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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 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:

Our Father God, amid the dismaying circumstances of these days, in the tension of the present and anxiety about the future, with deep concern about ourselves, our Nation, and our world, we turn to Thee who only art our strong tower and sure defense in the flood of mortal ills prevailing. In the agony of the world we hear Thy solemn summons to discipline, toil, and to ceaseless prayer, for we, too, are soldiers in the front line arrayed against the common foe. In Thy name we set up our banners. And though the air be tremulous with anguish and foreboding, yet will we not fear; though an host encamp against us in this will we be confident: Thou makest the devices of the wicked of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 11, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolutions:

On July 10, 1950:

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution to provide for the transfer of the paintings, The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and The Chasm of the Colorado, from the United States Capitol to the Department of the Interior.

On July 11, 1950:

S. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution transferring the plaster cast of the statue of George Washington from the United States Capitol to the Smithsonian Institution.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, in

which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong;

S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;

S. 587. An act for the relief of Sister Stefania Cuprys;

S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarate;

S. 1086. An act for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicolae G. Caranfil and his family;

S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;

S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Doria d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa d'Angri;

S. 2079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith;

S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;

S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 196b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife Romana Pellis Murolo;

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sui;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;

S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes;

S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky;

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;

S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;

S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen;

S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin;

S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulio Torre;

S. 3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegard Weber;

S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration;

S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban

redevelopment; and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes;

S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

S. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Alken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Connally	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Donnell	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eastland	Langer	Stennis
Eaton	Leahy	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Long	Thye
Frear	Lucas	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarran	Vandenberg
George	McCarthy	Watkins
Gillette	McClellan	Wherry
Graham	McFarland	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Gurney	McMahon	Young
Hayden	Magnuson	
Hendrickson	Malone	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. Downey] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'Conor] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, attending the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. Pepper] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. Taylor] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Withers] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. Cain], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Darby] and the Senator from New

Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, present petitions and memorials, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred, as indicated:

REPORT ON LEASES ON REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATED BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on leases of real property negotiated by the Department of the Army, as of June 1, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX, V. I.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John and St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from William H. Pynchon, of Fort Lewis, Wash., relating to the waiving of physical examination for men on active duty who will increase their national service life insurance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the attack on South Korea by Communist-led North Korean forces, and so forth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the National Council of Young Israel, at Fallsburg, N. Y., protesting against the enactment of legislation which would change the present calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., signed by Philip Murray, president, praying for a favorable vote in the Senate on the motion for cloture, relating to FEPC; ordered to lie on the table.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY—RESOLUTION OF ORANGE COUNTY (N. Y.) DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have received a resolution adopted unanimously by the Democratic Committee of Orange County, N. Y., at a convention held on June 29, 1950, expressing their confidence in and support of President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in their handling of our Nation's foreign relations in this critical time. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ORANGE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AT CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1950, AT THE COURTHOUSE, GOSHEN, N. Y.

Whereas President Harry S. Truman, with the counsel of his military and foreign-policy advisers, has acted firmly in the face of deliberate Communist aggression in Korea; and

Whereas the Department of State, in the face of irresponsible and unfounded criticism, has been exerting itself to the utmost to maintain peace by containing the Soviet Communist threat all over the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the brave and statesmanlike action of President Truman in backing up the United Nations by the commitment of United States Armed Forces in the Korean situation, and that we express our confidence in and support of our Secretary of State, Hon. Dean Acheson, in his handling of our Nation's foreign relations in this critical time.

APPROPRIATION FOR POINT 4 PROGRAM—TELEGRAM FROM FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 32,000,000 Protestant church members, has sent me a copy of a telegram addressed to members of the Appropriations Committee in support of a full appropriation for the point 4 program. This mission conference, being intimately acquainted with the needs and requirements of foreign countries, describes the proposed cut as a "grave blunder." I ask unanimous consent that the text of the telegram be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the text of the telegram was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 67 denominational bodies and 99 mission boards and a constituency of 32,000,000 Protestant church members, has gone on record favoring a technical-assistance program as envisaged by point 4 legislation. Its point of view was elaborated at hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The undersigned secretaries of the area and functional committees of the Foreign Missions Conference protest strongly the proposed cut in appropriations and restrictions reported in the daily press. We believe any present attempt to limit the provisions of the modest point 4 program as already passed by both Houses of Congress would be a retrogressive step. To cut the agreed-on appropriations of \$35,000,000 would be false economy. Better living conditions for the underprivileged people in the underdeveloped countries will not be won by fighting war. Peace will never come in a hungry and poverty-stricken world. We call special attention to the needs for technical assistance to the countries of middle Asia such as India and Pakistan. Failure to meet minimum responsibilities in implementing technical-assistance program of United Nations and bilateral understandings would have most undesirable effect on countries desiring and needing our help. To undercut this constructive program at this time and to discourage the governments and peoples of these countries would be a grave blunder and would further weaken the confidence

and belief of underprivileged nations that we are sincerely concerned with their problems. We dare not sidestep our Christian responsibility.

Signed by Rowland Cross, joint committee on Far East, including China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and southeast Asia; Emory Ross, Africa; Helen Eklund, Latin America; Sue Weddell, India and Pakistan; Russell Stevenson, Near East; Wayland Zwayer, Europe; Alfred Moore, literacy and literature; Douglas Forman, medical mission; John Reisner and Ira Moomaw, rural missions; and Wynn Fairfield and Sue Weddell, chairmen, secretarial council of the conference.

CUTS IN POSTAL SERVICE—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the New York Times, which is a strong and firm supporter of sensible Government economy, yesterday published an editorial about the recent cuts in postal service. The Times finds evidence that these cuts have not accomplished economies consistent with the loss in public service. I find it an excellent editorial and bears on the pending bill. I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

THE AIRPLANE AND THE TURTLE

When Postmaster General Donaldson announced economy curtailments in the postal services last May many of us thought that the public would not be seriously inconvenienced. The National Association of Mail Carriers vehemently objected, but since perhaps 10,000 of the carriers were about to lose their jobs, and the remaining ones would have to tote heavier loads, this attitude was understandable. A little more serious is the statement made this week by the association's national secretary, Jerome J. Keating, that mail is piling up in post offices, that some first-class mail is scrambled up with stores of undelivered third-class mail, and that in general the condition of the mail is the worst in the history of the country. Mr. Keating could be exaggerating. Still, it might be wise to look into the situation and find out if the \$25,000,000 a year the Post Office Department is supposed to be saving is really saved and really an economy.

A postal deficit of \$500,000,000 is admittedly too large, but we should remember that the Department has rarely made a profit; only 15 years during the past 100 has it taken in more than it put out. A slapdash reduction of service is not true economy. The country does not profit when letters that used to take 2 days to reach the recipient take three or four. One might guess that the present slowdown costs businessmen and others many times the possible saving. It becomes supremely ridiculous when we fly mail at one-third the speed of sound and deliver it at the speed of an aging and discouraged turtle.

The Hoover Commission made recommendations which, it was estimated, might ultimately save \$200,000,000 a year in the Post Office Department without cuts in services. Some of these recommendations have been acted on; others, including a plan to take 20,000 postmasterships out of politics, await action. Congress might do something here, instead of trying to enforce economy by lopping funds out of the appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 815. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs.

Avena M. Chips-White Bull a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1947);

S. 816. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of James Richard, deceased, to certain lands; with amendments (Rept. No. 1948);

S. 1064. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Iris Huekner Marak a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1949);

S. 1222. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to John Lone Dog; with amendments (Rept. No. 1950); and

S. 1457. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to George C. Estes a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1951).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1426. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Brown; with amendments (Rept. No. 1952).

By Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 5628. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island; without amendment (Rept. No. 1953).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 459. A bill for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing (Rept. No. 1954);

S. 918. A bill for the relief of Clara Sogor (Rept. No. 1955);

S. 946. A bill to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense (Rept. No. 1956);

S. 1344. A bill for the relief of Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller (Rept. No. 1957);

S. 1420. A bill for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jimenez (Rept. No. 1958);

S. 2253. A bill for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak (Rept. No. 1959);

S. 2347. A bill for the relief of Freidoun Jalayer (Rept. No. 1960);

S. 2401. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Martha Haug (Rept. No. 1961);

S. 2576. A bill for the relief of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein (Rept. No. 1962);

S. 2599. A bill for the relief of Arturo Benetti (Rept. No. 1963);

S. 2780. A bill for the relief of Jaime Riel (Rept. No. 1964);

S. 2791. A bill for the relief of Jarmila Zitnikova (Rept. No. 1965);

S. 2844. A bill for the relief of Biagio Poidimani (Rept. No. 1966);

S. 3005. A bill for the relief of Olga Haddad (Rept. No. 1967);

S. 3189. A bill to provide that the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Northern Division, shall sit at Peoria and Rock Island (Rept. No. 1968);

S. 3238. A bill for the relief of Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade (Rept. No. 1969);

S. 3611. A bill for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer (Rept. No. 1970);

S. 3612. A bill for the relief of M. S. Davis (Rept. No. 1971);

S. 3613. A bill for the relief of certain Chinese stewards of the United States Navy (Rept. No. 1972);

H. R. 1626. A bill for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill (Rept. No. 1973);

H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield (Rept. No. 1974);

H. R. 2264. A bill for the relief of C. H. Bolling (Rept. No. 1975);

H. R. 3169. A bill granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico (Rept. No. 1976);

H. R. 3305. A bill for the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos (Rept. No. 1977);

H. R. 3535. A bill for the relief of William A. Cross (Rept. No. 1978);

H. R. 4309. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe (Rept. No. 1979);

H. R. 4343. A bill for the relief of J. P. Acker (Rept. No. 1980);

H. R. 5252. A bill for the relief of W. M. Tindal (Rept. No. 1981);

H. R. 5470. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad (Rept. No. 1982);

H. R. 5799. A bill for the relief of the Acme Finance Co. (Rept. No. 1983);

H. R. 5947. A bill for the relief of Alfio Batelli (Rept. No. 1984);

H. R. 6225. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Hoyningen-Huene (Rept. No. 1985);

H. R. 6806. A bill to provide that the district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania shall become a district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania alone when the first vacancy occurs in that district (Rept. No. 1986);

H. R. 6969. A bill for the relief of Ralph E. Brown (Rept. No. 1987);

H. R. 7016. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon (Rept. No. 1988);

H. R. 7046. A bill for the relief of C. W. Jacobs (Rept. No. 1989);

H. R. 7074. A bill for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka (Rept. No. 1990);

H. R. 7078. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatosh, Edward Takeo Nagatosh, and Frances Yoko Nagatosh (Rept. No. 1991);

H. R. 7428. A bill to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence (Rept. No. 1992);

H. R. 7564. A bill for the relief of Maria Margaret Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries (Rept. No. 1993);

H. R. 7608. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko Morita (Rept. No. 1994);

H. R. 7629. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie (Rept. No. 1995);

H. R. 7706. A bill for the relief of Ayako Jurihara (Rept. No. 1996);

H. R. 7899. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter (Rept. No. 1997);

H. R. 7944. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler (Rept. No. 1998);

H. R. 7961. A bill for the relief of Chiyo Yano (Rept. No. 1999);

H. R. 8119. A bill for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen) (Rept. No. 2000);

H. R. 8125. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly (Rept. No. 2001);

H. R. 8180. A bill for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami (Rept. No. 2002); and

H. R. 8519. A bill for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter (Rept. No. 2003).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 289. A bill for the relief of Tania Ipolo and Lana Bouianovsky (Rept. No. 2004);

S. 297. A bill for the relief of Ruggiero DiCostanzo (Rept. No. 2005);

S. 305. A bill for the relief of Julio Lafitte (Rept. No. 2006);

S. 490. A bill for the relief of Frank Miller (Rept. No. 2007);

S. 1171. A bill to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States (Rept. No. 2008);

S. 1277. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis (Rept. No. 2009);

S. 1289. A bill for the relief of Collins Sterling Smith (Rept. No. 2010);

S. 1568. A bill for the relief of Anna Rajmann (Rept. No. 2011);

S. 1819. A bill for the relief of Azy Ajderian (Rept. No. 2012);

S. 2954. A bill for the relief of Agnes Biro and Anna Biro (Rept. No. 2013);

H. R. 2225. A bill for the relief of William B. Buol (Rept. No. 2014);

H. R. 3464. A bill to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of alien

John Michael Ancker Rasmussen (Rept. No. 2015);

H. R. 3805. A bill for the relief of Yuk Onn Won (Rept. No. 2016);

H. R. 4188. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ferdinando Schlappa (Rept. No. 2017);

H. R. 6066. A bill for the relief of Cheng Sick Yuen (Rept. No. 2018);

H. R. 6616. A bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy (Rept. No. 2019);

H. R. 7228. A bill for the relief of Kazuko Kamada (Rept. No. 2020);

H. R. 7812. A bill for the relief of Martha Aporta Strickland (Rept. No. 2021); and

H. R. 8117. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko Emory (Rept. No. 2022).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 2173. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Edward Moschetti (Rept. No. 2023);

S. 2929. A bill to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, so as to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen (Rept. No. 2024);

H. R. 1991. A bill for the relief of Alexander Stewart (Rept. No. 2025);

H. R. 4461. A bill for the relief of Jirina Zizkovsky (Rept. No. 2026); and

S. J. Res. 150. Joint resolution designating the third Sunday in September of each year at Children's Day in Sports (Rept. No. 2027).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 3906. A bill to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2028);

H. R. 6538. A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2029); and

S. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to amend section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591, Eighty-first Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2030).

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

From the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 3850. A bill to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2031).

From the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 6971. A bill to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4; without amendment (Rept. No. 2032).

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. McCARRAN. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 97), and I submit a report (No. 2033) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 97), was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named,

in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:
 [REDACTED] Taylor, Sidney Norman (formerly Tatelman, alias Samuel Norman Taylor).

