independence of Yugoslavia is of great importance to the security of the United States and its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and to all nations associated with them in their common defense against the threat of Soviet aggression.

This past summer Yugoslavia suffered perhaps the worst drought in its history. There were severe crop failures, and the lack of feed and fodder led to the extensive slaughtering of livestock. As a result, Yugoslavia is threatened with famine this winter. This would provide fertile ground for the subversive activities of the Kremlin and would seriously undermine the capacity of the Yugoslav people to resist Soviet aggression.

On October 20, 1950, the Yugoslav Government formally requested United States assistance in averting the worst effects of the disastrous crop failure. This request came only after the Yugoslav Government had exhausted all means of meeting the situation by its own efforts.

Immediate action was necessary to meet the situation. Shipments had to be arranged at the earliest possible date. Otherwise, it would have been impossible to get food to the more remote areas of Yugoslavia before they were isolated by the heavy winter snows.

Accordingly, this Government has taken action to begin shipments under existing authority and with funds already available. The Economic Cooperation Administration has made arrangements for the shipment of flour from Italy and Germany directly to Yugoslavia. At the same time, with the concurrence of the North Atlantic Treaty countries, mutual defense assistance funds are being made available for procurement of food supplies equivalent to the immediate needs of the Yugoslav armed forces. In addition, the Export-Import Bank is permitting a portion of a previously negotiated Yugoslav loan to be used for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs, partly from American surplus stocks. Under present plans, the cost of this interim aid already under way will amount to about \$30,000,000. This is sufficient only to meet a portion of the total need.

Now that the Congress has reconvened, I believe it appropriate to request a special authorization to meet the balance of the essential food needs of the Yugoslav people until the next harvest. Action should be taken promptly. Shipments

of the remaining supplies needed must be started before the end of December, if the bulk of the food is to be available for distribution in the critical winter period. The additional aid needed is estimated at \$38,000,000. This amount, plus the amount provided under existing authority, will only be sufficient to bring the Yugoslav diet up to a bare subsistence level.

We have received satisfactory assurances from the Yugoslav Government, first, that all assistance furnished by the United States will be given full and continuous publicity through the press and radio in Yugoslavia; second, that the aid will be distributed equitably and fairly among the Yugoslav people; and third, that this distribution will be under the observation of persons designated by the United States.

It is my earnest hope that the Congress will, at this session, provide the \$38,000,000 necessary for shipments of food to Yugoslavia. In this way we can help preserve the independence of a nation which is defying the savage threats of the Soviet imperialists, and keeping Soviet power out of one of Europe's most strategic areas. This is clearly in our national interest.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 29, 1950.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday there will be a call of bills on the Consent Calendar. There will be no call of bills on the Private Calendar on Tuesday.

On Monday, H. R. 9184, the air-mail subsidy-separation bill, will come up for consideration.

There is no other program for the remainder of the week except, of course, if a tax bill is reported or any other legislation relating to the Yugoslav recommendation made by the President or rent control, those bills will be brought up as soon as possible. I understand that we are going to adjourn over until tomorrow in order that the tax bill might be introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. However, there will be no business tomorrow. We are simply going over in order that the bill might be introduced to expedite action by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HALLECK. Can the gentleman give us any further suggestion or idea as to the probability of having either the tax bill or possibly an extension of rent control for action next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Can the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means tell us? Might I say to my friend from North Carolina that the distinguished gentleman from Indiana has made inquiry as to the probability of the tax bill coming up next week. Seeing you on the floor, I thought that you

could give the best information to the gentleman from Indiana and to the Members of the House.

Mr. DOUGHTON. We expect to make arrangements to introduce the bill as soon as possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman then any idea when the bill might be reported out?

Mr. DOUGHTON. As early as we can get permission from the Committee on Ways and Means. At the earliest date possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, the gentleman expects that the tax bill will be brought up in the House next week?

Mr. DOUGHTON. We expect to.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that gives the information.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

#### EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Saturday to file the report of the committee on a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes, and that the same permission be granted with respect to any supplemental or minority views.

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

There was no objection.

#### THE LATE EDWIN M. SCHAEFER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I announce to my colleagues in the House the death on last November 8 of the Honorable Edwin M. Schaefer, a former Member of the House, having served five terms from March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1943.

Ed Schaefer was not only a predecessor of mine from the old Twenty-second Illinois District, embracing Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington Counties, but I had the honor and privilege of serving as his secretary during the entire period of his service in Congress.

During the last 8 years of his 10 years in this body, Ed Schaefer served on the Military Affairs Committee. I know the contribution he made to his country in 1939 and 1940, in the days when it was not easy to secure enactment of defense legislation.

I recall most of all how, against doctor's orders, he left his sick bed in Belleville to return to Washington to help in the passage of the extension of the Selective Service Act. We remember how on August 12, 1941, that important legislation—with Pearl Harbor only 4 months away—passed this House by the mere margin of 1 vote, 203 to 202.

During his congressional career, Ed Schaefer was particularly interested in strengthening our national defense. It was his major interest as a Member of Congress. In those critical days in 1939

and 1940, before most Americans were awake to the danger that faced the Nation, he spent long hours and worked late into the night on vital defense legislation. He rendered a very patriotic service during that period of crisis.

Ed Schaefer served the people of his district, his State, and the Nation honestly and faithfully during his 10 years in Congress. No man was ever more sincere in his work. When he left official life on January 3, 1943, upon voluntary retirement because of failing health there was not a blemish upon his record of public service, beginning with his first public office as chief deputy recorder of deeds of St. Clair County in 1928, then county treasurer in 1930, and finally his long congressional service starting in 1933.

His efforts rehabilitated Scott Field, now Scott Air Force Base, saved it for the Belleville area in 1934, when consideration was being given to closing it, by having it designated by the then Secretary of War, George H. Dern, as a permanent installation. He was untiring in his efforts to make his district the center of air activity of the Military Establishment.

He was born May 14, 1887, at Belleville, in St. Clair County, where his family has resided for more than 100 years. He attended public schools of Belleville, graduated from Western Military Academy at Alton, attended University of Illinois for 2 years, and was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., with the degree of chemical engineer.

As superintendent of plants for Morris & Co., 1918-28, he won the confidence of all his employees, particularly World War I veterans to whom he gave preference in employment as they returned to civilian life after the war.

I never knew a man who loved his home more than Ed Schaefer, nor a man who was blessed with a finer family. He is survived by his wife, Lorene Kohl Schaefer; two sons, Edwin M., Jr., and Martin W. Schaefer; three sisters and one brother.

He was a most gracious man in his attitude toward others. He was a very dutiful man. There was never a finer man than Edwin M. Schaefer. He was a great American.

#### COMMON ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, the threat to the general peace of the world and, indeed, to the very continuation of civilized life, which is posed by the war in Korea and now the participation in that war of forces of Communist China with the obvious backing of the Soviet Union, and the committing of various acts of aggression, make it essential that the United Nations without delay take steps to provide for the speedy mobilization and the unification of all of the military resources of its membership.



In view of the very pressing danger of our being involved in such a conflict at any moment, I am this day introducing a concurrent resolution to memorialize and request the United Nations to immediately mobilize, equip, and train the potential armed strength of its members and to equalize among these members the burden of providing for world security.

I think that a uniform selective military service plan for all members of the United Nations is in order, that the contribution of each nation be publicized, and that the determination of the United Nations to take such common action against aggression be advertised by every means.

Mr. Speaker, if we wish to be free we must accept the painful truth.

The concurrent resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the prospect, embodying the hopes of many nations, that peace and security in the world would be accomplished by the crushing of nazism and fascism in the course of World War II has been placed in great jeopardy by the aggressive action of North Koreans, instigated, aided, and abetted by other peoples of like disposition; and

Whereas the massed armed forces now maintained in eastern and southern Asia, in the Balkan Peninsula, and in Eastern Germany, together with the public assertions and avowed doctrines of representatives of totalitarian nations can only be regarded as an intent to rely on force as an instrument of national policy; and

Whereas the United Nations has been established as a means of maintaining international tranquillity and security by taking collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression and to bring about, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the settlement of situations likely to lead to breaches of the peace: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Assembly of the United Nations be memorialized and requested to take such steps or to enact such measures as will result in uniform selective military service regulations on a proportional population basis by those of its members pledged to preserve their lands and their liberties to the end that armed aggression can be inhibited and security preserved throughout the world by common collective action; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the contribution of each nation to the cause of freedom be publicized and that the determination of the United Nations to take common action against aggression in any quarter be made known and advertised by every means in order that it may be understood throughout the world that willful breaches of the peace will be opposed by the united action of free peoples and by overwhelming force.*

#### THE LATE HONORABLE LOUIS LUDLOW

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to inform the House that Louis Ludlow, who represented the Indianapolis district in this body for 20 years, passed away at George Washington Hospital in the city of Washington on Tuesday afternoon, November 23, 1950.