[REDACTED] Laks, Joseph Lyndel.
 [REDACTED] Fuhrmann, Michael.
 [REDACTED] Triantafillos, Georgios (alias George Triantafillos).

[REDACTED] Safani, Ezatollah Hashem.
 [REDACTED] Safani, Fakhre Moluk (nee Mahboubian).

[REDACTED] Salzman, Salomon.
 [REDACTED] Salzman, Necka or Necha (nee Hartmann).

[REDACTED] Thout, Henri.
 [REDACTED] Thout, Mathilde Lucienne (nee Four).

[REDACTED] Van Sant, Helen Josefna (nee Helen Gavrilkina or Helen Josefna Smith).
 [REDACTED] Wattinne, Emmanuel Andre.
 [REDACTED] Wattinne, Genevieve (nee Du-bart).

[REDACTED] Cohen, Theodore, or Theodor Cohen or Theodor Moscovitz.

[REDACTED] Cohen, Zeev.
 [REDACTED] Ramirez-Calvillo, Basilio.

[REDACTED] Ramirez-Munoz, Anastacia.
 [REDACTED] Ramirez-Munoz, Francisco.

[REDACTED] Ramirez-Munoz, Reynalda.
 [REDACTED] Gawronski, Marian.

[REDACTED] Mercader, Antonio Jimenez, or Jimenez Mercador.

[REDACTED] Schwarz, Maria or Werner (nee Reiner).

[REDACTED] Schwarz, Morris, or Ceza Gabriel Werner.

[REDACTED] Kroog, Fritz Heinrich Konrad, or Fred Henry Conrad Kroog or Fred Fischer.

[REDACTED] Cavaco, Francisco Da Silva or Frank Silva.

[REDACTED] Cohen, Eva.
 [REDACTED] Cohen, James Irving.

[REDACTED] Cohen, Morris.
 [REDACTED] Daschek, Franz Ludwig.

[REDACTED] Daschek, Marie Antonia (nee Sustr).

[REDACTED] De Castro, Joaquin Fernandes, or Luis Vedro or Jack Valaria.

[REDACTED] Dimos, Isidoros, or Isidoros Nicolaou Dimos.

[REDACTED] Gerolimatos, Dionisios, or Denis Nicholas.

[REDACTED] Goncalves, Antonio.
 [REDACTED] Gonsalves, Maria (alias Maria Anna Celina Parental, alias Marie Anna Parent, alias Mrs. De Courville).

[REDACTED] Jimoyjanis, George C., or Georgios Chris Jimoyianes or George Christ Jimos.

[REDACTED] Katechis, Constantine Spiros.

[REDACTED] King-Yien, Laai.
 [REDACTED] Kliglich, Bronislaw.

[REDACTED] Krol, Joseph, or Joseph Carl Krol.

[REDACTED] Labdas, Demetrios, or James Constantine Lavdas.

[REDACTED] Livanis, Michael Panagiotis, or Michael Peter Livanis.

[REDACTED] Lombardi, Giuliano, or Dominic Lombarde.

[REDACTED] Loussedes, Basilios Antonios (aliases William Anthony Loussedes, William Anthony Loussedes, Vassilios Lousidis).

[REDACTED] Maglish, Efim Jim.
 [REDACTED] Mandarakas, John, or John Mandas.

[REDACTED] Moscos, Georgios Giannes, or George Moskos or Moschos.

[REDACTED] Mo-Yien, Laai.
 [REDACTED] Paglou, Panagiotis Christov (alias Panayiotis Christov Paglo alias Pete Paglou).

[REDACTED] Palffy, Frank, or Ference Palfi or Frank P. Baker.

[REDACTED] Pappazos, Regas Antonios, or Regas A. Pappazos.

[REDACTED] Perez Estelle Ruby Curtis (nee Goodalle, alias Goodall alias Estelle Ruby Curti Martin).

[REDACTED] Plesman, Alma Emelle Fran-coise (nee Berner).

[REDACTED] Plesman, Cornells.
 [REDACTED] Run, Wong Look, or Wong Luk Run or Wong Din or Pee Wee or Run Luk Wong or Run L. Wong.

[REDACTED] Suan, Aw Tee, or Hong Fong or Fong Hong.

[REDACTED] Sui-Laai, Loh, or Mrs. Laai Yi-Faai.

[REDACTED] Yang, Ho Ching, or Yang Ho Ching.

[REDACTED] Yang, Von Sung (nee Von Sung Soung).

[REDACTED] Yi-Faai, Laa.
 [REDACTED] Aikaterines, Demetrios, or James M. Katerinis.

[REDACTED] Ali, Kubalyat, or Kalafi Ali.
 [REDACTED] Bisenz, Rudolf, or Rudolf Bisentz.

[REDACTED] Bisenz, Suzanne (nee Hoffman).
 [REDACTED] Bufl, Giuseppe.

[REDACTED] Calamaras, Peter, or Panagiotis Calamaras.

[REDACTED] Chow, Shu Ping.
 [REDACTED] Coveris, Emanuel Stamatiou.

[REDACTED] Gianiotis, George Gregorios, or John Kordonas.

[REDACTED] Gifford, Joseph.
 [REDACTED] Hallas, Sotirios, or Sam Hallas or Sotirios Halas.

[REDACTED] Kakouris, Matheos, or Mathaios Kakouris or Mike Coris.

[REDACTED] Kantsos, Angelos Angoniou, or Angelo Anthony Kantsos.

[REDACTED] Kriticos, Evangelos Georgious, or Angelos Kriticos.

[REDACTED] Lybarger, Gladys Maud, or Gladys Marjorie Lybarger or Gladys Marjorie Turner or Gladys Marjorie Glend.

[REDACTED] Pagoulatos, Spironilolaos, or Nicholas Pagoulatos.

[REDACTED] Palazzo, Berardino, or Berardino Palazzo Di Antonio.

[REDACTED] Pinto, John.
 [REDACTED] Said, Abdul, or Reefat Ullah.

[REDACTED] Scuglia, Domenico.
 [REDACTED] Sikoutris, Evangelos Nicolaus.

[REDACTED] Stef, Nicolae, or Nick Stef.
 [REDACTED] Young, Chin Kung (alias George Chan, George Chin, Chin Gene Pong).

[REDACTED] Iacono, John George Dello.
 [REDACTED] Yamagiwa, Hanako.

[REDACTED] Tsai, Mark, or Mark Chal.
 [REDACTED] Freel, Pansy Muriel, or Pamela Mur'l Freel.

[REDACTED] Sun, Dr. Kuei-shu.
 [REDACTED] Didner, Samuel.

[REDACTED] Mrak, Joseph or Joe Mrak.
 [REDACTED] Fotitis, Petros Andrea.

[REDACTED] Kia, Ghodsee Zaman nee Al-borr.
 [REDACTED] Wyss, Maria Luling or Maria Milagros Luling Wyss.

[REDACTED] INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 308), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditure contained in Senate Resolution 50, agreed to April 11, 1949 (authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate problems relating to the airline industry, the United States merchant marine, domestic land and water transportation, and radio, telegraph, and telephone communications), hereby is increased by \$75,000, and the time within which the committee may complete the said investigation hereby is extended to March 1, 1951.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS BY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the fol-

lowing report was received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 1, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Everard H. Smith, chief clerk.....	\$10,846.00	\$5,422.98
Cecil H. Tolbert, assistant chief clerk.....	10,512.73	5,256.36
Herman E. Downey, professional staff member.....	10,512.73	5,204.51
Earl W. Cooper, professional staff member.....	9,932.07	4,966.02
Thomas J. Scott, assistant clerk.....	9,208.45	4,634.22
Harold E. Merriek, professional staff member.....	9,268.45	4,634.22
Francis S. Hewitt, professional staff member.....	8,770.74	4,385.34
Kimball Sanborn, professional staff member.....	8,770.74	4,385.34
Edmund T. King, professional staff member.....	8,770.74	4,385.34
Adelbert F. Teague, assistant clerk.....	8,521.88	4,260.90
Lawrence H. Wendrich, assistant clerk.....	7,194.65	3,597.30
Mamie L. Mizen, assistant clerk.....	6,326.94	3,161.44
Richard C. Venne, clerical assistant.....	4,415.10	2,207.52
Bernadine Wassam, Jan. 1 to Apr. 12, 1950, clerical assistant.....	3,719.87	1,053.93
Mary K. Yanick, clerical assistant.....	4,415.10	1,975.76
Lois C. Joy, clerical assistant.....	4,241.29	1,990.26
Corinne Bryan, Mar. 30 to June 30, 1950, clerical assistant.....	3,719.87	940.27
Doris M. Elliott, Mar. 30 to June 30, 1950, clerical assistant.....	3,719.87	940.27

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
 Chairman.

JULY 1, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report in addition to the statement showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Miscellaneous expenses	
Unexpended balance of amount authorized by S. Res. 129, June 26, 1947, as of July 1, 1949.....	\$36,987.73
Amount expended July 1, to June 30, 1950.....	12,836.24
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950.....	24,151.49
Unexpended balance of funds authorized by Reorganization Act and S. Res. 126, 81st Congress, as of July 1, 1949.....	13,265.97
Funds authorized by S. Res. 185 and 293, 81st Congress.....	20,000.00
Total.....	33,265.97
Amount expended July 1 to June 30, 1950.....	18,027.18
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950.....	15,238.79
Funds authorized by Legislative Appropriation Act, 1950 (Public Law 118).....	50,000.00
Amount expended July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950.....	
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950.....	50,000.00

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 12, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

- S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong;
- S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;
- S. 587. An act for the relief of Sister Stefania Cuprys;
- S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarate;
- S. 1086. An act for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation, of Memphis, Tenn.;
- S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicholas G. Caranfil and his family;
- S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;
- S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Dora d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa Doria d'Angri;
- S. 2079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith;
- S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;
- S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 196b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;
- S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife, Romana Pellis Murolo;
- S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sul;
- S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;
- S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes;
- S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky;
- S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;
- S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;
- S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen;
- S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin;
- S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulo Torre;
- S. 3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegard Weber;
- S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration;
- S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes;
- S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and
- S. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3902. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to include immigrant inspectors within the provisions thereof relating to annuities of personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(Mr. DOUGLAS introduced Senate bill 3903, to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 3904. A bill for the relief of Brant Bonner; and

S. 3905. A bill for the relief of Gerrit W. Poley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. McCARRAN introduced Senate bill 3906, to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CAIN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. IVES, Mr. MYERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. LONG, Mr. McMAHON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL), introduced Senate bill 3907, to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FLANDERS:

S. 3908. A bill for the relief of Edith Winifred Henderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. ECTON, and Mr. FREAR):

S. 3909. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945; and

S. 3910. A bill relating to the assignment of surplus clerks in the Postal Transportation Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLANDERS:

S. J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to provide that the housing developments known as Westview and Southview in the town of Springfield, Vt., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of the village of Springfield, Vt.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

STUDY OF MALNUTRITION SUFFERED BY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES, WORLD WAR II

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of the

bill, prepared by me, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the Senator from Illinois will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 3903) to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. DOUGLAS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS

Mr. President, the bill I have introduced would provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II.

The purpose of such an inquiry, as stated in the bill, would be to determine the proper standards to be applied to the diagnosis of the mental and physical aftereffects of prolonged abuse of health and its resultant influence on life expectancy. A further objective would be the determination of whether there is evidence to sustain a conclusive presumption of service-connection in favor of prisoners of war for purposes of veterans' hospitalization. Moreover, in the event additional claims of American civilian and military personnel are recognized, the results of the study would serve as a criterion in determining the extent of such claims.

Mr. President, the spadework for this inquiry was initiated by the War Claims Commission as a result of the directive in section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948. The President of the United States in his message of May 3, 1950, transmitting the Commission's report to the Congress, emphasized the inadequacy of time allowed for the preparation of this aspect of the Commission's work. The President recommended that a more comprehensive study be conducted.

The War Claims Commission's report discloses that many former prisoners of war, both military and civilian, assert emotional and physical disability which may be ascribed to the malnutrition and other hardships of their imprisonment by the enemy—afflictions which gain little recognition due to the lack of knowledge on the peculiar problem. According to information furnished to the Commission, it is the almost unanimous view of physicians and medical specialists on nutrition that the disabling aftereffects of imprisonment are almost universally found among former prisoners of war, and that medical science is presently unprepared to cope with the problems presented.

This past month, there was conducted at the University of Minnesota a conference on the residues of nutritional insult. The internationally recognized experts on nutrition who participated in that conference gave serious consideration, among other things, to the related problems of former war prisoners. On the basis of the discussion conducted and the finding of the conferees, recommendations were drafted concerning necessary future steps to be undertaken in the field of nutritional insult. In this regard, it should be noted that among the tentative recommendations of the conference is one calling for a study of the type provided for by this bill.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CONTRACTORS' RELIEF ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the War Contractors' Relief

Act, which was vetoed by the President. This bill is a substitute for House bill 3436, which the President vetoed on June 30—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 9602-9603. In returning the bill without his approval, the President stated one specific objection to it and took the unusual course of specifying in some detail the type of a measure he would approve. In order to comply with the President's suggestions, I am introducing this bill and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full at this point in the body of the RECORD, together with a statement by me explaining the bill.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3906) to amend the War Contractors' Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law No. 657, 79th Cong., ch. 864, 60 Stat. 902), as amended (sec. 37 of the act of June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 869, 992), is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:

"Sec. 7. Within the limitations stated in this act and no others:

"(1) For the purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided by paragraph (5) hereof, all departments, agencies, or the heads or duly designated representatives thereof authorized to consider, adjust, and settle claims under this act are hereby directed, on request filed not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, and after affording claimants reasonable opportunity to amend or supplement their claims, to reconsider claims heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of this act and rejected or disallowed in whole or part.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 3 of this act with reference to the necessity of a request for relief filed on or before August 14, 1945, claims otherwise payable under this act shall be allowed to the extent that they include losses with respect to which in a writing submitted to a department or agency concerned on or before August 14, 1945, the claimant (a) requested relief available under the First War Powers Act, (b) demanded payment thereof, or (c) gave notice of such sustained or impending loss; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to limit or exclude other requests for relief otherwise sufficient under section 3 of this act.

"(3) Claims otherwise payable under this act, as amended, shall include those of subcontractors on the same basis as the claims of prime contractors if the request for relief, demand for payment, or notice of sustained or impending loss required by section 3 of this act or defined by paragraph (2) of this section was submitted in writing by such claimants on or before August 14, 1945, to either (a) a department or agency concerned or (b) the prime contractor or other subcontractor involved.

"(4) Claims otherwise allowable under this act, as amended, shall include reasonable compensation for the services of working partners and proprietors of unincorporated claimants during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved.

"(5) The jurisdiction of courts over suits now pending under this act is hereby preserved and, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this section, no plaintiff in such action shall be required either to present his claim again to the department or agency concerned or to begin his action in court anew; but nothing in this act or amendment shall prevent any department or agency, in agreement with the plaintiff claimant, from reconsidering any claim for the purpose of paying it or entering into an agreement for the compromise or settlement of the whole or any part thereof and, to the extent that hereafter such payments are made or such settlements are executed pursuant to any such agreement, court actions shall thereupon be limited accordingly or dismissed as the case may be.

"(6) Where necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section the court in any case heretofore filed under this act shall, upon motion filed by the plaintiff not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, (a) permit the plaintiff to amend his claim or pleadings, (b) vacate any adverse judgment or ruling, or (c) revive the action; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require any plaintiff to seek any such action where it is unnecessary for the preservation of his rights under this act and section in accordance with the existing practice, procedure, or course of judicial proceedings.

"(7) As used in this act, as amended, the terms 'contractors,' 'subcontractors,' and 'materialmen' include individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, business associations, and corporations and mean with respect to partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations, the partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations themselves, and not the individual members thereof."

The statement presented by Senator McCARRAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN

The bill would amend the War Contractors Relief Act (60 Stat. 902, as amended by 62 Stat. 869, 992). S. 873 and H. R. 3436, previously introduced in the present Congress, were similar. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the latter on May 14 (Rept. No. 1632), but limited and rewrote its language. As so reported the bill was approved without objection by the Senate on June 8 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 8291) and by the House of Representatives on June 15 (id. 8559).

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The previous report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on H. R. 3436, cited above, fully discusses the general situation and the remedial purposes of the present legislation. The War Contractors Relief Act was adopted in 1946 in order to afford recourse to small contractors who, without fault or negligence on their part, had incurred losses in the attempt to assist in the war effort. The larger contractors and manufacturers, because of the greater volume of business they had done with the Government and the various methods of relief permitted and secured by them under the First War Powers Act or otherwise as their work progressed, do not qualify under the act. But almost no relief has been secured by the smaller contractors under the act despite the fact that it has been on the books for several years. This has been due mainly to technical and restrictive interpretations of the phrase "request for relief" in section 3 of the act. This prerequisite "request for relief" is there broadly stated. It was intended by Congress, of course, that it should include relief through a change of contract terms as authorized by the First War Powers Act. That act permitted, and thereunder contracting agencies of the Government accorded, various types and forms of relief. The purpose of the War Contractors Relief Act is to afford reimbursement to those

contractors who made claims or requests for relief, but did not secure relief acceptable to them; and for that purpose it is now expressly provided in the present act that even "a previous settlement under the First War Powers Act, 1941, or the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 shall not operate to preclude further relief otherwise allowable under this act."

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT

The sole specific objection stated by the President in his veto message was "the inclusion of interest on working capital as a basis for allowing relief." Since clarification on this point was a minor object of H. R. 3436 as passed by both Houses of the Congress, it is omitted in the presently revised form of the bill.

The President also expressed concern that the practical effect of the previous bill might be to write into law a principle of government insurance against all wartime losses. But both H. R. 3436 as passed, and the present bill, leave intact the original provision of the War Contractors Relief Act to the effect that only losses incurred "without fault or negligence" shall be compensable (section 1).

The President expressed further concern that the amendment sought through H. R. 3436 would authorize the founding of a claim upon "any kind of notice and regardless of whether the notice was filed with the Government." Such was not the intent of the bill but, in any event, the veto message acceptably specifies types of notice and requests for relief which the President deems it proper to include expressly.

In concluding his veto message the President states that—

"It is unfortunate, and I deeply regret that there has been uncertainty and, in the opinion of the supporters of this measure, controversy between the Congress and executive agencies as to the intent of the War Contractors Relief Act. * * *

"In spite of my objections to the scope of H. R. 3436 and the principles which I believe it would write into law, I am convinced that agreement can be reached upon what the Government has a clear-cut obligation to do. To that end, I wish to repeat that I shall be glad to approve a bill which limits its amendment and interpretation of the War Contractors Relief Act as suggested in this message. * * *

"Prompt enactment of such legislation will make it possible for the executive agencies and the courts to discharge the responsibilities which I am convinced they cannot equitably discharge under the measure that I am returning without my approval."

In making these statements the President specified and numbered seven respects in which the act might be fairly and acceptably amended. The present bill proposes that these shall be properly written into law.

THE PRESENT BILL

The present bill would add a new section 7 to the War Contractors Relief Act. Its seven subsections or paragraphs include the seven provisions listed by the President in his message as meritorious and unobjectionable. They have, of course, necessarily been couched in appropriate legislative language and tied in with the previous sections and provisions of the existing act. In so doing, the introductory clause of the new section 7 provides that, under the proposed amendment, cases shall be reviewed and determined "within the limitations stated in this act and no others." In other words, the bill first emphasizes that, except as relaxed by this amendment, the previous conditions upon relief stated in the War Contractors Relief Act shall apply in every case. For the same reason it is made plain that no other limitations are intended by the present act or this amendment. The presently existing coverage of the act is not impaired.

1. The President's message states that he has no objection to a bill which would "authorize reconsideration of the claims filed in accordance with the provisions of the original War Contractors Relief Act." This means administrative reconsideration, because his later points 5 and 6 preserve court jurisdiction where cases have been brought. Accordingly, the first subsection of the new section 7 reads that—

"For the purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided by paragraph (5) hereof, all departments, agencies, or the heads or duly designated representatives thereof authorized to consider, adjust, and settle claims under this act are hereby directed, on request filed not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section and after affording claimants reasonable opportunity to amend or supplement their claims, to reconsider claims heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of this act and rejected or disallowed in whole or part."

It is to be noted that such reconsideration is to be limited to "the purpose of this section" as hereinafter explained.

2. The President states that an appropriate amendment should "remove the basis for technical rejection by permitting either a request in writing for relief under the First War Powers Act, or a written demand for payment of losses, or a written notice of sustained or impending loss, if timely filed, to be accepted as a basis for claim." Accordingly, the present bill provides by its second paragraph that—

"Notwithstanding anything in section 3 of this act with reference to the necessity of a request for relief filed on or before August 14, 1945, claims otherwise payable under this act shall be allowed to the extent that they include losses with respect to which in a writing submitted to a department or agency concerned on or before August 14, 1945, the claimant (a) requested relief available under the First War Powers Act, (b) demanded payment thereof, or (c) gave notice of such sustained or impending loss; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to limit or exclude other requests for relief otherwise sufficient under section 3 of this act."

Thus, as here stated, the provision validates a relief request in writing of any one of the three types listed by the President. No special forms are required so long as, in substance, the requests sought a type of relief available under the First War Powers Act, or demanded payment of the losses for which reimbursement is sought under this act, or gave notice of such losses sustained, accruing, or impending. The latter portion of the paragraph is inserted to make it plain that—by providing that these types of relief requests, demands, or notices shall be sufficient—other forms or types of requests for relief otherwise sufficient under the existing section 3 of the act are not thereby to be deemed excluded.

3. The President, thirdly, has stated that acceptable legislation should "authorize consideration and settlement of the claims of subcontractors on the same basis as the prime contractors if the same kind of written request, demand, or notice was filed with a Government agency, a prime contractor, or another subcontractor prior to August 14, 1945." Accordingly, the third paragraph of the new section 7 added by this bill reads as follows:

"Claims otherwise payable under this act as amended shall include those of subcontractors on the same basis as the claims of prime contractors if the request for relief, demand for payment, or notice of sustained or impending loss required by section 3 of this act or defined by paragraph (2) of this section was submitted in writing by such claimants on or before August 14, 1945, to either (a) a department or agency concerned or (b) the prime contractor or other subcontractor involved."

Paragraph (2), to which reference is made, is explained above.

4. The President's veto message states, next, that acceptable legislation should "permit reasonable compensation with respect to partners and proprietors, thus affording them the same treatment accorded corporations." Accordingly, the fourth paragraph of the proposed new section 7 reads as follows:

"Claims otherwise allowable under this act as amended shall include reasonable compensation for services of working partners and proprietors of unincorporated claimants during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved."

The language "during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved" is taken from H. R. 3436 as previously passed by the Congress.

5. The President has stated in his veto message that, fifthly, the legislation should "preserve jurisdiction of the courts over suits now pending and not require any claimant to start over again in the presentation of his claim." Accordingly, the fifth paragraph of the bill states that—

"Jurisdiction of courts over suits now pending under this act is hereby preserved and, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this section, no plaintiff in such action shall be required either to present his claim again to the department or agency concerned or to begin his action in court anew; but nothing in this act or amendment shall prevent any department or agency, in agreement with the plaintiff claimant, from reconsidering any claim for the purpose of paying it or entering into an agreement for the compromise or settlement of the whole or any part thereof and, to the extent that hereafter such payments are made or such settlements are executed pursuant to any such agreement, court actions shall thereupon be limited accordingly or dismissed as the case may be."

The latter portion of the paragraph is added to make it plain that, by preserving court jurisdiction, agencies are not precluded from settling such cases in agreement with the claimants.

6. As his sixth point the President states that such legislation should "permit a reasonable time, perhaps 60 days, for amendment or revival of any claim." Accordingly, the sixth paragraph of the proposed new section 7 provides that—

"Where necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section the court in any case heretofore filed under this act shall, upon motion filed by the plaintiff not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, (a) permit the plaintiff to amend his claim or pleadings, (b) vacate any adverse judgment or ruling, or (c) revive the action; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require any plaintiff to seek any such action where it is unnecessary for the preservation of his rights under this act and section in accordance with the existing practice, procedure, or course of judicial proceedings."

The language enabling any court to vacate any adverse judgment or ruling is inserted as necessary because, under the present Rules of Civil Procedure and particularly rule 60 thereof, in most cases that may be the appropriate remedy rather than a technical "revival" of an action. The latter part of the paragraph is added to make it plain that no plaintiff shall be required, by this provision, to amend his pleadings or take any other action indicated unless necessary for the protection of his rights.

7. Lastly the President states that appropriate legislation should "include the clarifying definitions of section 7 of H. R. 3436." Accordingly, the seventh and last paragraph of the new section 7 reads as follows:

"As used in this act, as amended, the terms 'contractors,' 'subcontractors,' and 'material-men' include individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, business associations, and corpora-

tions and mean with respect to partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations, the partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations themselves, and not the individual members thereof."

Except for the phrase "as amended" this language is, as the President suggested, taken in its entirety from section 7 of H. R. 3436.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada for introducing the bill as a substitute for H. R. 3436, in line with the suggestions with respect to the kind of bill he would sign made by the President in the veto message. To my way of thinking, this is a most important bill, affecting some very representative people, who have been denied, without any reason whatever, it seems to me, compensation for certain damages, to which they are absolutely entitled. I am very happy that the Senator has taken this position, and I hope the bill will be reported to the Senate as soon as possible.

SURVEY AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. SMITH], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

The bill (S. 3907) to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington tell us briefly the purport of the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The bill is to provide \$25,000,000 to be expended immediately for ship repair work on certain types of ships, 134, to be exact, which have been designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be important insofar as the naval and maritime auxiliary is concerned—hospital ships and LST's. It passed the Senate almost unanimously,

last time, but was not passed by the House. There are several other Senators who are interested, but I got as many names as I could.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON ON INTRODUCTION OF BILL FOR REPAIR OF 134 VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET

The bill which we are introducing today, calling for the repair of 134 vessels of the national defense Reserve Fleet at a cost not to exceed \$25,000,000 is in the nature of a directive from the Congress.

Last year the Senate gave its approval to such a program, but the House did not concur.

The tragic events in Korea today underscore the weight of the arguments made at that time. The requirement for having these vessels in readiness is not something on which we can afford to match pennies. These vessels may be needed at any time. We cannot afford to take the chance they will not be necessary.

Last year many of the same members who have joined me in sponsoring this bill assisted in this effort. More than 50 Senators were pledged in support of the measure. The Senate added this program to the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1950, but the ship-repair program was lost in conference.

The list of vessels includes transports, hospital ships, cargo attack vessels, attack transports, towing vessels, provision ships, and motor torpedo-boat tenders, among others. It is estimated that the average cost of putting them in a condition of readiness is \$180,000 per vessel, plus some administrative and moving expenses. Replacement cost of these ships would be about \$5,000,000 each, and they cost originally about \$3,000,000 each, when we built them under the emergency conditions of World War II.

This bill would direct the Secretary of Commerce to undertake the repair of a selected list of 134 of these vessels as a minimum program. The vessels would be designated jointly by the Secretary of Defense. In selecting them, effort would be made to get reasonable distribution by geographic areas. In order to get the program underway, one section would authorize and direct the RFC to make advances not exceeding a total of \$15,000,000 for the work.