Preceding his congressional service, Mr. Ludlow was a member of the Press Gallery of Congress for 28 years. He was

a former president of the National Press Club. In Congress, he served his district, his State, and his country with honor and distinction. Of him it could truthfully be said that if every person to whom he has done a kindness were to place a flower on his grave, his body would rest beneath a wilderness of red roses, his favorite flower.

He devoted his entire life to working for others. On the wall of his office hung the motto by which he lived: "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, to all the people you can, just as long as you can, and you will have always around you the arms that never fail."

He served without reference to race, rank, or creed. He never spared himself and as a consequence his health failed and he was obliged to endure a long, cruel illness.

He did not seek reelection to office, although it was conceded that he could have represented our district as long as he desired. I had the honor to succeed him. Wherever I went people told me of his kindnesses and good deeds. There is not a block in Indianapolis where he has not stretched a helping hand in time of need. And they all revere and love him. Every resident of our district, old or young, rich or poor, in high place or low, called him friend. A sweeter spirit never lived.

I feel a deep personal grief in his loss and extend my sincere condolence to his bereaved family.

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

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, flags are hanging at half-mast in Indiana today—a tribute to one of her noblest sons. And although he is no longer officially a member of this body, he was still one of us, and our hearts go out to those who mourn for him.

Louis Ludlow loved the House and the House loved him. The greater part of his life was spent here in the Capitol. For two decades—a fifth of a century—he was a Member of the House, establishing the unique record of the longest continuous service in that capacity in Indiana history. He also held another record, to which he often referred, as the only man to move from a seat in the press gallery to a seat in the House. As an author, as a newspaperman and as a legislator, he was a national institution.

It was my privilege to know him intimately throughout his congressional career. He and I occupied offices just across the corridor from each other and I had the opportunity to consult him frequently. He was a man of rare tact and judgment and possessed an uncanny ability to judge and chart the growth and trend of public sentiment.

No doubt his talent in that respect was due to the fact that he kept close to the people. Although he was seldom out of Washington, he kept in constant touch with the people of his district through correspondence and while he had an especially efficient office staff, his own busy typewriter ran ceaselessly day and night. Many times when I left the office late at night I have stopped by for a brief good night word with him.

Second only to his devotion to his friends and his constituency was his indefatigable industry. He not only carried on a mountainous correspondence but he was exemplary in the discharge of his committee duties. He was always the first man at the table and regardless of how prosaic and irksome the character of the hearings, he remained until the last witness had been heard and dismissed. As I sat with him in the committee and the House I was often reminded of that ancient proverb from the wisdom of Solomon:

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings.

That was literally true in the life of Louis Ludlow.

While he was one of the most matter-of-fact men in the world, his books frequently reveal a rare sense of humor. If any here by chance have not had the pleasure of reading his Senator Solomon Spiffedink they have an enjoyable experience ahead of them. Incidentally, the most experienced politician cannot fail to find in that delightful book many allusions that will add to his knowledge of practical political strategy.

Louis Ludlow was a devoted husband and father. His wife, Mrs. Katherine Huber Ludlow, was a newspaper woman on the staff of the same newspaper at the time of their marriage, and was a help and inspiration through life. He was a man of deep religious conviction and an active member and a trustee of his church at the time of his death. As his pastor said of him this morning, he was a Christian gentleman, always a Christian and always a gentleman.

Quoting from his home paper received in Washington this morning:

As a man, Louis Ludlow lived by his beliefs, beliefs grounded in the Holy Bible and fashioned after the Gospel of Jesus. Perhaps some verses from the twenty-second chapter of the Book of Matthew, which he loved to quote, describe the life and the character of Louis Ludlow better than any other words could convey:

"Master, which is the great commandment in the law?"

"Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."

"This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

He was a noted author, a great journalist, a distinguished statesman, and a true humanitarian. His lifetime philosophy is best expressed by the lines from Sam Walter Foss read at the services this morning:

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
Where the race of men go by.

The men who are good and the men who are bad,

As good and as bad as I.  
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,  
Or hurl the cynic's ban.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man.

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

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and I also ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish to

extend their remarks on the passing of our former colleague, Louis Ludlow, be permitted to do so at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress who had the good fortune to know and serve in this body with Louis Ludlow were greatly grieved to learn of his passing on.

Louie Ludlow was a native Hoosier who spent his adult life in the newspaper work and public service. He served in Congress from the Seventy-first until he retired at the end of the Eightieth Congress.

Previous to his service in Congress he was actively engaged in the newspaper field and enjoyed the honor of being the first newspaper man to be elevated to the Congress from the Press Gallery of the House of Representatives. Louie Ludlow was a reporter for the Indianapolis Sentinel way back in 1896, and reported political highlights from the celebrated presidential campaign of William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan of that year. In 1901 he came to Washington as a representative for various Indiana newspapers and remained as a newspaper correspondent in Washington until the time he was elected to Congress.

He was the author of a number of books and was highly accomplished in the art of writing, both as a newspaper correspondent and author. From a list of his more celebrated books, we have *From Cornfield to Press Gallery*, *In the Heart of Hoosierland*, *Senator Solomon Spilledink*, *America Go Bust*, *Hell or Heaven*, and other lesser literary works.

He was also honored by Butler University, located in his home district, by having conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Louis Ludlow was a thinker, a writer, an author, a logician, and a statesman. He was well informed on all subjects, especially those pertaining to his Government, and could discourse intelligently and entertainingly on any question of domestic policy or international concern. Throughout his whole career he was a real crusader for cases which he espoused. He was sincere and honest and a true friend to thousands who were fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance. He was courageous and had great ability to analyze legislative problems. He had served on many important committees, but his principal assignment was on the House Appropriations Committee, where he made a major contribution as chairman of the Treasury and Post Office Subcommittee.

On important issues he never sought the popular side nor chose the easy way. He was guided by a high sense of duty and valiantly fought toward the goal which he set for himself without regard to consequences involving his political fortunes or his future successes. He measured up to all the standards by which men determine greatness, and he loyally gave his service not only to his friends and his party, but, through his patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country, he won the high esteem and affection of all who were privileged to en-

ter the charmed circle of his intimate friends.

Occasionally we hear people speak of others as not having an enemy in the world. That statement can truly be said of Louis Ludlow. His nature and personality were such that he never intentionally offended anybody. If he could not speak well of his fellowman, he remained silent. This human quality more than anything else solidified many friendships which remained binding throughout his lifetime.

His life was well lived and a model for good character. His congressional district, the State of Indiana, and the Nation have greatly benefited by his public service.

I wish to extend to his good wife, children, and relatives my sincere sympathy on the passing of a beloved husband, father, and great American.

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

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, we Hoosiers are proud of our State. We are proud of our State for many reasons—many good reasons. One of those reasons is that we have had in our great State men and women of exceptional ability and talents. Indiana people have been known for their prominent positions among people of letters and people who are active in public life. Louie Ludlow, as we affectionately knew him, was one of those Hoosiers who has contributed so much to the prestige and position which Indians hold. A man of humble beginnings, he made his mark in the field of letters as an author and as a newspaperman of exceptional ability. Then he became a Member of the Congress of the United States. To those of you who knew him and served with him it is not at all necessary for me to say that he made his mark here as a Member of this great body.

Those things may well be said in memory of Louie Ludlow. But at his funeral service today, which I attended, I heard his pastor say a thing which I believe to be the finest tribute that can be paid to any man. What he said in effect was that while we speak of Louie Ludlow's great capacity in letters and in newspaper work and in public life, we also knew him as a fine Christian gentleman, a Christian not by profession alone, but it was evidenced by everything that he ever said or did in his whole life.

Possibly his family, who mourn his passing with all the rest of us, and his host of friends, may be comforted in the sure knowledge that Louie Ludlow has so lived as to leave great imprint of friendship, helpfulness, integrity, loyalty, and honesty, and all those other fine attributes which make a man's life worthwhile. Because he lived that sort of a life, because he was that sort of a man, certainly all of us, while we shall mourn his passing, can take great comfort in the fact that he lived and walked among us.

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

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with others who have spoken about the character and accomplishments of my dear friend, Louis Ludlow. When I first came to Congress nearly 26 years ago I had been reading the Ludlow articles about Washington in the *Columbus Dispatch*, which is one of the leading papers in Ohio. I was glad to become personally acquainted with him.

While the Members from Indiana have said nice things about him, I feel that I am speaking for thousands of Ohioans who remember him and the interesting and informative articles that he wrote to the Ohio papers for so long. Many Ohioans will join me in saying that he was not only a great Hoosier, but he was also a great Ohioan.

I had the pleasure of reading some of the books that he wrote, but somehow I feel that the finest thing that he ever wrote was his speech introducing Lindbergh when he appeared in Washington following his memorable flight across the ocean. That speech is truly a literary classic.