The Ship Sales Act of 1946 directed that the Maritime Commission should place such vessels as the Secretaries of War and Navy designated in a National Defense Reserve. Such a reserve was established, but it was hardly a moth-ball fleet, as many of these auxiliary-type vessels were laid up without preservatives and without repairs.

In a restricted memorandum on March 22, 1949, Gen. Omar Bradley, on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, gave the Secretary of Defense the views of the Joint Chiefs as to the need for an immediate program on a limited number of the vessels in the National Defense Reserve. The Joint Chiefs urged that a program of similar repairs be carried out on an annual basis until such time as 439 military auxiliary vessels in the then Maritime Commission reserve fleet were placed in condition.

It would serve no purpose to dwell on the reasons which have brought about delay. The all-important requirement is that we get these vessels in a state of repair in the shortest possible time, in full realization that the need for this fleet may become a matter of the highest urgency.

The vessels which were in mind for repair, and presumably would be the ones repaired under this program, are moored at various locations on the Atlantic, in the Gulf, and on the Pacific coast.

On the Atlantic, there are 62 berthed in the James River, 1 in the Hudson, and 1 at Wilmington, Del. In the Gulf, 14 are at Mobile, Ala., and 3 at Beaumont, Tex. On the Pacific coast, 34 are berthed at Suisun Bay, Calif., 10 at Astoria, Oreg., and 9 at Olympia, Wash.

The important element of repair as a matter of insurance against deterioration of the reserve fleet has not changed, and in fact becomes more cogent every hour.

Additionally, the value of having an active and skilled force at work in our shipyards as a nucleus hardly need be emphasized in the light of the Korean conflict and existing international ruptures.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 309), which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under S. Res. 215, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 9, 1950, is hereby continued until August 31, 1951.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. THYE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. KERR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Harold G. Bradbury and Roy L. Raney, for promotion to the permanent grade of rear admiral in the Coast Guard; and

John S. Merriman, Jr., and sundry other persons, for permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William Holroyd McGinnis, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Ford S. Worthy, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

CHINESE MARKETS—A BIG STAKE—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Chinese Markets—a Big Stake," published in the March-April, 1950, issue of the magazine Prevent World War III, which appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURAL REFORM—WHEN?—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Agricultural Reform—When?," published in the March-April 1950 issue of the magazine Prevent World War III which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NO. 1 PROBLEM—STEEL—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The No. 1 Problem—Steel," published in the March-April 1950 issue of the magazine Prevent World War III, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHEESE: CORNERSTONE OF WISCONSIN DAIRY INDUSTRY—ARTICLE FROM THE GLENWOOD CITY TRIBUNE AND ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Glenwood City Tribune, a list of officers of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, and an address delivered by him, which appear in the Appendix.]

DECISION TIME FOR AMERICA—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

[Mr. THYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Decision Time for America," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES—ADDRESS BY GERALD WILKINSON

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of capital investment in the Philippines, delivered by Gerald Wilkinson before the Manila Rotary Club on June 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

FOREIGN LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGN— RELEASE FROM COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a release by the Common Council for American Unity, on the subject Letters From America, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEMPHIS FIGHTS BACK FOR FREEDOM— ARTICLE FROM THE MEMPHIS COM- MERCIAL APPEAL

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Fighters for Freedom Carry Campaign to Save Democracy to Schools' Future Citizens," published in the May 7, 1950, issue of the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

THE VOICE OF AMERICA—TELEGRAM FROM SAMUEL GOLDWYN

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a most moving and indeed eloquent telegram which I received this morning from Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the world famous producer of motion pictures. I am sure the Senate will join me in gratitude for the assurances he gives me of the support of the motion-picture industry in this crisis. The industry made most notable contributions in the last war, and Mr. Goldwyn's telegram shows that it is again prepared to put its shoulder to the wheel in the dangerous and difficult crisis we now face. I urge the Senate to heed Mr. Goldwyn's solemn warning, and I welcome the testimony he gives, which brings still further support to the unanimity of testimony of distinguished American citizens before Senator Thomas' subcommittee. I am urging the State Department to take leadership at once in following up on Mr. Goldwyn's suggestion, and I am urging them to give the motion-picture industry the chance to serve the country, as indicated by Mr. Goldwyn, and as suggested by me yesterday when I said that "in this supreme crisis, we should immediately mobilize the creative genius of our motion-picture industry to the constructive use in this international crisis of this most powerful medium of communication. The motion picture is, to all of us who have worked closely with it, admittedly and by far the greatest potential means by which ideas can be quickly and forcibly communicated."

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

HON. WILLIAM BENTON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for telling the Senate of my recommendation that at least \$1,000,000,000 must be spent yearly for the Voice of America in telling our story. I have just returned from a trip through Europe and find that the Russian Communists are winning everywhere with lies, while we have the greatest story of good in the history of the entire world. The masses of people in Europe know little of the fact that their food and rehabilitation have been made possible in large part by the greatest aid program man has ever undertaken. Why is it? We have the power of truth on our side and truth can always overcome lies if people only know that truth. It is so dangerous for our

country to quibble about dollars at a time when we are at the threshold of tragic events, some of which sadly enough are taking place right now in Korea where our men are dying once more; largely because the Communist lies have succeeded in their persuasion there while our truths have rested dormant. I say the Voices of America, plural, because no one voice of America is enough these days when cold war is no longer cold. Words are ideas and their projection to the world are weapons of war. Unless we permit our country properly to tell its story, it is no better than to deprive our fighting men in Korea of tanks, guns, or ammunition. This is a modern world. If we learned anything at all from our horrible experience with Hitler, it was that Goebbels was able for so long to sell lies to millions of people. The Russians have now taken over Goebbels' work most effectively. Are we again, for dollars, going to forget every lesson we have learned? War is only a violent means of attaining political ends. This is basic in any warfare. Are we Americans the only ones that have not learned that? I hope that you will rest at nothing to try to get something done to tell our story properly to the world. General Eisenhower in his testimony made it clear that even so great a military leader who knows the Russians and their methods, feels that there can be no limit to what we should expend in the war of ideas if we can save even one American life that way. You suggest that I produce a documentary film on the Korean situation. I am sure that every member of our film industry, as in the past, will be ready to serve our country in any way possible. If Congress will listen to the voices of people they must be undertaking a truly great program for the Voices of America.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERV- ICE ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2591) to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the purpose of this act is to improve the health of the people of the United States through the conduct of researches, investigations, experiments, and demonstrations relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, leprosy, and other diseases; assist and foster such researches and other activities by public and private agencies, and promote the coordination of all such researches and activities and the useful application of their results; provide training in matters relating to such diseases; and develop, and assist States and other agencies in the use of, the most effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such diseases.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL INSTITUTES

SEC. 2. (a) The heading of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., ch. 6a) is amended to read "Title IV—National Research Institutes."

(b) Title IV of such act is further amended by adding immediately after part C the following new part:

"PART D—OTHER INSTITUTES

"ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTES

"SEC. 431. The Surgeon General is authorized with the approval of the Administrator

to establish in the Public Health Service one or more additional institutes to conduct and support scientific research and professional training relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of particular diseases or groups of diseases (including rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, and leprosy) whenever the Surgeon General determines that such action is necessary to effectuate fully the purposes of section 301 with respect to such disease or diseases. Any institute so established may in like manner be abolished and its functions transferred elsewhere in the Public Health Service upon a finding by the Surgeon General that a separate institute is no longer required for such purposes. In lieu of the establishment of an additional institute with respect to any disease or diseases, the Surgeon General may expand the functions of any existing institute established under this act so as to include functions with respect to such disease or diseases and to terminate such expansion and transfer the functions given such institute elsewhere in the Service upon a finding by the Surgeon General that such expansion is no longer necessary. In the case of any such expansion of an existing institute, the Surgeon General may change the title thereof so as to reflect its new functions.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

"SEC. 432. Upon the establishment of an institute pursuant to section 431, the Surgeon General may, if he finds it necessary, also establish a national advisory council to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on matters relating to the activities of the institute. Any such council shall consist of the Surgeon General ex officio, and of 12 members appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator. The 12 appointed members shall be leaders in the field of fundamental sciences, medical sciences, education, or public affairs, and 6 of such 12 shall be selected from leading medical or scientific authorities who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of the diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed. Each appointed member of the council shall hold office for a term of 4 years except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and except that, of the members first appointed, three shall hold office for a term of 3 years, three shall hold office for a term of 2 years, and three shall hold office for a term of 1 year, as designated by the Surgeon General at the time of appointment. None of such 12 members shall be eligible for reappointment until a year has elapsed since the end of his preceding term. Every 2 years the council shall elect one member to act as chairman for the succeeding 2-year period. In lieu of appointment of an additional advisory council upon the establishment of an additional institute or upon expansion of the functions of an existing institute, the Surgeon General may expand the functions of an existing advisory council established under this act so as to include functions with respect to the particular disease or diseases to which the activities of the new institute or the new activities of the existing institute are directed. In the case of any such expansion of an existing council, the membership thereof representing persons outstanding in activities with which the council is concerned may be changed or increased so as to include some persons outstanding in the new activities.

Such new council or expansion of an existing council may be terminated by the Surgeon General at, before, or after the termination of the new institute or expansion of the existing institute which occasioned such new council or expansion of an existing council. In the case of any such expansion of an existing council, the Surgeon General may change the title thereof so as to reflect its new functions.

"FUNCTIONS"

"SEC. 433. (a) Where an institute has been established under this part, the Surgeon General shall carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to the conduct and support of research relating to the disease or diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed (including grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor), through such institute and in cooperation with the national advisory council established or expanded by reason of the establishment of such institute. In addition, the Surgeon General is authorized to provide training and instruction and establish and maintain traineeships and fellowships, in such institute and elsewhere, in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of such disease or diseases with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees and fellows as he may deem necessary, and, in addition, provide for such training, instruction, and traineeships and for such fellowships through grants to public and other non-profit institutions. The provisions of this subsection shall also be applicable to any institute established by any other provision of this act to the extent such institute does not already have the authority conferred by this subsection.

"(b) Upon the appointment of a national advisory council for an institute established under this part or the expansion of an existing institute pursuant to this part, such council shall assume the duties, functions, and powers of the National Advisory Health Council with respect to grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to the disease or diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed."

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (b) of section 217 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The National Advisory Health Council shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Surgeon General on matters relating to health activities and functions of the Service. The Surgeon General is authorized to utilize the services of any member or members of the Council, and where appropriate, any member or members of the national advisory councils established under this act on cancer, mental health, heart, dental, and other diseases, in connection with matters related to the work of the Service, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine."

(b) The heading of section 217 of such act is amended to read as follows: "National Advisory Councils."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 208 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Members of the National Advisory Health Council and members of other national advisory councils established under this act, other than ex officio members, while attending conferences or meetings of their respective councils or while otherwise serving at the request of the Surgeon General, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Administrator, but not exceeding \$50 per diem, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence."

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 4. (a) Section 406 of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows:

"OTHER AUTHORITY"

"SEC. 406. This title shall not be construed as limiting (a) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service under any other title of this act, or of any officer or agency of the United States, relating to the study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of any disease or diseases for which a separate institute is established under this act; or (b) the expenditure of money therefor."

(b) Section 209 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) The Administrator is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the Public Health Service, not more than 30 positions, in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development activities of the Public Health Service which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. Positions created pursuant to this subsection shall be included in the classified civil service of the United States, but appointments to such positions shall be made without competitive examination upon approval of the proposed appointee's qualifications by the Civil Service Commission or such officers or agents as it may designate for this purpose."

(c) Sections 415, 425, and 426 of the Public Health Service Act are hereby repealed.

And to amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in matters relating to rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, leprosy, and other diseases, and for other purposes."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey conferees on the part of the Senate.

FEDERAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE ACT—CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as Members of the Senate know, under the parliamentary situation, at 1 o'clock today the Senate will vote upon the motion for cloture which was filed by 44 Members of the Senate on Monday last. There has been little said with respect to this cloture motion by any Member of the Senate, primarily because a few weeks ago a motion was made to consider Senate bill 1728, known as the FEPC bill, which is before the Senate at the present time, and a week or 10 days of debate was had upon the motion at that time. It must be obvious to everyone that in debating the merits of a motion to consider a pending measure it becomes

necessary to debate the merits of the measure itself if debate is to be kept running for that length of time.

Under the parliamentary situation it was possible at that hour, had the Senators decided to do so, to wait until a certain amount of business had been transacted during the day, and then a second cloture motion would have been in order. In view of the fact that only 54 Members of the Senate voted on the cloture motion, it was plain to be seen that the filing of another such motion at that time, or immediately following the vote on the first cloture motion, would have resulted in practically the same vote.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood the Senator to say that only 54 Senators voted on the cloture motion. Fifty-four Senators voted in favor of the motion. I believe the Senator is in error in stating that only 54 voted on the motion.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. As a matter of fact, 86 Senators voted.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. Fifty-four Senators voted in favor of the motion to invoke cloture. Thirty-two Senators voted against it.

I should like to say to the Senate that since that time I have interviewed Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle and have talked to Members on the Republican side of the aisle with respect to filing a second cloture motion. I have done everything I thought was necessary, insofar as my persuasive powers are concerned, to advise, discuss, and debate this question with Members on the Democratic side of the aisle with the view of attempting to convince them that, irrespective of how they may feel about the merits of the measure, at least the Senate should be given an opportunity to discuss the measure by voting for cloture to take up the bill itself. In other words, we are now about to vote on the question of invoking cloture on a motion to take up the bill. Surely, Mr. President, Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle should not deny the Senate of the United States the opportunity to consider the bill. That is all we are trying to do at the present time. Senators who sincerely, wholeheartedly, and tenaciously disagree on the merits of the bill itself should not deprive the Senate, in the first instance, of an opportunity at least to vote on the merits of the bill at a later time. In other words, Mr. President, if this motion should prevail, by having 64 Senators vote to take up the bill, as every Senator knows, under the parliamentary situation which would then exist, it would be necessary again to file another cloture motion, because Senators who are opposed to FEPC would immediately begin a debate, and I am sure a long debate, on the measure. The merits of the bill could be discussed from every conceivable angle. No motion for cloture, of course, would be filed until the merits of the bill itself had been thoroughly discussed and every Senator had been

given an opportunity to state his position. That would be the second step, if we should reach the point where it became necessary to file a second motion for cloture upon the bill itself. It is at that point that it seems to me Members of the Senate who are definitely opposed to the Fair Employment Practices Commission Act should exercise their right of veto, so to speak, by voting against any motion for cloture.

Mr. President, all we are considering is a cloture motion relating to a motion to take up the bill. It seems to me that irrespective of how one may feel about the final outcome of the bill, or how he may feel about the merits of the bill, the Senate of the United States should not be deprived of an opportunity to consider the bill by the Senate voting against a motion to take it up. I appeal especially to my Democratic friends on this side of the aisle at least to give us an opportunity to take up the bill itself, and debate the merits of it pro and con.

Mr. President, it seems to me there never was a more propitious time in the history of our country than at this particular moment when a measure of this kind should be considered seriously by the Senate. I say that for the reason that men of our country are fighting and dying in Korea at this very time. When an individual went to the enlistment office and joined the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps in the District of Columbia, or at any other place throughout America, the officers did not ask him whether he was black or white, whether he was a Jew, a Catholic, or a gentile. If he had the mental and the physical stamina, they took him into the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, and he may now be in Korea doing his duty, fighting for freedom and justice as we here in the United States understand those terms. The enactment of a bill of this kind at this hour would demonstrate to the countries of the world that, after all, we in America are in favor of legislation which has for its purpose the elimination of economic discrimination.

The bill is not aimed at my friends from the South. There is discrimination in the North; there is discrimination in my own State of Illinois; there is discrimination in the East and discrimination in the West, so far as minority groups are concerned.

Mr. President, I repeat words I spoke on the floor of the Senate sometime ago quoting a prayer that was offered by Chaplain Gittelsohn at burial services on Iwo Jima, when he said:

Here lie officers and men, Negroes and whites, rich men and poor—together. Here are Protestants, Catholics, and Jews—together. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy.

To this, then, as our solemn, sacred duty, do we the living now dedicate ourselves: To the right of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, of white men and Negroes alike, to enjoy the democracy for which all of them have here paid the price.

Mr. President, those were the words of a great man of the cloth. They ex-

press the kind of a feeling that exists in time of war when men, in defense of liberty and freedom and independence, are buried alike in cemeteries throughout the world.

So, Mr. President, at this particular time and hour it seems to me that by our actions here in the Senate, we should be able to demonstrate to the peoples of the world who are on our side that we shall not give the Communists in the Kremlin at Moscow an opportunity further to propagandize those whom we are attempting to keep on our side in this crisis by insinuating that we here in America discriminate from the standpoint of economic opportunity when it comes to the hiring of persons to do the work of the country.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that when the yeas and nays are called we may have the necessary number of votes required to take up the bill itself.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I was not in attendance on the Senate at the sessions from May 8 to May 19, when the debate was held on the motion of the majority leader to consider the FEPC bill. However, I have checked the record of the debate for that week, and I have asked the Library of Congress to prepare for me an analysis of the amount of debate which was held on that particular motion during that week. That analysis has been prepared, and I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

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

Fair Employment Practices Act—Senate debate on S. 1728, May 8-19, 1950, statistical summary of space consumed in daily Congressional Record—Continued

Date and subject	Page Nos.	Inches
May 8, 1950: FEPC.....	6682-6706	213¾
May 9, 1950:		
FEPC.....	6769-6775	75
Roll call.....	6775-6775	8
Kern nomination.....	6776-6777	32
President's western tour.....	6777-6783	176¾
FEPC: Peril of imported oil.....	6786	6
FEPC.....	6786-6797	100
May 10, 1950:		
FEPC.....	6871	21¾
Reorganization Plan No. 12.....	6871-6889	479
May 12:		
FEPC.....	7072-7073	36
Program for next week.....	7073-7075	45
FEPC.....	7075-7080	126
May 15:		
FEPC.....	7090-7102	38
Message of the President.....	7102	-6
George Washington Carver National Monument.....	7102	3
Unemployment in industries, Government spending.....	7104-7109	162
Soviet aggression plans.....	7109-7110	13
FEPC.....	7110-7112	72
May 16:		
FEPC.....	7176-7193	469
Message from House.....	7193-7194	7
FEPC.....	7194-7201	189
Reorganization plan—		
No. 7.....	7201	7
No. 4.....	7201	34
FEPC.....	7202-7216	351
May 17:		
FEPC.....	7233	19
Confirmation of John W. Kern.....	7233	7½
FEPC.....	7234-7245	915
Reorganization Plan No. 7.....	7245-7268	1,690
Order of business.....	7268	6
UNESCO, etc.....	7268	12
FEPC.....	7268-7269	11
Assault on American competitive system.....	7269	18
Death of Mrs. James E. Murray.....	7269-7270	15
FEPC.....	7270-7274	96

Fair Employment Practices Act—Senate debate on S. 1728, May 8-19, 1950, statistical summary of space consumed in daily Congressional Record—Continued

Date and subject	Page Nos.	Inches
May 18:		
FEPC.....	7292-7295	98
Call of the roll.....	7295-7296	7
Nominations in the Army and Marine Corps, FEPC.....	7296-7305	235
Domestic agricultural give-away programs.....	7305	18
Order of business.....	7305-7307	49
FEPC.....	7307-7313	159
ECA Act of 1948—amendment.....	7313-7317	109
Reorganization Plan No. 4.....	7317-7330	363
FEPC.....	7330-7331	24
May 19:		
FEPC.....	7386-7388	69
Transaction of routine business.....	7388-7393	118
FEPC (vote on cloture).....	7393	21

RECAPITULATION

Total:		
On FEPC.....		3,414
On other matters.....		2,835

Typical page 27 inches; average column 9 inches

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a further analysis shows that the majority, individual, and minority views were filed on May 5, the same day when the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] moved to have the Senate take up the FEPC bill, S. 1728. Debate began on Monday, May 8, and the FEPC bill was discussed for a total of 9 days.

I now ask the unanimous consent to have incorporated at this point in the RECORD, also as a part of my remarks, this additional analysis of the statistics of that debate, showing the number of Senators who voted for and the number of Senators who voted against the motion made by the majority leader.

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

Supplementing the statistic on FEPC debate in May supplied by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, the following may be useful.

Majority, individual, and minority views were filed on May 5, the same day that Senator Lucas moved that the Senate take up the bill, S. 1728.

Debate began on Monday, May 8, and FEPC was discussed a total of 9 days, viz: May 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. Vote on the cloture petition came on May 19, and cloture failed of the necessary 64 votes by a vote of 52 to 32.

A total of 10 Senators spoke in favor of the motion to take up (really in support of the bill) Senators THOMAS of Utah, IVES, BENTON, LEHMAN, FERGUSON, SALTONSTALL, HUMPHREY, LUCAS, HENDRICKSON, and MYERS.

A total of 8 Senators spoke against the motion. Senators RUSSELL, HILL, JOHNSTON, GEORGE, HOLLAND, LONG, STENNIS and MAYBANK.

According to somewhat rough calculations, the proponents of the motion and bill used 146 columns of the RECORD (35 percent) while the opponents used 274 columns (65 percent) out of the 420 columns devoted to the subject.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, knowingly, at least, I have never run away from an issue in my life. I would be less than honest if I did not frankly confess on the floor of the Senate today that the present parliamentary situation puts me

in a very embarrassing as well as a difficult position, because I believe that the filing of a cloture motion in advance of an actual filibuster on the floor of the Senate is a misuse and an abuse of the cloture rule.

However, I am also aware of the fact that, as the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] pointed out in the debate the other evening, considerable discussion has taken place in the Senate on the question of whether the FEPC bill should be considered. Although I should have preferred that no cloture motion be filed on that question in advance of an actual filibuster, yet I am frank to confess that I have to agree with the Senator from New York that there has been full debate on the procedural point as to whether or not the bill should be taken up.

Accordingly, although I do not like the idea of filing a cloture motion in advance of a filibuster, I will today vote for cloture.

However, Mr. President, I wish to say an additional word about the situation in which we find ourselves, because I have no intention ever of "kidding" the minority groups in the country. I am satisfied that for the most part this cloture petition is a grand political gesture. I think it is well known in the Senate at this very moment that there is not a snowball's chance of getting this particular cloture motion adopted. I am not interested in merely building up political records. I am interested in accomplishing what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] so eloquently spoke about a moment ago, namely, some civil rights legislation, because in my opinion, civil rights legislation passed by the Congress of the United States at this session would have a powerful effect the world around in this great contest for men's minds, in this great battle around the world as to whether or not—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is quite immaterial to me whether or not there is order in the Senate at this time. I wish to save time, and I shall finish my remarks over the humdrum of conversation, if necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. However, it makes a good deal of difference to the Chair.

Mr. MORSE. I realize that, and I appreciate the Chair's courtesy.

Mr. President, it will make a great deal of difference in the world, in this fight for freedom, whether or not the democratic forces here in the United States put into effect the full meaning of the Constitution of the United States. Let me say that the full meaning of the Constitution will never live in the United States until the President's civil-rights program becomes law.

What is the road block which prevents the passage of civil-rights legislation? Let me say to my friends on the Republican side of the aisle that it is my judgment that the road block to the passage of civil-rights legislation by the Congress is the Wherry resolution, which requires a so-called constitutional two-thirds vote for the application of cloture in the Senate. Let me say that, in my

judgment, the Republican Party has an obligation to the American people, if the Republican Party really wants civil-rights legislation enacted, to repeal the Wherry resolution. Until the Wherry resolution is stricken from the rule book of the Senate we shall have an insurmountable road block which will prevent the passage of civil-rights legislation in the Senate. The kind of political gesture which is taking place in the Senate today will not produce civil-rights legislation.

Mr. President, let me also make clear that I am not interested in any arrangements that any coalition may work out in the Senate for the passage of some minor phase of a civil-rights program. I am interested only in putting into legislative effect what I consider to be the spirit and intent of the constitutional guaranties of equality of opportunity and equality of justice for all persons in America, regardless of race, color, or creed. In order to accomplish that objective, we must look to the rules of the Senate. The rule we must remove from the books is the Wherry resolution, which requires the presence on the floor of the Senate of 64 Senators voting for a civil-rights program. We are not going to get a civil-rights program, in my judgment, so long as that rule is on the books.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say to my Republican friends that at this session of Congress we have another opportunity to demonstrate to the minority groups in the United States whether or not we want an effective cloture rule in the Senate. If we want an effective rule, then we must get rid of the so-called constitutional two-thirds requirement, in order to end debate on civil-rights legislation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, first I should like to ask the Members of the Senate to understand the absolute facts about the vote which was taken recently in the Senate on the question of invoking cloture. Earlier today the distinguished majority leader [Mr. Lucas] said that the vote which occurred at that time was 54 in favor of the cloture motion, and he also stated the number of Senators who were in attendance at that time.

Actually on that date 84 Senators voted on the cloture motion. Of that number, 52 voted in favor of the cloture motion, and 32 voted in opposition to the adoption of the cloture motion to end debate. Those are the facts before the Senate today.

Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] objects to the present cloture rule, and states that it is the reason for the failure of the Senate to pass proposed civil rights legislation. He has a perfect right to his opinion, because he believes that a majority in the Senate should determine whether or not a cloture motion should be adopted, either on the question of taking up proposed legislation or on the question of the final vote on it. He thinks that issue should be determined by a majority of the Senate. I think he was numbered along with approximately 7 or 8 other Senators who voted in favor of majority rule in that

connection, when that question was before the Senate.

Of course he can continue to argue about the so-called Wherry rule, and he can continue to argue that it is the one hurdle which prevents the passage by the Senate of proposed civil rights legislation. However, the fact is that on the vote taken the last time this question was before the Senate, when only 52 Senators voted in favor of the adoption of the cloture motion, it made no difference whether the rule was the Wherry rule for a constitutional two-thirds or a rule requiring the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting—in short, the rule we had prior to that time, which did not apply to a motion to consider a measure and which, therefore, was ineffective for closing debate.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WHERRY. So I say that is ample evidence and justification to refute entirely the position taken by the junior Senator from Oregon. The only way in the world he can get what he wants is to adopt a majority rule. I should like to say that he has a perfect right to endeavor to change the rule at any time he wants to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WHERRY. It has been several months—in fact about a year—since the old rule was changed, and if any Senator wants to change it, he has a perfect right to offer a resolution proposing to change it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. If the Wherry rule had not been adopted, and if the voice of the distinguished majority leader had been followed and the entire matter dropped, today we could not even have a cloture motion, and could not vote on a cloture motion. Prior to the so-called Wherry rule cloture could not be invoked on the question of a motion to take up. So, it seems to me that the argument of the distinguished Senator from Oregon is absolutely and completely unsound. There would be no cloture today. The Wherry resolution, for the first time since I have been in the Senate, has given us an opportunity to vote for cloture on a motion to take up a measure such as the FEPC bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio for his observation. I should like to go further.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief answer?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield, but I hope the Senator will not take up all my time between now and 1 o'clock. He has made one speech already.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator may put the watch on me for 20 seconds. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio, What good is a rule which permits cloture on a motion to take up, if there is attached to the rule the requirement of

a vote which it is impossible to get in the Senate of the United States?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not agree with that statement at all. This is the first time the test has ever been made. Undoubtedly there will be others as time passes.