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

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Louis Ludlow is a matter of deep regret to all who knew him. I agree with my distinguished friend from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], that he was a true Christian gentleman, not only in word but in action. He was a man of deep faith, of sincere convictions, of strong loyalties. He made his contributions in various ways during his journey through life, and has left his imprint upon the pages of our history. As a legislator he was serious, devoted to his work, and served his people in a loyal way that gained their confidence in him for a long period of time. During the years he and I served together a close friendship developed between us. In his death I have sustained a personal loss. To Mrs. Ludlow and the other members of her family I join with the Indiana delegation and my colleagues in extending to them our profound sympathy.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I was very sorry to hear of the death of Louis Ludlow.

He was first elected to Congress in 1928. He soon came on the Appropriations Committee. It was my privilege to serve upon the same subcommittees with Louis for at least 15 years.

He was one of the hardest workers I have ever known. He was an exceedingly fair-minded man and had a keen sense of his responsibility to the people of the United States and a genuine desire to prevent the waste of the people's money. Many times he went beyond the bounds of a partisan approach and evinced a real interest in the responsibilities which we in the Congress owe and should owe to the people who send us here. And most of all, he was one of those who far more than most had a broad sense of his responsibility to the people of the United States generally.

There are too few in Congress who are prepared to take that attitude.



One of the most outstanding characteristics of Louis Ludlow was that he met that responsibility seriously.

He was one of the kindest men I have ever known. He hated to offend anyone but did not fail to realize the responsibilities that he was facing and to do what he could to meet those problems face to face.

I believe I probably spent more hours in the committee room with him than he spent with any other Member of the House. I always admired and trusted him.

He was devoted to his wife and family and they have stood by him through the long illness from which he suffered.

I take this opportunity of extending to them my sincerest and deepest sympathy and to be thankful that I have been privileged to work with such a fine citizen.

THE LATE HONORABLE LE ROY T. MARSHALL

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. 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 Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is with keen regret that I have requested this time to announce the death of a former Member of the House, Hon. Le Roy T. Marshall, of Xenia, Ohio, who in the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses represented the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio, which I now have the honor to serve.

Mr. Marshall died on Wednesday of last week at the age of 67, after a rather long illness. Born on an Ohio farm, he worked his way through college; was for a time a school teacher; later was elected as clerk of court of his home county, and while clerk studied law. He became a political leader and chairman of the Greene County Republican Committee. He was elected to the State senate, where he served with distinction for two terms, from 1928 until 1932. In 1933 Mr. Marshall became a Member of the House of Representatives, where he served as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Mines and Mining with great distinction, honor, and credit to himself and to the Seventh District of Ohio.

Le Roy T. Marshall was not only an outstanding lawyer and able legislator, but also was a leader of men. He was a gentleman of splendid character and reputation. I do not believe Roy Marshall ever did a little or mean thing. The world is better for his having lived. We will miss him. Our sympathy goes out to his family in their hour of bereavement.

In the passing of L. T. Marshall, Ohio and America have lost a great citizen.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I appreciate what the gentleman has said about Roy Marshall. Roy Marshall was a very keen-minded man; he had a fine grasp of public questions, and when he was in Congress he made a mark for himself as a man of dis-

tingtion and ability. I am proud to stand here and say that for Roy Marshall.

#### EGGS AND COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. STEFAN. 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 Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the serious turn of events in Korea in which we find ourselves in an undeclared war with the Chinese Communists should spotlight and force action on the dubious trade policies that the administration and our so-called friends and allies have been following. Many Members of the Congress have called attention to the trade with the Communist countries, including the Chinese Reds, and have requested action to no avail. The truth is that the Communist countries declared economic warfare on the United States nearly 2 years ago, and in recent months have been stepping up their activities.

One direct result of the Red economic warfare was revealed about 10 days ago when the Secretary of Agriculture announced the biggest short-changing trick of all time—the end of price supports on eggs after the end of the year. This directly affected every farm family in the United States. The reason given was his inability to dispose of the dried egg stocks that he had accumulated in previous price-support operations. Over \$100,000,000 has been invested in these stocks, and they will be practically a total loss. What the Secretary of Agriculture does not explain is why he has been unable to move these stocks. A dried-egg industry was created during the last war to supply the needs of the British. Egg production likewise was encouraged. It was continued for the same reason after the war. When the funds from the British loan ran low, there was no longer any interest in dried eggs at any price. This was the beginning of our huge stocks of dried eggs.

I am informed that the British have during the past 2 years made heavy purchases of dried and frozen eggs in China. During the past year the imports of dried eggs from Communist China to the United States have steadily increased each month, and in the month of September broke all previous records. I am also informed that if imports of dried eggs from Red China and shell eggs from Canada had been stopped, plus the British taking their needs from the United States at less than 20 cents on the dollar, which we offered, there would be no burdensome stocks, and no need to discontinue the price-support program.

The administration, however, prefers to deal with a Government that we do not recognize—the same Chinese Reds whose troops are fighting our boys in Korea. These dollar-earning imports are in effect financing the purchases of cotton and other war potentials to be used against our troops. The British likewise are contributing to the Communist war effort. In the present undeclared war with Communist China, is not it about

time to stop this trading with the enemy, and apply economic sanctions?

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM MILLER, OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. PATTERSON. 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 Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my solemn and saddening duty today to report to the House the death of a former Member, Bill Miller.

Bill Miller was known to a great many Members of this august body. Although he had many handicaps through life which he received in the service of his country, Bill Miller served his district, the First District of Connecticut, very ably.

During World War I Bill Miller enlisted and served 2 years in France. During that service he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Air Corps, and in the waning hours of that horrible conflict he crashed in his fighter plane and lost both legs. Despite that loss Bill went on to great accomplishments in his home State, Connecticut. He served as a departmental commander of the American Legion and as a national committeeman of the American Legion. He was elected to the Congress three consecutive times. During his service here he always had the interests of the veterans at heart.

To Mrs. Miller, another great soldier, I offer my most solemn, sincere, and deep sympathies and condolences.

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

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word about Bill Miller. He was killed on an airfield during the First World War, known as Issoudun. Many of the old World War I fliers will know what I mean. It was my privilege to be there with him as a fellow officer, and I flew from that same field for over 3 months before leaving for the front. All of us were very lucky to get back without injury. As I think about those days I feel we were all fortunate not to lose our legs, like Bill Miller did, to say nothing of our lives.

I found that in his work here in Congress he was a conscientious diligent worker and I admired him tremendously. With all his affliction he worked very hard, and his conduct was statesman-like and in accordance with the best traditions of the House of Representatives.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

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

Mr. PATTERSON. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in this body in mourning the loss of Bill Miller. I think that Bill Miller truly exemplified those immortal words of Shakespeare:

His life was gentle; the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world: "This was a man."

I served with Bill in the Eightieth Congress. Bill was the dean of our delegation; he was a legislator of great ability and foresight; he was a man of perfect courage. Never once did any of us see him give in to his physical affliction. He was cheerful; he was friendly; he was a good friend. I am sure that all of us who served with him can well remember the times when he would come up to this microphone in his wheel chair and he would make a speech which was always thoughtful and provocative and which made a real contribution to our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Miller was a man of intelligence; he was a conscientious public servant; he was a patriotic and devoted American. I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and to his relatives. I mourn the loss of a warm personal friend.

Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep—

He hath awakened from the dream of life—  
'Tis we, who lost in stormy visions, keep  
With phantoms an unprofitable strife,  
And in mad trance, strike with our spirit's  
knife

Invulnerable nothings—we decay  
Like corpses in a charnel; fear and grief  
Convulse us and consume us day by day,  
And cold hopes swarm like worms within our  
living clay.

He hath outsoared the shadow of our night;  
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,  
And that unrest which men miscall delight,  
Can touch him not and torture not again;  
From the contagion of the world's slow stain  
He is secure.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF].

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to pay tribute to my distinguished predecessor in this House, the late Hon. William J. Miller, of Wethersfield, Conn. Mr. Miller served with outstanding distinction in the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, and Eightieth Congresses from the First District of Connecticut.

During his three terms in Congress, Mr. Miller had the respect and affection of the entire membership of this great body on both sides of the aisle. He was most zealous in his work in committee, on the floor, and in behalf of the constituents of his district.

Although he lost both legs as a result of a World War I airplane accident, Mr. Miller had a successful career in politics, insurance, and veterans' affairs. He, as much as any other man, inspired those others physically disabled by his rise to a place of national prominence. He was characterized by a Washington newspaperman as a man of "almost boundless energy, complete with an ability to grasp the precise fundamentals of a situation and the sometimes stubborn independence of his own political leaders has high-lighted his service as a first-term House Member."

Mr. Miller was born in North Andover, Mass., on March 12, 1899, the son of James B. and Katherine S. Miller. He attended public school there and in Lawrence, Mass. In September 1917, at the age of 18, he enlisted in the aviation section, Signal Corps, United States Army. Three months later he was in France and while there had the accident

that eventually led to the loss of both legs.

Bill Miller, whose cheerfulness in spite of his handicap won for him the nickname of "Smiling Bill," was a great and outstanding American. Congressman Miller, before coming to Congress, was active in the business and civic life of Connecticut. In 1936 he was elected commander of the Department of Connecticut of the American Legion. During his term of office, the American Legion reached a record State membership.