That brings me to my second argument. We hear the distinguished Senator from Oregon complaining about the Wherry rule. Under any rule whereby cloture can be employed to end debate, certainly those who advocate proposed legislation should rise on the floor and argue its merits. If the distinguished Senator from Oregon wants to have a cloture motion adopted, whether it be on the basis of a constitutional two-thirds majority, or a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, or a constitutional majority, it is his office to convince the Members of the Senate that the bill he supports has sufficient merit, if you please, to take care of any debate under a cloture motion. Yet, I ask Senators to search the RECORD. Where was the junior Senator from Oregon when the motion was made? Where was the junior Senator from Oregon, and where is he now? Has anyone come forward with a constructive, meritorious argument in favor of this proposed legislation? Has anyone tried to aid in getting sufficient votes to make up the two-thirds majority required under the cloture rule? Oh, no. Look at the record.

If I am asked why I have not done it, my answer is—and I am going to be brutally frank with the minority—that I do not believe in the FEPC legislation in the form in which it is now before the Senate. I am sincere about that. But I will state that I believe the time has come when we should terminate debate and agree to a motion to take up. I think, however, that the Members of the Senate should write an FEPC bill which will be acceptable in the four corners of the United States. On that basis, I am perfectly willing to vote for cloture, in order to bring the measure before the Senate, and enable it to perfect such a bill. That is my position, and it is as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Those who are now complaining and trying to hide behind the requirement for a constitutional two-thirds majority come, I think, all too late to argue about taking up the bill they have not discussed, or put forth any constructive effort to convince the Members of the Senate that it is at least beneficial legislation. That is the point at issue this morning.

Of course, as the distinguished majority leader has said, this is only a question of applying cloture to a motion to take up. But in order to take up the bill, the debate has to run further than merely to the motion; the debate must run to the merits of the bill, so that Senators may be induced to vote for cloture on the motion to take up the measure, in order that it may be considered and, if possible, passed. I refer to the bill that is to come before the Senate.

So, Mr. President, the junior Senator from Oregon can continue to condemn the Wherry rule if he so desires, but I

want to say to him that he has not offered an amendment to change it, and, furthermore any Senator who proposes such an amendment should make up his mind that in order to have it adopted it will be necessary to break a filibuster in the United States Senate. There was nothing about the Wherry rule which changed the meaning of the rule in a manner to accomplish the purpose for which the Senator from Oregon is now contending, and behind which he is now hiding; not at all. If it is desired to pass an FEPC bill Senators must make up their minds that they must break a filibuster, and I am one who will assist in such an effort, if the Senate will constructively undertake it.

In closing the third argument I want to advance is the argument which was advanced by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. For the first or second time in all the years of the Senate's history, we now have an opportunity to end debate upon a motion to take up.

I am for a rule requiring the affirmative votes of two-thirds of those present and voting on a cloture motion. With the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], I, as a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, sponsored a resolution providing such a change in the rule; but we were not able to have it adopted by the Senate. We obtained the best rule that could be adopted in the face of a filibuster which, it seemed, could not be broken. We have not yet broken it, and I doubt whether it can be broken. But if that can be done, the rule can be amended, in my opinion, so as to provide on a cloture motion for a two-thirds vote of those present and voting. Until such a change is made, we today have a better rule than we ever had before. We have a chance to get up for consideration proposed legislation which is meritorious, to debate the issue on the floor and perfect the bill, and, if possible, pass it. So we have the best rule from the standpoint of workability that can be obtained under the circumstances.

I am perfectly willing to join any other Senator who wants to reduce the requirement of the constitutional two-thirds to two-thirds of those present and voting; but until that time comes, I am perfectly willing to work along with a constitutional two-thirds majority, because it gives us an opportunity, if legislation is meritorious, to end debate on a motion to take it up, and thus get the issue before the Senate.

The junior Senator from Oregon, instead of kicking the Wherry rule and sabotaging it, should lend his support to making the rule workable, so long as it is on the books, and until it can be modified in a manner that will suit his views.

So, Mr. President, I join the majority leader, who, I believe, has done his level best in the effort to get a vote on the motion to consider the FEPC bill. I am ready to vote today or tomorrow or next week or any other time on a cloture motion, in order that this proposed legislation may come before the Senate, if it possibly can be brought before the Senate. I only hope—and I say this sincerely, and devoid of any politics,

in any way, shape, or form—that the time has come when it would please the American people if the Senate of the United States would perfect an FEPC bill which would be acceptable not only to the Congress but to all the segments of the population of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL obtained the floor.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania for the purpose of making an insertion in the RECORD, without jeopardizing my right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a statement which I have prepared, urging agreement to the pending cloture motion.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. MYERS was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS URGING
CLOTURE ON FEPC ACTION

Periodically, Mr. President, I remove from the unfinished business files in my office a heavy stack of folders labeled "Civil Rights—FEPC."

There is a folder for each session of Congress, and the entire file runs back for a number of years. These files record the story of what is perhaps the most persistent legislative battle ever waged before the Senate. Page after page of debate, carefully clipped from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, packs these folders. There are also summaries of roll-call votes—the few that we have had bearing on the issue of FEPC—summaries which break down, by Republicans and Democrats, the votes for and the votes against, the limitation of debate.

The folders contain, too, scholarly articles describing the experience obtained under FEPC programs in operation on State and local levels. And there are, as well, innumerable copies of letters, telegrams, and newspaper accounts which throw light on some of the many phases of this complex issue.

I am certain, that to many Americans, the story recorded in these files is a story of failure. It is the story of a search for freedom not yet found. It is a length and unfinished chapter in the long history of men's struggle to achieve the brotherhood of man.

Until the FEPC chapter of that history is brought to its close, many will continue to regard it as a story of failure.

We who serve in the Senate today have it within our power to put many of the finishing touches on the FEPC chapter. A total of 64 of the 96 of us, voting together to invoke cloture on this much-debated issue, can do the trick.

When I look back over the material in my files on FEPC, I find myself going over, not once, but repeatedly, the previous votes we have taken where efforts have been made to bring FEPC to a vote squarely on its merits.

In terms of this Eighty-first Congress, I have invariably taken as my starting point the historic vote of March 11, 1949, when 41 Senators—25 Democrats and 16 Republicans—voted to sustain Vice President EAKLEY's interpretation of the then existing Senate Rule XXII. I realize, of course, that of the 41 Senators who believed the term "pending measure" meant any matter before the Senate, there were at least two Senators who, though they agreed with the Vice

President's interpretation, would not have voted for FEPC legislation.

Assuming, then, that 2 of the 41 Senators who supported the Barkley ruling would not subsequently agree to limit debate on FEPC, I have started with what I would regard as a hard core of 39 Senators who, through thick or thin, will stand steadfastly behind attempts to get FEPC enacted.

I am of course aware that among the 46 Senators who did not agree with Vice President BARKLEY's interpretation of rule XXII there were quite a number of Senators who indicated at the time that they did support FEPC, but that they did not believe the term "pending measure" applied to any matter before the Senate. I am sure that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] was among the foremost in that group who supported FEPC, but nonetheless felt impelled to vote against the Barkley interpretation. The Senator from Michigan made his position in this quite clear: He firmly believed that the old rule XXII was limited in its application to matters which had become the pending business of the Senate—and that no cloture petition would lie on a motion to take up a measure. He also stated his belief that the Senate rules should be changed to broaden the scope of the cloture rule—but he felt this should be done by wearing out a filibuster, rather than through what he regarded as a stretched construction of the old Senate rule.

I want to make it clear right now that I respect the integrity of the Senator from Michigan in this matter completely, and I respect those who sided with him for the same reasons. On the other hand, I did not agree with his interpretation. I believed, and still believe, the old rule XXII did cover any matter that came before us.

However this may be, 45 other Senators voted with the Senator from Michigan, and the interpretation given the rule by the Vice President was not agreed to. As I indicated earlier, some, at least, of the 46 who opposed the Barkley ruling indicated their support of FEPC legislation.

Thus, from a starting point of 39 Senators who were certainly behind FEPC, it was clear that an unknown number of the 46 who voted against the Barkley ruling would agree to limit debate on FEPC when the issue was brought squarely into focus. The revised rule XXII, adopted 6 days after the vote on the Barkley ruling, cleared the air in several important respects.

First, it established the definite requirement that 64 affirmative votes were needed to limit debate in the future. This meant that in addition to the 39 votes that could be relied upon as a consequence of the vote on the Barkley ruling, there were 25 more votes required.

In the second place, the new rule clarified the matter of interpretation which led to the famous vote on March 11 of last year. Henceforth, cloture may be applied on any "measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or other unfinished business." But the new rule contained one all-important exception: There was no means whatsoever by which the Senate could henceforth change its rules without facing the prospect of an unlimited debate. A further change in Senate rules was placed in a special, sacred category—and if we ever seek in the future to lower the present requirement of 64 affirmative votes to apply cloture, we will be compelled to break a filibuster in order to do it.

From the moment the new cloture rule went into effect, there was much conjecture as to its effectiveness. Many, including myself, regarded the new rule as a retrogressive step. For one thing, the old rule required no fixed number of votes in order to limit debate. It merely required that two-thirds of those voting could impose a limitation on further debate.

There have been 20 instances altogether in which the Senate has voted on cloture petitions. The most recent of these occasions occurred May 19 of this year on a cloture petition comparable to the one now before us. I do not need to remind any Member of the Senate that the vote of 52 to 33 in favor of cloture was insufficient to meet the new requirement of 64 votes—nor do I need to dwell on the point that the recent vote failed to meet the old requirement of two-thirds of those voting.

The remaining 19 cloture votes in the Senate applied under the rule XXII as it previously existed. All told, cloture has been applied successfully in only four instances. In 1919, debate was limited on the Versailles Treaty by a vote of 78 to 16; in 1926, by a vote of 68 to 26, cloture was applied on the World Court issue; the following year, 1927, saw the last two cases in which debate was limited—by 65 to 18 on the branch banking bill, and 55 to 27 on a bill creating a Bureau of Customs and a Bureau of Prohibition.

It is noteworthy that there has been no successful cloture vote now for 23 years, and it should also be pointed out that in no instance has cloture been successfully applied to any civil-rights issue.

I want to return for a moment to the vote taken on May 19. This was the historic test of the revised rule XXII. This vote came, as everyone knows, after the Senate and the Nation had been put on notice of the date and hour that the cloture vote would occur. Our goal was 64—and we fell short by exactly a dozen votes. It is true that the figure of 52 votes in favor of cloture on FEPC represents the high-water mark in terms of the number of Senators willing to limit debate on this issue—the highest previous cloture vote on civil rights occurring in 1946 when 48 Senators voted for limiting debate on FEPC and were opposed by 36—thus failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds.

But, Mr. President, our attempt on May 19 of this year to bring FEPC to an unobstructed vote on its merits fell shy by 12 votes of the goal set last year at 64. We will, in a few short minutes, test once more the effectiveness of the new rule XXII. Our goal—as it was on May 19—is to obtain a total of 64 votes in favor of cloture.

I have gone over the voting record of May 19, not once, but many times, since that occasion. I have added and subtracted names from the columns of yeas and nays. I have sought in every way I knew how to find some way in which, on this occasion, we could wipe out our deficit of 12 votes needed to make FEPC the pending business of this body.

At this point, I am compelled to say that I can see one way—and one way only—that we can bring to a successful close the FEPC chapter in the history of our efforts to bring about the brotherhood of man. The way to success lies squarely in the hands of a minimum of 12 Members of the Senate.

Therefore, I address my appeal to you—12 Senators—who can, by joining with the 52 of us who supported the cloture petition in May, enable us to reach the goal of 64 votes. If you did not vote on May 19—because you may have been ill or absent on necessary business—I pray that you are now restored to health and that you will be here, standing with us, when the cloture vote is taken.

If you were 1 of the 33 Senators who voted against cloture this spring, I beseech you to reexamine your earlier stand. Are you sure? Do you question at all the position you took on May 19? In addressing those of you who have opposed cloture in the past, I intend no implication that you are insincere in the stand you have taken. I know you as my friends. I know you to be men of integrity and men devoted to your duty. I know you to be men who reason your way

carefully through to the stand that you take on this, or any other issue.

But on the issue of FEPC which is now before us, there are implications of national, and for that matter, world-wide importance at this time. We understand this. Few matters have been so thoroughly debated as the one now before us.

As we meet here today, forces of the United Nations with many Americans among them are engaged in the vital task of putting down a grave threat to the future freedom of mankind. This same freedom, in which all of us so ardently believe, is much involved in the question now before us. Freedom is not a piecemeal affair. Freedom is the whole fabric.

We stand now in a position to strike a telling blow for the opportunity open to a substantial number of Americans, in all sections of the country—Americans of many origins.

So, Mr. President, I pray that when we stand up to be counted this afternoon that there will be a sufficient number among the ranks of those who, by sincere conviction, believe we must take the step of putting into practice a policy which will in the course of time remove from millions of our people the curse of second-class citizenship.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is seldom indeed that I can agree with any statement made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] with respect to what I regard as being the misnamed civil rights program. I can, however, heartily agree with his criticism of the unusual—indeed, the bizarre procedure that is taking place on this floor today in the name of a vote on a motion to end a debate in the United States Senate that does not exist. There has been no debate whatever upon the motion except the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], who reiterated in large part a speech which he made upon another occasion.

Mr. President, the opposition to taking up the bill and making it the unfinished business of the Senate is not capricious and arbitrary. Any Senator who has any knowledge whatever of the question knows that the entire procedure, not merely the debate today, has been shot through and through with politics. Here we have a bill of the most revolutionary character, a bill which will impose controls on American industry and business at a time when the Nation stands, perhaps, upon the threshold of dangers greater than we have ever before known, and yet the bill has been reported to the Senate without a single hearing, without having allowed anyone an opportunity to offer amendments, and without any recommendation of the committee which considered it. This is contrary to the custom and the rules respecting all proposed legislation. Never before during my tenure in the Senate has a bill of this magnitude been brought before the Senate and seriously proposed to the American people, far-reaching as it is in its effect, without permitting those who would be affected by it an opportunity to come before a committee and enjoy the right of petition which the Constitution of the United States seeks to assure to all our citizens.