It should fill all of us with a deep sense of humility to realize that a man who was forced to spend the greater portion of his active life in a wheelchair could accomplish the many things he did.

Bill Miller's untimely death at the age of 51 was a great shock to me. One of the most pleasant experiences of my life was my campaign against him in 1948. It was a very clean contest; both of us respected one another, devoting the entire campaign to the great issues confronting our Nation, and at no time indulging in personalities. He was a fine gentleman, and we became friends during and after the campaign.

There is much in Bill Miller's career that we all could follow in serving our Nation. He had an independent spirit and mind. When he thought his party's leadership was wrong, he voted as his conscience dictated. On veterans' affairs he was a recognized authority. He was independent, kind, and thoughtful, and always respected another's point of view. Hartford County, the State of Connecticut, and the United States of America have suffered a great loss in his death.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his widow and other members of his family.

Under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, I include as part of these remarks two editorials, one from the Hartford Courant of November 23, 1950, and one from the Hartford Times of November 24, 1950:

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant of November 23, 1950]

WILLIAM J. MILLER

Former Congressman William J. Miller attained a remarkable degree of success despite a physical handicap that would have discouraged a less courageous man. Six times he sought election to Congress. Three times he won, three times he tasted defeat. But he was never embittered by the adverse turning of the wheel of political fate.

Bill Miller wore nobody's collar when he was in Congress. When he thought his party's leadership was wrong, he voted as his conscience dictated. On veterans' affairs he was a recognized authority. On more than one occasion he commanded bipartisan support, and at least once he was accorded a standing ovation by the whole House. Such recognition of his mastery of the subject of legislation for veterans was fully deserved.

Not only in Congress, but in the business of the American Legion fearlessness characterized Bill Miller. He stood against payment of the adjusted compensation certificates when it was unpopular to take that stand. He insisted on the maximum of reasonable care for disabled veterans, especially those in hospitals. He did not hesitate to tell the able-bodied veterans to stand on their own feet, not to lean on the Gov-

ernment or their wartime service. This took the kind of courage of which Bill Miller had plenty.

If Bill Miller could be firm, he also had a big heart and a winning personality. He could state his views without offense. And he was not bitter toward those who disagreed with him. In his six campaigns, win or lose, the returns showed no loss of popularity for his forthright statements. He always did a bit better than most others on the Republican ticket. He was a good citizen, a conscientious legislator, and a loyal friend.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times of November 24, 1950]

WILLIAM J. MILLER

In looking back on the career of William J. Miller, it is hard to believe that a man forced to spend most of his active life in a wheel chair could accomplish the things he did. He was only 18 when he enlisted in the aviation section, Signal Corps, of the United States Army in World War I, became a sergeant, and then a military aviator with the commission of second lieutenant. A month after the armistice, he was taking advanced instruction at a flying field in France. His plane crashed, crippling him and resulting 5 years later in the loss of both legs. Since then Bill Miller had been wheeled about, always genial, smiling, friendly, and making friends wherever he went. He was able to build up an insurance business, actively engage in American Legion affairs, and finally get the Republican nomination for Congress, and in a series of victories and defeats in biennial contests with Herman P. Kopplemann, Democrat, served three terms.

As a Congressman, Mr. Miller served his district well. He was reasonably independent, took his duties seriously, and, despite his handicap, maintained a good attendance record in the House. His familiar figure sitting with bent head in his wheel chair, has passed from the scene. The cheerful, half-salute with which he greeted them will be long remembered by his host of friends throughout this district. His death at 51 was untimely. He met it with the same fortitude that enabled him to live an active and useful life in spite of a tremendous handicap.

(Mr. RIBICOFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include two editorials, one from the Hartford Courant and another from the Hartford Times.)

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, in the untimely death of former Congressman William J. Miller, Connecticut has lost a public-spirited citizen and a devoted public servant. In spite of his tragic accident and the resulting heavy physical handicap under which he labored, he always faced life with courage and determination. His logical mind cut through the symptoms and to the heart of the problems which his State and Nation faced during the troubled years of his service in Congress. While holding steadfast to the principles of his party, his was never the blind partisan approach. Always he weighed the issues in the broad light of the needs of the time and the thinking of the people of



his district. His were social-minded decisions based on well-considered facts.

Mr. Miller was a friend to anyone with a problem. In turn, he had hosts of friends in Hartford County and throughout the State who will miss him but will always remember him as a symbol of courage, of human kindness, and of human understanding.

Connecticut will long remember William J. Miller as one who served his State well.

Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Miller, who through all the years has been the devoted helpmate and companion of her husband in all his undertakings.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it was a great shock to me to learn of the passing of Bill Miller. I recall the first time I met him, back in World War I days, when he was fighting pain in a hospital bed. You could not help but marvel at and admire his courage, his determination to get well and, despite the loss of his legs, succeed in his personal and his political ambitions.

Bill Miller was an indefatigable worker. He never admitted defeat in anything he did; he kept on fighting hard, sometimes against unsurmountable odds. This fine mental and moral courage carried him to success in his business career and won for him three terms in this House.

Naturally, his interest in veterans' affairs was great. Seriously disabled himself, he had a personal deep understanding of the problems, especially rehabilitation problems, our wounded veterans had to face when they were discharged from the hospitals. He gave much of his time to this work, and we of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs soon learned to respect and value his testimony and suggestions when he appeared before our committee.

He was an outspoken, honest man. He never cast a political vote during his entire service in Congress. He did what he thought was right. Brave as a soldier, conscientious and fine as a Representative in the House of Representatives, Bill Miller's loss will be felt all through the years to come.

His widow was always extremely helpful to him in his work. She gave unselfishly of her life to help her husband in all of his endeavors. To her goes the deep sympathy and condolences of those who knew of her devotion to her husband in his private and public life.

The National Tribune of today's date carried a short item concerning his passing, and I give it herewith for the information it contains:

Former Representative William J. Miller, of Connecticut, who traveled the road to success without legs, died November 22 at his Wethersfield, Conn., home after a long illness. He was 51.

A World War I flier, Miller broke his back and lost both his legs in an airplane crash in France. For 4 years thereafter he lived in a cast.

Besides running for Congress five times and winning three times, Miller established

a successful insurance business in his home town, served as department commander of the American Legion. He directed Legion relief work during the 1936 flood and was a member of its National Rehabilitation Commission at one time.

Born in North Andover, Mass., Miller attended public schools there and in Lawrence, Mass. He enlisted as a private in the aviation section of the Army Signal Corps and served 17 months in France, where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks on the passing of the late William Miller at this point.

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

There was no objection.

#### FARM MACHINERY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, it has long been recognized that our national well-being is dependent upon efficient and abundant production of food and fiber. Although I represent the largest textile district in the world, I am fully conscious of the importance of agriculture, especially at this time of crisis. I now invite your attention to the acute situation confronting those who till the soil and thus provide the essential food and fiber, not only for civilian needs but of imperative necessity in our program of national defense. During World War II, total agricultural production increased about one-third. This permitted the shipment of large supplies of food, feed, and fiber products to our allies and to other countries in need. Of more significance for the future, perhaps, is the fact that it permitted increased domestic consumption of farm products in this country.

Twice in the course of the past 30 years, American agriculture has been called upon to enlarge its production to fill demands created by war, and, in each case, our farmers have responded by expanding their output of food and fiber to meet the increased demands.

Today, fortunately, due to more scientific farming and mechanization, fewer people are required to produce an adequate supply of agricultural commodities for domestic and foreign consumption than a century ago. It has been estimated that 72 percent of the working force in the United States in 1820 was engaged in agricultural work, and only about 28 percent pursued nonagricultural livelihoods. As time passed the agricultural force represented a smaller and smaller proportion of the total labor force. By 1940, this percentage had dropped to 18. It is likely that even a smaller percentage is now engaged in agriculture. This increased output per person on our farms is encouraging, particularly at this time when so many of

our people are needed in industry to supply the Nation with defense materials and goods for domestic consumption and at a time when so many of our young people are needed in the Armed Forces. However, in view of the fact that the farm-labor force is constantly decreasing in numbers and the source of animal power available for use on farms is shrinking, we must substitute more and more mechanical power for manpower in order to be assured of larger output from our farms and to release farm boys and men to help build up the Armed Forces and essential industries. We cannot afford to dissipate our farm plant; we must keep it in the best possible operating condition.

Recent surveys indicate that purchases of farm machinery for the first half of 1950 were lower than for the same period during 1948 and 1949. Reduced farm incomes during the first half of 1950, along with relatively high machinery prices, were no doubt leading factors contributing to the lower purchases. Since last July, however, the demand for farm machinery has increased partly because of expected higher prices of farm products, larger farm incomes, and perhaps some forward buying. Current production of machinery has not kept pace with the increased demand because of material shortages and labor difficulties. It is estimated that even with increased production since July, the total output of machinery in 1950 may be somewhat below the high production of 1948 and 1949.

The demand for farm machinery is expected to continue at a high level because of prospectively higher farm incomes. Prices of machinery are also expected to be higher because of higher material and labor costs. Output may be restricted, particularly toward the end of the year, because of shortages of materials resulting from the rearmament program. During 1951, shortages of some of the newer machines might be experienced unless manufacturers are assured of an adequate supply of steel and associated materials.

Peacetime prosperity and war activity always stimulate the demand for steel and related products. Steel producers have responded to this demand by increasing their production. But here the question arises as to how much of this steel should be used for the manufacture of military equipment and other industrial machinery. It has been called to my attention that the "maximum production of farm machinery does not take more than 2 percent of this country's annual output of iron and steel, and that many times 2 percent are consumed in the manufacture of less basic items." In view of this fact and the importance of building up an adequate supply of modern power machinery on our farms, it appears reasonable that if it is necessary to establish priorities on the use of steel, the priority for farm machinery should be second only to priorities established for military equipment.

Another matter worthy of consideration is that the use of a high percentage of farm machinery is to a very great extent seasonal. Manufacturers plan their production accordingly. Because of the

seasonal need for machinery, just a few weeks delay in supplying farmers with many types of machines has the same effect as a year's delay. It should be clear, therefore, that it is not enough to avoid a reduction in the quantity of steel available for the manufacture of farm machinery, but we must also provide these manufacturers with an adequate supply of materials at the proper time so that the seasonal demand for machinery can be met.

Ever since the adoption of power-driven machinery in this country, the number of tractors on farms has steadily increased, but estimates indicate that the present number of tractors on our farms is far from the ultimate tractor population. This is true also for some other major farm machines. It will, no doubt, require several years with a relatively high farm income and adequate supplies of farm machinery to build up the mechanization of our farms to a level consistent with the task ahead of the American farmers, particularly in view of the constantly shrinking farm labor supply.

Statistics compiled by a farm machinery manufacturer indicate that roughly 1 ton of iron and steel is required for each tractor and approximately another ton for the average number of farm implements associated with each tractor. In this connection, it was also pointed out that the unavailability of less than 50 tons of one type of steel and less than 10 tons of another type of steel would prevent the manufacture of about 1,000 tractors. A similar situation exists with respect to the manufacture of other farm implements.

Since farm machinery is vital in an over-all program of building up our national strength, it behooves us to make available to machinery manufacturers the necessary materials to assure adequate supplies of modern farm machinery. In the event that priorities and allocations of materials are necessary to accomplish this, these allocations should be made early in the development of our defense program.

#### THE LATE EDWIN M. SCHAEFER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN] may be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the death of my former colleague in Congress, Edwin M. Schaefer, brings to my mind an even deeper appreciation of his good qualities for which we all respected and admired in him while he was a Member of Congress from Illinois.

He was a rare type of a Representative, one who appreciated the plight of his fellow man and tried in his own way to lighten the burden of the oppressed. He was strong in his convictions but quick to appreciate the opinions of those who might differ with him.

During the trying period of World War II none was more concerned with the duties destiny had thrust upon him than he, and it is saddening to realize

that the time granted him for relaxation after laying aside his congressional duties has been all too short.

Those who had the good fortune to serve with him in the House of Representatives have seen the passing of a man who was held in high regard and great respect and the State of Illinois has lost a son who brought her only distinction by his legislative activities.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article appearing in the Great Falls Tribune.

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

There was no objection.

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

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House today for 20 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### TOTAL MOBILIZATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, here in the Capital of the Nation we regard proudly as the greatest in the world, we stand as if hypnotized by the swelling tide of fear and indecision.

Our people must be told that we are in our greatest crisis; that our hope for survival as a free nation is immediate total mobilization—a marshaling of all the productive resources and manpower which form our chief strength.

Although General Bradley has said we have nothing to offer the foe but the atomic bomb, our assembly lines continue to spew forth the bright baubles of peacetime.

Hesitantly, a pitiful patchwork of controls is being fashioned. In this Congress, at this session, we should have the courage to gear every citizen and every machine to the dreadful demands of the struggle for national self-preservation.

#### DEAN ACHESON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, out at my hotel there lives one of the most interesting characters I ever knew. He is an ex-United States Senator and a great scholar. Last evening, after Secretary Acheson had made his address over the radio, a group of people gathered in the lobby of the hotel and were discussing Dean Acheson, when someone spoke up and said: "His is a case for the vigilantes. He ought to be hanged."

"Oh, no, do not hang him," said this scholar and seer, who, continuing, said: "I recall that in 1914, when Villa captured General Carranza, who, as you recall, wore a great beard, friends of the old general, who feared for his life, influenced a number of Senators, of whom I was one, to send a telegram to Villa not to hang General Carranza, to which we received the classic reply: 'Hang General Carranza? Why, no! I am not going to hang him. I am going to shave the old rascal and show the world what a fraud he is.'"

#### GOVERNOR WARREN FABULOUS VOTE GETTER

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a short editorial from the Oakland Tribune.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the vote in the recent election for Governor in California was one of the most astounding in the history of elections.

Governor Warren demonstrated that he is a fabulous vote getter. The record is that he beat his opponent by over 1,250,000. It is particularly eloquent in view of the fact that Governor Warren had already served the State of California for two terms, a total of 8 years of service. With all the controversies and misunderstandings that can be engendered in the course of eight hectic years in a State like California, it seems incredible that the Governor, running for a third term, could make such a remarkable run. California is a complicated State, and during those two terms gained over 4,000,000 in population. On his record primarily, and partly on his personality, Mr. Warren endeared himself so strongly to the people of California that he was able to win this election by such an astounding vote. The secret of his success, in my humble opinion, is due to the fact that he does not play petty politics, either party politics or any other kind of politics.

He grapples with the problems submitted to him and tries to find the right answer. He makes appointments on the basis of merit. He works harmoniously with the civil-service group, which accounts in large part for the excellent administration of the office of Governor and all its branches during his incumbency. He has a minimum of differences with the legislature, and has the knack that every great executive must have of getting along with people and of picking out excellent associates to help him handle the big job. He is truly a governor serving all the people.

I enclose a résumé of the election as set forth in the Oakland Tribune under the date of November 19, 1950. It should be of interest to every Member of the House, as all of us must submit ourselves to an election every 2 years.

#### ROOSEVELT TROUNCED

The day after the general election you knew that Governor Warren had swept every one of California's 68 counties and trounced James Roosevelt by well over 1,000,-



000 votes. But since then the paper-and-pencil boys have come up with some side-light figures you may find interesting. Delving back into the record we find that no other candidate in the history of California was beaten as badly as Roosevelt and that the majority against him was greater than that against any other major party candidate for Governor in any State in the Nation on November 7. Despite the fact that 58.39 percent of the voters in California are registered as Democrats, Roosevelt polled only about 35.29 percent of the total vote. Putting it another way, Roosevelt's vote amounted to only 42.61 percent of his party's registration, while the vote for Governor Warren ran to better than 123.03 percent of his party's registration. In piling up a greater majority than given any other Governor in the election, Governor Warren also amassed a greater majority than given to any candidate for United States Senate in the Nation. And that leads to the observation that Governor Warren won Los Angeles County alone by a greater majority than Senator ROBERT A. TAFT gathered in the entire State of Ohio. You may have seen the story in the news columns, but the Knave mentions it again because backers of Senator TAFT seem to have been giving out with the idea that their man was the only Republican able to carry industrial centers. We respectfully call to their attention the heavy industrial areas in Los Angeles, San Pedro, San Diego, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties. And we might add, again, that each of those areas has a preponderance of Democratic registration. Senator TAFT waged a vigorous campaign, but the Knave is joined by other observers who believe some of his supporters slipped their trolley when they attempted to imply that his victory surpassed that of Governor Warren.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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 addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### THE TAX SITUATION

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I know that the housewives of this country will be delighted to go through the technical process of collecting taxes for the United States Government under social security. To the end that they may understand what their duties will be after January 1, 1951, I am inserting in the RECORD an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of November 30, 1950:

UNITED STATES TO DROP DUTIES OF A TAX COLLECTOR ON HARRIED HOUSEWIFE—SOCIAL SECURITY LEVY MUST BE HELD FROM DOMESTIC WORKERS' PAY NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON.—Got a maid, laundress, cook, valet, or chauffeur?

Do you hire a baby sitter when you take your wife out to dinner or to the movie 2 nights a week?

Do you hire a housekeeper, nursemaid, furnace man, handy man, footman, or practical nurse?

If your answer to any of these questions is "yes," you're about to become a part-time bureaucrat.

Beginning January 1, you'll join the army of Uncle Sam's tax collectors. Your job will be bookkeeper and tax collector, as well as taxpayer. It's all because of the new social-security law which entitles 1,000,000 household workers to pensions when they reach 65.

To help housewives and their husbands understand the new law, the Federal Security Agency and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have just published a new pamphlet entitled: "The New Social Security Law May Concern You."