The procedure today, Mr. President, is not only political, but it strikes at the very fundamentals of the rights of free men, by distorting the system of parlia-

mentary procedure of the Senate in order to bring before the Senate and to push through without allowing us to debate the issue, a bill which is, perhaps, as controversial as is any other issue before the American people.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois made the emotional appeal that men of all colors, of all creeds, and of all races are dying today in Korea. I do not dispute that. He says that unless we pass legislation of this kind we are furnishing an argument to the Communist philosophy which threatens to engulf the entire world, including our own beloved country. That may have an appeal to the emotions, but it does not address itself to common sense. Carried to its last analysis it might be inferred that upon their return the boys who are going overseas to fight should be given absolutely equal economic status in this Nation. The effect of such argument is to say, "Let us introduce a bill to divide up equally all the wealth and all the blessings of the United States equally among all our people."

I submit, in all seriousness, Mr. President, that we cannot reach any other conclusion if we follow to its logical end the argument of the Senator from Illinois.

No, Mr. President; men are fighting and dying in Korea in order to preserve the institutions of free men. The hallmark of the American system of free enterprise is the right to own and control property. If we pass a bill of this kind which permits a Federal agent to take over the property of men, which they have accumulated through their own efforts, and tell them who shall operate the property, not only whom they shall employ, but whom they shall promote, who shall manage the property—indeed, he might go even further than that and say who shall sit upon the board of directors of an institution—we shall be striking down the American system just as though we were supporting the entire Communist philosophy.

It is most unfortunate that this bill had to be brought forward again. The Senator from Illinois several weeks ago made a motion to proceed to its consideration. Notice was served repeatedly by the majority leader and the minority leader as to the time the vote would be taken. All Senators were apprised of the fact that the vote would be taken. Indeed, under the very nature of the cloture rule, every Senator has 48 hours' notice as to when a vote will be had. There is practically no place in the world today from which Washington cannot be reached within a period of 48 hours. Notice was served and a vote was had. The bill was laid aside. Now another motion has been made to proceed to its consideration. In the interim no hearings were held on the bill. The time was not utilized to give the American people an opportunity to express their opinion. It was not used, Mr. President, to permit Members of the Senate to present amendments to the committee so that they might be carefully considered. Instead, we are presented again with this naked bill containing many pages of language capable, in many instances, of

devious construction, which was reported by the committee without consideration, without hearings, and without offering an opportunity to consider amendments.

Mr. President, we are right back where we were before, so far as the merits of the measure are concerned.

I am aware of some of the forces behind this bill. I realize that they are strong enough and possess the political power to bring it up again within a few days if they see fit to do so. I know that if we remain in session for as long as 3 or 4 weeks, and if some persons in this country wish to have another cloture vote upon this compulsory, jail-sentence FEPC bill, we shall undoubtedly have another cloture vote.

The political implications involved should not blind us to the fact that all the procedure which has been followed in connection with the bill is in derogation of our parliamentary system. It is calculated to take away the rights of free men, not only with respect to this proposed legislation, abolishing, as it does, the right of trial by jury, giving to little Federal bureaucrats greater power than that which has ever before been enjoyed by them, even in time of war, but it will interfere with our industrial system and cause unspeakable confusion at the very time when we are likely to be called upon for greater production of arms and implements to defend America. All these considerations, Mr. President, will be waved aside if the minority groups behind this bill come forward and demand another opportunity for another vote.

No reason has been offered to cause those who oppose the bill to relax their efforts. The proponents present no reason whatever for any man to change his vote. Instead, Mr. President, present circumstances appeal to the judgment of those who in good faith voted for cloture in the past. There is today sound reasons for them to change their position and say that this fiasco should end, that this travesty upon the Congress of the United States and our parliamentary system should no longer continue. A majority of the Members of the Senate should rise up and vote against this second motion for cloture in order that we may not be bedeviled with similar procedure throughout the remainder of the calendar year 1950 when so many dangers threaten our country and our people.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I congratulate the junior Senator from Oregon both for his decision to vote for cloture, and for his suggestions regarding necessary future procedure for the application of cloture to shut off debate and to bring civil rights legislation to a vote.

I listened to the moving address—not an emotional address—of the majority leader, and I cannot see how any Senator can fail to be convinced by the statements made by the majority leader.

The distinguished Senator from Georgia referred to the majority leader's address as an emotional appeal, and made the statement that what we are trying to do is to hamstring industry, commerce, and the capitalistic system.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I attributed no such purpose to anyone. I

said that was my opinion of the effect of it.

Mr. LEHMAN. If I may continue, I should like to say to the Senator from Georgia that what is being done here today in the Senate and what has been done is to say to many of the men who are fighting on the battlefields of Korea—Negroes, and members of other minority races, "You are good enough to fight for your country, you are good enough to risk your lives; you are good enough to die, but if by good fortune you come back safely, you are going to be second class citizens again, without the rights which other American citizens possess." This fight for equality in employment, education, civil and political activities must go on. In this good fight, I am proud to be on the side of democracy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, all time for debate has expired.

The Chair lays before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] that the Senate proceed to consider S. 1728, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Under the rule, the clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Connally	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kerr	Schoeppel
Donnell	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Langer	Sparkman
Eastland	Leahy	Stennis
Eaton	Lehman	Taft
Ellender	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Long	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Lucas	Thye
Frear	McCarran	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarthy	Vandenberg
George	McClellan	Watkins
Gillette	McFarland	Wherry
Graham	McKellar	Wiley
Green	McMahon	Williams
Gurney	Magnuson	Young
Hayden	Malone	
Hendrickson		

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close? Under the rule, the Secretary will call the roll. Those who are in favor of the motion will answer "yea" when their names are called. Those who are opposed to the motion will answer "nay" when their names are called.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CHAPMAN. My colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] is absent by leave of the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent by leave of the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate.

on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would each vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—55

Aiken	Humphrey	Myers
Anderson	Hunt	Neely
Benton	Ives	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Jenner	Saltonstall
Bricker	Kem	Schoeppel
Butler	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Cordon	Leahy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	Lehman	Thomas, Utah
Douglas	Lodge	Thye
Dworschak	Lucas	Tydings
Ferguson	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Flanders	McMahon	Watkins
Frear	Magnuson	Wherry
Gillette	Martin	Wiley
Green	Millikin	Williams
Hendrickson	Morse	
Hickenlooper	Murray	

NAYS—33

Bridges	Hayden	McClellan
Byrd	Hill	McFarland
Chapman	Hoey	McKellar
Connally	Holland	Malone
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Maybank
Eaton	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Ellender	Johnson, S. C.	Robertson
Fulbright	Kefauver	Russell
George	Kerr	Sparkman
Graham	Long	Stennis
Gurney	McCarran	Young

NOT VOTING—8

Cain	O'Connor	Tobey
Darby	Pepper	Withers
Downey	Taylor	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fewer than the required number of 64 Senators having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion just voted upon be withdrawn, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 7786, the appropriation bill which the Senate has heretofore been considering.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE and Mr. IVES addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that the previous agreement entered into, to lay aside temporarily the motion to take up Senate bill 1728 and proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill, remains in effect.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I withdraw the request I have made.

Mr. RUSSELL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The pending question then, after the conclusion of the appropriation bill, would be the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there has been some discussion among Senators on both sides of the aisle, members of the Committee on Appropriations and others, as to the possibility of obtaining a unanimous consent agreement to expedite the debate upon the amendments to the appropriation bill and the bill itself. No definite arrangement has been made, but I should like to explore the situation to ascertain whether it may not be possible to obtain a unanimous consent agreement that 5 or 10 minutes be allowed each Senator on each amendment. If we could agree to limit the debate to 10 minutes upon any amendment for any individual Senator who desired to speak, I am sure we could move along expeditiously in the consideration of the appropriation bill. I wonder if the Senator from Nebraska, the distinguished minority leader, has any ideas along that line.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I assure the majority leader that there is no disposition on this side of the aisle to hold up debate on the amendments. However, I am wondering if the distinguished majority leader will not withhold the request until the conclusion of the debate today, for the reason that some of the amendments which are to be offered have not yet been presented, and it might be that as to one or two of those amendments additional time might be required. I will say to the distinguished majority leader, however, that after today we will see if there is not a possibility of working out some kind of an agreement which will be acceptable. I do not wish to go on record as saying that it can be done, but I feel it is impossible to do it until after today's debate. Then we will see if some arrangement cannot be worked out.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator. I understand the situation, and I will not proceed with the matter any further at present.

In view of the fact that nearly all Senators are present at this time, I should like to announce that immediately following the disposition of the appropriation bill we will proceed to a call of the calendar, for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning where we left off at the last call.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. On the calendar there are several bills, including two or

three maritime bills, which were called the last time and went over on objection. I wonder if there would be objection to going back to those measures, if no objection were interposed.

Mr. LUCAS. I believe the Senate would be rather lenient in the case of any bill which has heretofore been objected to, and it is now found that the Senator sponsoring the bill is in a position to iron out the differences which existed. If objection is not further interposed, I would have no hesitancy returning to such bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

THE CLOTURE RULE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I did not reply to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] prior to 1 o'clock because of the fact that the Senate was scheduled to vote at that hour, and I considered it only fair that other Members of the Senate be allowed to speak on the then pending subject matter, especially in view of the fact that the junior Senator from Oregon had spoken once during the debate, as the Senator from Nebraska pointed out. However, I do not want the Record of today to close without showing the position of the junior Senator from Oregon on the various arguments advanced by the Senator from Nebraska.

It is well known, I think, that the Senator from Nebraska and the junior Senator from Oregon differ fundamentally on the entire approach to the question of cloture. If we needed evidence as to the unworkability of the present cloture rule, which is the product of the so-called Wherry resolution, the vote just taken in the Senate supplies such convincing evidence. We had a very minor question before the Senate, so far as the civil-rights program is concerned. We had truly only a procedural question, a parliamentary question before the Senate—a very simple question, Mr. President, as to whether or not the Senate of the United States would apply the Wherry rule in taking up a bill on civil rights. We could not get the constitutional two-thirds vote even to take up the bill, to say nothing about succeeding in obtaining cloture that would stop debate on the bill itself so that we could vote on its merits. I submit that the vote just taken in the Senate of the United States shows the complete unworkability of the Wherry resolution.

Now a word or two about some of the arguments of the Senator from Nebraska. I am very sorry that apparently I caused some pique on the part of the Senator from Nebraska, because since the debate he has told a couple of my colleagues that he has taken all he intends to take from the junior Senator from Oregon. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, he intends to continue to maintain on the floor of the Senate his position on the merits of issues as they come before the Senate, irrespective of whether it pleases or displeases the Senator from Nebraska.

The Senator from Nebraska asked, Where was the junior Senator from Oregon during the week that this motion was before the Senate, from May 8 to May 19? I will tell the Senator from Nebraska where the junior Senator from Oregon was. He was in the State of Oregon campaigning against the Republican candidate whose political views I consider so similar to the views of the Senator from Nebraska that I thought it was important that I go to Oregon and do everything I could to defeat him in the primary. That is where the junior Senator from Oregon was from May 8 to May 19.

Let us now turn to the question of the record of the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to the Wherry resolution. The Senator from Oregon has fought the Wherry resolution. He fought it at the time it was before the Senate. He has fought it ever since. He has kept in very close touch with the Senate as to whether or not the time has yet come to secure any revision of the Wherry resolution. It is true, as the Senator from Nebraska has pointed out, that the junior Senator from Oregon stands for a majority-vote rule in the Senate of the United States for the ending of debate, and he is going to continue to fight for a majority-vote rule. He will go along, as on one other occasion he told the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], with a modification of the Wherry resolution short of a majority-vote rule, if that is the best he can get.

Mr. President, I submit that the Morse resolution, which provided for a majority vote rule for the stopping of debate in the Senate also provided proper safeguards to assure adequate debate after cloture was invoked in the Senate of the United States. Let us look at the record. What did the Morse resolution provide? It provided that after cloture had been filed each Senator would be allowed 2 hours of debate, if he wished to consume 2 hours of time, and he would be allowed an opportunity to farm out the 2 hours if he did not wish to use it himself. That is the position of the Senator from Oregon.

I want to say that in my personal judgment the Wherry resolution is an insurmountable road block to the passage of civil rights legislation. It was such an insurmountable road block today that we could not even have adopted by the Senate a motion to consider the FEPC bill on its merits.

I repeat, Mr. President, until we change that kind of a rule the Senate cannot possibly keep faith with the great minority groups who I think are now being discriminated against from the standpoint of race, color and creed.

I will go along with the Senator from Nebraska on the basis of any fair and reasonable modification of any proposed FEPC bill which is presented to the Senate. If the bill that was before the Senate needs amendment, and it can be shown that the amendments will be fair, if it can be shown that amendments are needed in order to protect legitimate interests on the part of employers, as referred to by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell], if he can prove his case,

the junior Senator from Oregon will vote for those amendments. But I say, Mr. President, we at least should have a cloture rule which would make it possible for a bill to come before the Senate and to be considered and voted on on its merits. Unless some coalition deal is worked out, Mr. President, which will permit, from the standpoint of political gesturing purposes, a vote on some minor civil rights legislation, we will never get a civil rights bill before the Senate for a vote on its merits until the Wherry resolution has been repealed.