These workers don't have to work full time for you to be concerned. They only have to meet the "24-50" test. That is, you're liable for social-security taxes if the household employee works for you as much as 24 days during any calendar quarter and you pay her as much as \$50 in cash wages. A day is 30 minutes or 10 hours, under the new law.

Internal Revenue Commissioner George J. Schoeneman and Arthur Altmeyer, Federal Security Administrator, bringing along a staff of experts, called a full-dress press conference yesterday to announce details of the scheme they've worked out for administering the new feature of the social-security law.

They thought their plan "the simplest that has ever been worked out in any country in the world." But newsmen raised some questions Mr. Schoeneman and Mr. Altmeyer didn't like to talk about.

Under prodding questions, the officials admitted that the housewife or her husband, depending on which is the employer—is subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 or 5 years' imprisonment, or both, for failing to pay the new social-security levy.

Such severe penalties are reserved, the officials emphasized, for people who "willfully and criminally" violate the law. Lesser violators will be subject to easier penalties, 6 percent interest on back taxes, for example.

But to be sure you dodge the jail term or heavy fine, you're supposed to deduct 1½ percent from your domestic worker's cash wages, beginning January 1. You must chip in another 1½ percent yourself. If you feel generous enough to pay the full 3-percent tax yourself, Mr. Schoeneman won't object.

At the end of each 3-month period, you're supposed to send the tax, along with a report of wages paid, to the collector of internal revenue.

To get a copy of the new booklet, ask at your local post office, or write to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

DR. JOSEPH W. WEINBERG AND STEVE NELSON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, almost a year and a half ago the Un-American Activities Committee unanimously recommended to the Attorney General the prosecution for perjury of one Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, also known as Scientist X. The committee, in making its recommendation, furnished the Attorney General with reliable witnesses who could prove that Weinberg testified falsely when he appeared before the committee on two occasions. The committee claims that he perjured himself when he denied association with Steve Nelson in Oakland, Calif., and when he

denied attending Communist Party and Communist front-group meetings with other atomic bomb scientists in 1943, 1944, and 1945. The latest information given the committee is that Dr. Weinberg is still teaching nuclear physics to young men and women at the University of Minnesota. Now the burning question in our minds is: "Why has not this case been brought before a grand jury by the Attorney General?"

Steve Nelson, known Communist organizer and Soviet espionage agent, was also cited for contempt of Congress by an overwhelming vote of 372 to 1. Although several others cited for contempt at the same time have been indicted for this crime, Steve Nelson's name does not appear on the list. We are again forced to ask: "Why has the Attorney General failed to bring grand jury action against Steve Nelson?"

In both these cases there appears to be overwhelming congressional opinion that there is a probability of establishing guilt beyond all reasonable doubt. I cannot possibly give all the evidence against these two men in the minute I now have, and therefore have asked for time following regular legislative business of the House on Monday next to give in detail the accumulation of evidence against Steve Nelson and Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg.

Is the Department of Justice or the Attorney General still following the "red herring" policy as espoused by President Truman for so long? Surely Members of Congress will take notice of these two glaring cases and give help in persuading the Attorney General that some action is necessary, and that immediately.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. BIEMILLER) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RIVERS and Mr. BOYKIN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. CHESNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Washington Post.

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; to include in one compliments to Colton Union High School and in the other an article relating to Captain Cal-y-Mayor.

Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include speeches by General Marshall.

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. LARCADE (at the request of Mr. WILLIS) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. EVINS (at the request of Mr. FRAZIER) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. GOSSETT) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. GOSSETT) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. A. O. Stanley, Chairman of the United States Section of the International Joint Commission.

Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one an editorial.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and in one include an address delivered by Hon. Herbert Hoover before the convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. WOODRUFF (at the request of Mr. BLACKNEY) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include therein some editorials.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the United States Naval Institute proceedings.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN, is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Mr. Speaker, on June 28 of this year, the House passed a bill to provide for the organization of a constitutional government by the people of Puerto Rico. It became a law on July 3, 1950. In accordance with its terms, and at a referendum to be held on June 4, 1951, the people of Puerto Rico will vote to accept or reject the law. It depends on the will of the people of Puerto Rico whether the law is to become effective. The law maintains the present economic, fiscal, and trade relations between Puerto Rico and the United States. It also maintains the present representation of Puerto Rico in the Congress, while recognizing the right of the citizens of Puerto Rico to organize their own government, as the people of any State of the Union would, in accordance with a State constitution of their own adoption.

Thus is being evolved a new type of Federal relationship between the United States and communities of United States citizens, organized in offshore areas. We, the people of Puerto Rico, offered this political formula to the Congress. The Congress accepted it at our request, and we are grateful. We are grateful, also, to President Truman, who signed the bill that it might become law. This law will not bring us into the Union as a State, but, under it, we shall continue to be a part of the greater United States of which all communities of United States citizens are a part.

I feel I should make a progress report to Congress at this time.

Under a law of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, there took place in Puerto Rico on November 4 and 5 of this year, a registration of new voters for the benefit of all those who have become of age since the last elections in 1948. These voters, together with those previously registered, will be called to the referendum on June 4, 1951, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of the law as passed by Congress.

We believe in democracy in Puerto Rico. We believe in freedom. We believe in the principles symbolized by our United States citizenship. Where close to 540,000 voters took a part in the elections of 1948, we have added, through the recent registrations, about 158,000 names to our list of eligible voters. This with a population of about 2,200,000.

This heavy registration has been a magnificent demonstration of the devotion of the people of Puerto Rico to the democratic process of government. It is so, not only because of the large registration recorded, but because this registration took place only 72 hours after the arrest of a self-styled leader of a frustrated so-called revolt which had taken place in the island of Puerto Rico.

On Monday, October 28, the police force of five towns and cities of Puerto Rico were fired upon by a handful of terrorists at each place. Simultaneously, the Governor's residence was attacked.

A few other sporadic attacks were made at other places. In all, seven policemen and a national guardsman were killed. Sixteen terrorists were also killed. There were a few other casualties.

There was no need to declare martial law. The perpetrators of those assaults have been arrested. They will be brought to trial. They will be punished in accordance with law.

The people of Puerto Rico will not be misled by anyone posing as a self-appointed master of the people; a curious sort of professional nationalist who insists upon graduating from the nineteenth century college of liberation by force when we belong to the twentieth century class of liberation by law. It reminds me of Huckleberry Finn trying to free his friend, Jim, through a tunnel he would dig, while the door was unlocked all the while.

The people of Puerto Rico will continue to develop their lives normally, under the law, in a setting of peace and order. They will continue to run their government democratically. They deplore and pity the dementia of the obsessed, but, for themselves, they will maintain stability and sanity.

Much more than the deplorable happenings in Puerto Rico, the people of Puerto Rico were dismayed by the aberration of the two persons who tried the insensate attack on the Blair House. They were dismayed because the terrorists, although long-time residents of the mainland, were born in Puerto Rico. Because one of them has said that their deed was intended to bring freedom to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, we are living in an age where words seem to be going wild—or men are going wild in the use of words. In their disarranged minds, in order to bring about freedom, the head of this great Nation, the champion of freedom in the world, would be sacrificed. In order to bring about freedom to 2,000,000 people, their membership in the freest political system of the world would be brought to an end. In order to bring freedom to a democratic people, their democratic process of government would be interrupted; they would be deprived of the expression of their will through the ballot. They would be subjected to a fanatical dictatorship.

I am a physician. Perhaps I might find in the intricacies of psychiatry an explanation for this type of behavior and for the reasoning or lack of reasoning behind it. But outside of that, I can say this: Thank God this type of behavior and reasoning is not typical of the people of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico has a long history. But there are no pages in it except for love of peace, freedom, democracy, and order. There are no pages in it for terrorism. There are no pages in it for organized crime.

Puerto Rico will proceed full speed ahead in the organization of its own constitutional government, as a free state in federation with the United States. Puerto Rico will continue proudly to support our Federal democratic institutions, at home and abroad.

Right now, in Korea, the Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiment, made up completely



of Puerto Ricans, is fighting gallantly for democracy in that corner of the world. And down in that other corner of the world, in Puerto Rico, their parents and relatives and friends are proud that our good, kind "jíbaros" may thus demonstrate their love for democracy, their patriotism as United States citizens, and their spirit of sacrifice.

It is not only in the realm of politics or in the realm of armed struggle that we show devotion to our way of life.

We should continue our operation "boot-strap"; we shall continue our endeavors to extricate ourselves from our present economic difficulties. In this, I know I shall continue to have the generous support of the Congress as always in the past; as a counterpart to Puerto Rico's operation boot-strap we shall continue here, and for Puerto Rico, our operation "boost."

With our faith in God, in the warmth of comradeship which our common citizenship gives us all, Mr. Speaker, the people of Puerto Rico will continue ahead, undaunted, confident of their future and of the future of this great Union whose existence is so essential to, and is the symbol of, the freedom of mankind in the world of today.

Puerto Rico knows that only within a truly democratic structure can it continue as the free commonwealth which it will become shortly after June 4, when the people of Puerto Rico will vote, overwhelmingly, to organize a constitutional government and become fully self-governing as provided by the law that Congress recently passed. Thus we shall be free citizens, in a free country, within the broad, great free country of our United States citizenship.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this address may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a resolution adopted by the American Legion Post of East Point, Ga.)

#### SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I regret that, at this time of national peril, when all segments and groups in this country should center their attention and efforts upon the major task which confronts us, certain pseudo-liberals and would-be progressives choose this as a time to continue to peddle their propaganda and create discord through efforts to promote their insidious, radical, left-wing philosophies.

I was surprised to read a newspaper article yesterday which stated that the president of the University of Virginia,

speaking to the Conference of Southern Governors in Charleston, S. C., recommended that Southern States discard and abandon the policy to which they have always adhered, and upon which our entire educational system has been built. He urged that Southern States execute an about-face and admit Negroes to white graduate schools and professional schools.

The University of Virginia president, according to this newspaper story, urged his radical plan as one part of a broad program looking toward solution of what he referred to as a grave racial problem.

Another part of his broad program, as reported in the article, was a plan for more race mixing, namely, to place control of the entire educational program in mixed school boards of whites and blacks.

He affects great concern that there exists strong Negro sentiment for complete abolition of segregation in education, and advocates opening graduate and professional schools to Negroes because of "present-day conditions and trends," citing decisions of the Supreme Court regarding segregation.

Although it may be a new discovery to him, these are not the first days when radical agitators, both white and Negro, have undertaken to force the abolition of segregation upon the people of this country.

During reconstruction days the same kind of radical agitators who are agitating the subject now tried desperately to force the Southern States to accept these same policies they are now trying to promote.

In that day and time they were aided and abetted by a hostile Federal Government which, even at bayonet point, tried to force our defeated and helpless section to accept the same radical doctrine present-day agitators are promoting.

Today, as then, they are aided and abetted again by the Federal Government, this time not through soldiers armed with bayonets, but through Executive orders, and through judicial legislation handed down by a left-wing Supreme Court, two of whose members journeyed to New York City and testified as to the good character of the Communist spy, Alger Hiss, when he was on trial for his crimes.

It is true various orders have been issued from our executive department attacking segregation, and various judicial opinions have been rendered by the left-wing Supreme Court, in which they usurped legislative functions, also attacking segregation.

However, these activities do not lend any desirability to these radical doctrines, nor do they make them acceptable, nor do they make them constitutional.

The sensible, worth-while people of reconstruction times refused to knuckle under and accept the plans of the radicals. The sensible, worth-while people of this day will likewise defeat these radical proposals.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This program of trying to destroy segregation in the Southern States is simply one of the plans of the Communist Party. It is being pushed by the Communists, their stooges, and fellow travelers. They are doing the Negroes of the South more harm than anything else that has taken place since the days of reconstruction; they are causing more of them to have to hunt homes. The decent, law-abiding, hard-working Negroes do not want segregation abolished. These Communist agitators, whether they are on the Supreme Court of the United States or on the White House staff, are doing the Negroes, as well as the white people of the South, far more harm than anybody else ever has done since the darkest days of reconstruction.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

This is a movement which must be met head-on, and defeated in the open. It cannot be handled by appeasement, or by efforts to placate the radicals.

The university president, by implication at least, offers his plan as an appeasement to the Negroes and to the Supreme Court, to placate them, so that those forces would not attempt to compel us to open the white public schools to Negroes. He implies that he opposes mixed public schools, although he advocates mixed public school boards.

He should know, if he does not know, that these Negro agitators, the radicals, pinks, and Communists, who are seeking to destroy all segregation, and to bring about race mixing, will not be appeased or placated by any such proposal as he makes. He is simply making himself a willing tool in their hands. He is lending his influence to their entire program, not only for destroying segregation in graduate and professional schools, but for destroying it in public or grade schools, in churches, hotels, restaurants, and theaters. He is striking a blow in favor of FEPC legislation, and in the final analysis, in favor of a mongrel America.

The University of Virginia recently in a suit involving admission of a Negro, practically let the suit go by default, and virtually consented that judgment be taken in the lower court requiring that the Negro be admitted. No vigorous defense was offered, and the case was not even appealed. It was a surrender, as the speech at Charleston was another surrender.

The present-day conditions and trends to which the doctor refers, do not require or justify such surrender as he has already made, and which he now recommends to other Southern States, after the fashion of the squirrel in Aesop's fable, who lost his tail in a trap and called a meeting of all the other squirrels to urge a new style and adoption of a rule requiring all squirrels' tails to be cut off.

Squirrels in the fable ran that faker out of the woods and kept their tails.

The Governors and universities of our Southern States likewise are not going to be taken in by such proposals as those made in the Charleston speech.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. The gentleman recalls that when Colgate Darden was Governor of Virginia I do not believe he made one statement in which he advocated what he did in my home town of Charleston. If my memory serves me correctly, he was as quiet as a sphinx on this subject when he was in position to do something about it. Now that he has received a doctorate he assumes to himself the capacity of telling us how to run our business. If he is up on his own business as he thinks he is on mine, he ought to be pretty well informed.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

It is regrettable that in some quarters the belief is prevalent that the only way a southerner can be progressive and practice liberalism is to sell his people and his section down the river by endorsing and advocating left-wing, radical, crackpot, antisouthern doctrines.

It is not liberalism to abandon common sense, nor is it progressive to tear down institutions and customs which throughout all the ages and generations past have proved their worth and value.

These radical proposals offer nothing in return for that which they would destroy except the wholly unsubstantiated, unverified, weak assertion that progress lies in that direction.

That road does not lead to progress. It is a will-o'-the-wisp, actually leading to destruction of our strength, and would constitute a surrender to the radical pattern of communistic regimentation.

The public generally are waking up to the emptiness of those doctrines.

The public generally are getting tired of half-baked doctrines proposed by pseudo liberals.

The bar and the public know that the Supreme Court has been usurping legislative functions in the efforts of its left-wing members to promote radicalism, and if that practice is not stopped, a great deal of attention is going to be given to methods of restricting the Supreme Court to its own proper functions.

We have all seen in recent years the step-by-step procedure, through which many educational institutions have been brought into disrepute through the action of crackpots and pseudo liberals who have infiltrated into faculties and governing bodies of these educational institutions.

It is refreshing that some of them have seen the error of their ways, and are cleansing their faculties and governing bodies of these radical professors and officials.

In refreshing contrast to the above-mentioned speech at Charleston, the American Legion, Post No. 51, at East Point, Ga., on October 9 adopted a resolution regarding certain suits pending in Federal courts seeking to force white schools to admit Negroes as pupils.

This resolution illustrates the attitude of the rank and file American people regarding these radical proposals. I insert this resolution herewith as a part of my remarks:

First. On September 19, 1950, there was filed in the District Court of the United

States for the Northern District of Georgia a suit against the superintendent of the Atlanta city schools and the members of the Atlanta Board of Education, which suit prayed that the United States courts require that the authorities in charge of the public schools of Atlanta admit negro children to white schools.

Second. This suit had been previously encouraged and invited by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered on June 5, 1950, in cases involving the University of Texas Law School and the University of Oklahoma. In the Oklahoma and Texas cases the Supreme Court of the United States laid down a doctrine under which, if followed, the races must be educated together in the public schools beginning with the first grade. The suit to destroy the Atlanta public school system is a natural result of the decisions respecting Texas and Oklahoma.

Third. The suit to open Atlanta white schools to colored children is one case in a pattern of similar cases now pending in the Federal courts against the white people of America. A similar suit is now pending in Clarendon County, S. C.; four suits of this nature are now pending in North Carolina, one affecting the University of North Carolina and three affecting the public schools. In Louisiana four suits of this nature have been filed. Recently Negroes have been ordered admitted to the University of Delaware, the University of Virginia Law School, the University of Missouri, and the University of Arkansas, and it is stated that Negroes are soon to be admitted to the University of Tennessee.

Fourth. This onrushing destruction of white schools is being brought about by cheap-John Federal politicians such as President Truman and the present personnel of the Federal Supreme Court in connivance with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The plan is a political one designed to capture and solidify the Negro bloc vote both in the North and South. Its result will be the destruction, not only of the separation of the races, but of both the white and colored races themselves, and the consequent mongrelizing of this country.

Fifth. This plan and scheme is communism. It is a part of the Communist Party platform and the Communist Party line which has been taken up by the politicians above referred to.

Sixth. The members of this post fought on foreign battlefields to preserve the American way of life. We fought to preserve this Nation, this State, this community, and our own families and firesides. We stand appalled at the awful realization that those things for which we fought and for which many of our comrades died are today in dreadful peril from those who are in charge of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by East Point Post, No. 51, Department of Georgia, American Legion, as follows:*

1. The filing of the suits to open Atlanta white schools to Negroes is unreservedly condemned.
2. The filing of similar suits throughout the country is unreservedly condemned.
3. The action of the Supreme Court of the United States above referred to in encouraging and inviting the filing of such suits and the destruction of white schools is unreservedly condemned.
4. We condemn President Truman for his alliance with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People looking toward the destruction of separate schools for white and colored.
5. We commend Gov. Herman E. Talmadge for the pledge which he has made the people that the separation of the races will be preserved in the schools of Georgia during his administration as Governor.

6. We commend Congressman JAMES C. DAVIS for his courageous speech in the Congress of the United States on the 21st of September 1950, in which he undertook to arouse the people to the danger which confronts us and said:

"The time has come again when action must be taken—when the people of our section must say to all usurpers of power, whether it be the Supreme Court, whether it be the President, or whoever it may be: 'Thus far you may come, but no farther.'"

7. In our opinion, the destruction of separate public schools for the races in the South would be a calamity from which there could be no recovery. The destruction of our civilization would ensue. Another civilization would arise, the pattern of which is set before us in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

8. In our opinion, it is the duty of all true men to resist the mingling of the races in the public schools and to oppose the same by all lawful means. The members of this post unanimously pledge themselves thereto, and call upon their fellow citizens to join them.

9. It is directed that a copy of this resolution be furnished the East Point Suburban Reporter, the Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution, and the Georgia Legionnaire, and be spread upon the minutes of this post.

Unanimously adopted by East Point Post, No. 51, Department of Georgia, American Legion, on this ninth day of October 1950, at regular meeting of this date.

JAMES H. PORTER,  
Commander.  
E. M. LOYLESS,  
Adjutant.

Mr. Speaker, I dislike at this particular time to make a speech of a controversial nature, or to deal with a subject which has any tendency to stir up or to promote strife.

I would not deal with this subject at all at this time, except for the fact that the president of the University of Virginia saw fit to recommend to the governors of the Southern States, which includes my own, a course of conduct which directly contravenes our customs, practices, and policies. We have pending in the State of Georgia now suits involving these particular questions. If this proposal coming from the source in question is permitted to go unnoticed, such action might be taken as indifference or as acquiescence. There is no indifference to this subject in my State, and there will be no acquiescence in such a proposal.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 1, 1950, 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:

1751. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1752. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution and its con-



stituent bureaus"; to the Committee on House Administration.

1753. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$80,525,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 724); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1754. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 725); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

1755. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a letter regarding reapportionment of the administrative expense authorization of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1951, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1756. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Pierre Maurice Piron, file No. A-6386229 CR 26335, requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1757. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1758. A letter from the director, the American Legion, transmitting the financial statement of the American Legion up to and including October 31, 1950, pursuant to Public Law No. 47, Sixty-sixth Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1759. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### 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. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9780. A bill providing the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence; without amendment (Rept. No. 3140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 9793. A bill relating to amounts made available for grants for hospital construction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 9794. A bill to amend section 22 (d) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code (involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 9795. A bill relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bu-

reaus; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9796. A bill to prohibit arming aircraft against friendly powers, delivering aircraft to a belligerent nation, and for the forfeiture of such aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 9797. A bill to provide that no person serving on active duty in the Armed Forces shall be denied national service life insurance on account of the condition of his health; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 9798. A bill to authorize a Federal civil-defense program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 9799. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide that receivers and trustees in proceedings under chapter XI shall receive compensation on the same basis as those in proceedings under chapter X; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 9800. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 9801. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the tax imposed on transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKINNON:

H. R. 9802. A bill to grant succession to the War Damage Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 9803. A bill making an appropriation for emergency repairs to the Canadian River siphon, Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 9804. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 9805. A bill to reactivate the War Damage Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 9806. A bill to declare title to the Chicala Day School site to be vested in the United States in trust for the pueblo of Isleta; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 9807. A bill to provide automatic indemnification in case of death of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and protection against loss of insurability for such members; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 9808. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES:

H. R. 9809. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 9810. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9811. A bill to amend chapter 19, title 5, of the United States Code, entitled "Administrative Procedure Act," so as to pro-

hibit the employment by any person of any member, official, attorney, or employee of a Government agency except under certain conditions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9812. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 9813. A bill to increase the special pay of enlisted persons of the uniformed services for sea and foreign duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. J. Res. 548. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 290. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should emphasize to the nations and peoples of the world that the United States is not an aggressor nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 870. Resolution requesting the Secretary of the Army and the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish to the House full and complete information with respect to two recent railroad accidents involving troop trains; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. Res. 871. Resolution amending rule XI (1) (s) of the rules of the House of Representatives (relating to the Committee on Ways and Means); to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio:

H. R. 9814. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gizella Keady-Reich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 9815. A bill for the relief of Gweneth Roberts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 9816. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Poeschel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 9817. A bill for the relief of Elias Niedzwetzki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 9818. A bill for the relief of Mario DiFilippo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 9819. A bill for the relief of Jerry Wang Van Meter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIXON:

H. R. 9820. A bill for the relief of Arthur Koestler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9821. A bill for the relief of Miss Henrietta C. Hartmeyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 9822. A bill for the relief of Erich Von Stroheim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 9823. A bill for the relief of Alfred Herbert Vondran, midshipman, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. R. 9824. A bill for the relief of Aikaterini Skoufalos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 9825. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kalko (Kay) Fair and her minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9826. A bill for the relief of Gunter Arno Thelerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2396. By Mr. RICH: Petition of citizens of Clinton County, Pa., urging that there be written into any bills drafting our youth for war or military training provision that no alcoholic beverages may be served or sold in camps or within radius of 10 miles; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2397. By Mr. TAYLOR: Petition of the Parent-Teacher Association of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., that Anna Mary Robertson Moses be named and appointed as grandmother of the year for the whole United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2398. By the SPEAKER: Petition of George E. Miller, New York, N. Y., relative to a petition in the matter of judicial proceedings against Henry P. Chandler, as Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and Mortimer W. Byers, as United States district judge for the eastern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2399. Also, petition of V. D. Heyde, Delmenhorst, Germany, relative to abominable housing conditions existing in Delmenhorst; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2400. Also, petition of Frank Santiago Brito, Rio Piedras, P. R., relative to the attacks made on President Harry Truman and Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marín, of Puerto Rico, and family; to the Committee on Public Lands.

2401. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, Silver Spring, Md., relative to a redress of grievances pertaining to compensations, payments for damages, and other earned moneys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1950

(Legislative day of Monday, November 27, 1950)

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:

At this altar of prayer which our fathers builded, we would be still and know that Thou art God. Forgive us that we talk so much and are silent so seldom; that we are in such constant motion and are so rarely still; that we depend so implicitly on the effectiveness of our own schemes and organization and so little on the power of Thy spirit.

Bewildered by the world's confusion and by the angry emotions of the time, we are tempted to lose certitude and stability and self-control. We would be true servants of Thy will in this troubled time. Teach us this and every day so to wait upon Thee that we may renew our strength, mount up with wings as eagles, run and not be weary, walk and not faint. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAYLOR, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, November 30, 1950, was dispensed with.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### RESIGNATION OF SENATOR DOWNEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a copy of the letter of resignation of the senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND  
INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
November 25, 1950.

HON. EARL WARREN,  
Governor of California,  
Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: In conformity with the recent statement I made to you, I hereby tender my resignation as United States Senator from the State of California, effective midnight, November 30, 1950.

Sincerely,

SHERIDAN DOWNEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The letter of resignation will lie on the table.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hendrickson	Maybank
Anderson	Hill	Millikin
Benton	Hoey	Morse
Brewster	Holland	Murray
Bridges	Hunt	Neely
Butler	Ives	O'Connor
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capehart	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kem	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Clements	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Connally	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Cordon	Leahy	Stennis
Donnell	Lehman	Taylor
Dworshak	Long	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Eaton	McCarthy	Thye
Ellender	McClellan	Tobey
Flanders	McFarland	Tydings
Fulbright	McKellar	Watkins
George	McMahon	Wherry
Gillette	Magnuson	Wiley
Gurney	Malone	Young
Hayden	Martin	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the Senate to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Australia.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Sen-

ate on official business as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate as a delegate of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed as a delegate from the Senate to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Australia.

The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

#### CREDENTIALS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the credentials of LISTER HILL, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama, a Senator from that State, for the term beginning January 3, 1951, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that, on the 7th day of November 1950, LISTER HILL was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1951.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, James E. Folsom, and our seal hereto affixed at the capitol, in the city of Montgomery, this November 20, A. D. 1950.

JAMES E. FOLSOM,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
[SEAL]

SIBYL POOL,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. SCHOEPEL presented the credentials of FRANK CARLSON, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kansas, a Senator from that State, for the term beginning January 3, 1951, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November 1950 FRANK CARLSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1951.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, FRANK CARLSON, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka, Kans., this 27th day of November A. D. 1950.

FRANK CARLSON,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
[SEAL]

LARRY RYAN,  
Secretary of State.