I should like to say to the Senator from Nebraska that the first time I became convinced that a proposal to modify the Wherry resolution has a ghost of a chance of being adopted by the Senate of the United States, the junior Senator from Oregon will submit the Morse amendment. As I have said before I will go along with the Ives proposal which provides for less than the constitutional two-thirds majority. But the junior Senator from Oregon wants the Senator from Nebraska thoroughly to understand that in his judgment the Wherry resolution is a disservice to the Republican Party.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has not raised one point in his answer to my argument that has in any way substantiated what he himself advocates. The Senator from Oregon said that the vote just taken shows that the Wherry rule is unworkable. I call the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that, so far as the final result is concerned, it would not have made any difference whether the old two-thirds rule had been in effect, or whether we were working under the constitutional two-thirds rule. The motion failed of adoption because it received only 55 votes, as against 33 votes. Everything the Senator has said refutes his own argument, because it would not have made any difference if the Wherry rule had not been in effect.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I will yield to my friend from Florida, but I wish to say I had not intended to get into a long debate on this subject.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it not true that, under the vote just had, cloture would have failed even if the committee rule which was proposed at the time the so-called Wherry rule was adopted, had been adopted, since less than two-thirds of those present voted for cloture?

Mr. WHERRY. That is certainly true, I will say to the Senator from Florida, and I thank him for his observation.

I do not want to prolong the controversy. I will say, however, that the vote just taken clearly and conclusively proves the contention of the Senator from Nebraska. The only remedy the Senator from Oregon has is to change the rule. The Wherry rule did not change in any way the procedure by which a rule of the United States Senate can be amended. We come right back to the argument that, if we want to secure action, we have to break a filibuster in the United States Senate. That is the answer to

the whole argument of the Senator from Oregon.

So far as personal arguments are concerned, I will say I do not want to engage in them. My duty as minority leader is to do my level best to get along with other Senators. I hope and pray that the Senator from Oregon will see the light and not again stand on the floor and condemn the Wherry rule as being the impediment to securing action upon a civil-rights measure, when even under the rule heretofore in effect such action would not have resulted from the vote just had. Furthermore, the old rule did not apply to a motion to consider a measure, and thus left wide open the opportunity to filibuster.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say another thing. The so-called Wherry rule applies not only to civil rights measures; it applies to every measure that may come before the United States Senate. I say in all seriousness that I believe that when a measure is brought before the Senate, and it is thoroughly debated, and its merits are known, we do now have a relief for which the Senate has been fighting for 160 years, and that is finally an opportunity to vote on a motion to take up. If the Senator wants to modify the rule he has a perfect right to attempt to do so. He believes in cloture by a majority vote. I do not. I never have. Of course I am open to conviction, but I will say that I simply do not believe in it. I believe that a measure ought to be a meritorious one before a group of 49 Senators can force termination of debate on it on the floor of the United States Senate. In fact by the present rule we have gone a very long way toward terminating debate on a motion to take up an opportunity which was not afforded under previous Senate rules for 160 some years.

I am perfectly willing to join hands in a movement to modify the rule so as to have it provide for the invoking of cloture by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting. In fact, that was my recommendation in the first place.

However, I am not in favor of a rule which would provide for the invoking of cloture by majority vote. I have many arguments which, at some time, I should like to advance, if necessary, against a proposed rule for the invoking of cloture by majority vote. I would favor a rule as I have said, providing for the invoking of cloture by a two-thirds vote of those present. The vote had today in the Senate proves that the adoption of the Wherry rule has had no effect whatever on the question of the passage of civil rights measures by the Senate, but even under a rule providing for a vote of two-thirds of those present there would not have been sufficient votes to invoke cloture on the question of taking up such bills.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOBY in the chair). Does the Senator

from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Has the minority leader ever found the Senator from Oregon wanting in full cooperation to break a filibuster?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, instead of saying that I have not found him wanting, I say that, to the contrary, at times he has been a difficult problem because it has been difficult to stop him from filibustering. [Laughter.]

So, Mr. President, the situation is just the reverse of what the Senator from Oregon has said; and if we had not had the rule based on the Wherry resolution, there would have been absolutely no possibility of stopping a filibuster on the question of taking up a bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will further yield, let me inquire whether he has checked the statistics and has discovered whether or not the adoption of the Morse resolution to stop filibusters would have changed the situation resulting from the vote just had?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as I recall the Morse resolution, it required that a constitutional majority of the Members of the Senate vote in favor of the adoption of a cloture motion—which would mean 49 favorable votes in the Senate. Therefore, of course, such a rule would have ended debate today, under the situation existing in the Senate at this time.

Mr. MORSE. No; the Morse resolution requires the favorable votes of a majority of the Senators present and voting on the question of invoking cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well; in such case, debate would have been ended today, by the invoking of cloture.

Mr. President, let me say that I am opposed to such a rule, because I think it would result in the termination of debate in the Senate by the action of too few of the Members of the Senate. I am not in favor of such a rule, and I will not vote for it.

However, I say that under the old rule, even if it applied to motions to take up a measure—the rule existing before the Wherry resolution was put into effect—there would have been no difference as a result of the action taken today in the Senate. Therefore, the facts of the matter refute every argument the Senator from Oregon has made today against the Wherry rule or Wherry resolution.

Mr. MORSE. Of course, I am not seeking to change back to the old rule. Accordingly, it is rather specious to say that if we had the old rule we would be no better off.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has indicted the Wherry rule and has endeavored to indict me. He seems to be pleased to place the burden upon my shoulders. I simply wish to say for the RECORD that the Republican conference took action favoring the adoption of that rule; and as the floor leader for the Republicans in the Senate, I put that decision into motion. The Republican conference itself took action favoring the adoption of that rule. I am not shying away from it, for I

think it is a good rule; and until it can be modified, I think it is a great benefit to the Members of the Senate, in connection with the termination of debate.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he does not recall that the action taken by the Republican conference in that connection was not binding upon the Republican Members of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. IVES. Furthermore, there were at least half a dozen of us who voted against the Wherry resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes, I think there probably were seven or eight who voted against it; I am not sure. Of course, that is their privilege.

Mr. President, I am not now debating the merits of a rule which would provide for the invoking of cloture by the favorable votes of a constitutional majority of the Senate; neither am I now debating the merits of a rule providing for the invoking of cloture by the favorable votes of a majority of the Senators present and voting. I am merely saying that every indictment and argument the junior Senator from Oregon has made against the Senator from Nebraska and the present Senate rule providing for the invoking of cloture as a result of the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate has been repudiated by the action taken today by the Senate.

In today's Senate vote, with 64 affirmative votes needed to apply cloture on the motion to consider the FEPC bill, 22 Democrats voted "yea." This is 42 percent of the 54 Democrat Members of the Senate.

Of the 42 Republicans, 33 voted "yea," or 78 percent of the entire Republican Members of the Senate. The 55 votes for cloture were 4 votes short of two-thirds of the 88 Senators present and voting.

The result of the vote had today in the Senate shows conclusively, definitely, and positively that even if the Wherry resolution were not in effect and even if we were operating under the old rule, cloture would not have been invoked. That is all I care to say on that particular point.

Mr. President, the time will come, let me say, when we shall be very thankful to have in effect the two-thirds rule for the termination of debate on a motion to take up a measure, because prior to the adoption of that rule there was absolutely no possibility of breaking a filibuster on a motion to take up a measure. The Senator from Oregon knows, as does also the Senator from New York, that before the adoption of the Wherry resolution, it was impossible to terminate debate in the Senate on a motion to take up a measure.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Nebraska has spoken of the fact that the Wherry rule was acted upon favorably at the Republican conference. However, is it true that the chief author of the

Wherry resolution was the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, credit for being the chief author of the rule must be divided equally among many Senators who were trying to get the Senate to adopt the best possible rule, because at that time we were up against a blank wall, so far as concerned securing any change at all in the cloture rule then existing.

The resolution providing for the so-called Wherry rule was introduced by the junior Senator from Nebraska with 51 cosponsors of whom 22 were Republicans and 30 Democrats.

So in what we did at that time, we were doing our level best to secure the adoption of the best rule we possibly could have the Senate adopt in the circumstances then existing.

If it were not for the present rule, the so-called Wherry resolution, the Senator from Oregon, who is complaining about it today, would not even have had a chance to have the Senate terminate debate upon a motion to take up a measure in the Senate. Some day he will use this rule and will be very thankful that he has it to use. I hope that when that time comes, the measure in regard to which he uses the rule will be sufficiently meritorious to persuade the Senate to go along with him and to give him a constitutional two-thirds vote.

In the meantime, it is the privilege of the Senator from Oregon or the privilege of the Senator from New York to submit any amendments to the rule which they may care to submit. The Wherry rule does not in any way prevent the Senate from making a change in the procedure in regard to the invoking of cloture. Yet if the Wherry rule is revoked, we go back to the old rule; and in that case Senators must realize that there would be absolutely no chance to break a filibuster here in the Senate.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Nebraska is aware, is he not, that both the so-called Morse resolution and the so-called Ives resolution contain provisions in regard to the invoking of cloture on a motion to take up a measure identical in effect and purpose with the Wherry resolution. The difference between the Morse-Ives resolutions and the Wherry resolution is not on the question of invoking cloture on a motion to take up a measure but on the number of votes required to impose cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me say that I am a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration; and if the Senator from New York or the Senator from Oregon wish to submit a proposed change in the cloture rule, I shall give it every consideration; and of course they can also bring up such matters on the floor of the Senate.

But unless the situation changes—and the vote taken today in the Senate shows that it has not changed—we might just as well be prepared to break filibusters either by means of obtaining for that purpose the favorable votes of a constitutional two-thirds of the Members of the Senate or on the basis of the

rule requiring the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting.

Mr. President, I am a reasonable man, and I am perfectly willing to abide by any rule which the Senate itself desires to have adopted.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I do not think there is any chance of changing the present situation regarding the invoking of cloture so long as the Wherry rule remains in effect.

I wish to point out that the great attribute of the Wherry resolution, which the Senator from Nebraska has been praising today, is a section which provides for cloture on a motion to take up a measure. The Ives and Morse resolutions also support cloture on motions to take up a measure but they differ from the Wherry resolution on the number of votes required to apply cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is true. I wish to say that the Senator from New York and the Senator from Oregon contributed greatly in the attempt to change the rule.

However, let me say again that my point is that we have done the best we could do to obtain whatever modification we could obtain of the old, unworkable rule.

On the other hand, I think the Senator from Oregon in attacking me has done a considerable disservice in connection with the question of changing the rule; and I know that what I have stated as to the facts of the matter is absolutely correct.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE—DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. McCARTHY obtained the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, to permit me to make a brief statement, with the understanding that by doing so he will not lose the floor?

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall need only about 5 minutes to present my remarks, and then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. President, this morning I sent to the President of the United States a letter and the photostats of six documents. I felt that this material might be of some interest to the Senate, and, therefore, I sent to the Senate Chamber copies of each of the photostats and copies of the letter to the President, with the request that a copy of each be placed upon the desk of each Senator.

I understand that copies were placed upon the desks of all Republican Senators, but that the clerk for the majority, upon the advice of the Democratic majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], decided not to place copies on the desks of the Democratic Senators.

Mr. President, I think this material is certainly not of such nature that it should be restricted to only one of the parties. I believe it is certainly of just as much interest—and perhaps more so—to the Democrats as it is to the Republicans. Therefore, in view of the fact that I was unable to have this mate-

rial placed on the desks of Democratic Senators, I intend to read some of it into the RECORD.

Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion pro and con as to the condition of the State Department's so-called loyalty files, and in the minds of many persons there has been considerable question as to whether or not the so-called loyalty program is working adequately.

The Presiding Officer will recall that the grand jury which recently was dismissed in New York discussed the subject in some detail, and pointed out that the loyalty program was most inadequate to protect the security of the Nation.

I have before me, Mr. President, four affidavits which are of a rather startling nature. These affidavits were made by persons who had nothing to gain by making them. In fact, one of the individuals, who is now working in the State Department, runs the risk of losing his job if his name becomes known.

One statement which I shall read was made by a person employed in the State Department. Another affidavit is by a young man who is now working for Sears, Roebuck & Co., and, I believe, going to school on the side. The third affidavit was made by a young man who is now a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and who also worked for the State Department for some time. The fourth affidavit was made by a young man who is in the Foreign Service School at Georgetown University, and who also worked for the State Department for some time.

Mr. President, as the Senate will recall, in the latter half of 1946 it became general knowledge that the President was about to inaugurate or put into effect a loyalty program. At that time the attention of Congress and of the country was focused upon this subject of Communists and disloyal people in the Government by the Marzani case. The Senate will recall that Marzani was a high State Department employee who was convicted in connection with his communistic activities.

At that time, the President—and wisely so, I believe—commenced planning a loyalty program, apparently for the purpose of avoiding future Marzanis within the State Department and within other branches of the Government. That Presidential order was signed early in 1947. The Congress appropriated \$11,000,000 to implement the Executive order. We find from these affidavits that when it became known that the President was about to inaugurate a loyalty program, someone within the State Department—and, as of this time, I do not know who—initiated the most fantastic project I have ever heard of. He hired a total of at least eight individuals, four of whom made affidavits which are now in my possession. The task of those individuals was to go to the files, and, using their own judgment, to destroy and to tear from the files any material of a derogatory nature, either insofar as the communistic activities, morals, or anything else on any employee, were

concerned. It apparently was a tremendous project, which lasted at least 5 months. I intend to read to the Senate the affidavits of some of the individuals who took part in this unusual project. It will be understood that the individuals whose files were being rifled were not being protected at that time from any congressional committee. They were being protected from the President's own loyalty program.

Affidavit No. 1:

I, Francis Eugene Brien, age 25, make this statement. No promises have been made to me to furnish this statement. If called upon I am willing to relate the facts in this statement.

I reside at 1709 North Roosevelt Street in Arlington, Va., near Falls Church, Va. In August 1946 I went into the Walker-Johnson Building of the State Department at New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street. I filled out an application form and started working a couple of days later on August 15 in the State Department personnel files. My employment was only temporary for the duration of a file project.

Listen to this, if you will, Mr. President:

I and the other clerks received instructions orally and by a form paper that we were to go through all the State Department personnel files and remove all papers, letters, memorandums, and reports except administrative forms containing the employee's application, background information, and Ram-speak raises and administrative forms of that nature. We worked on this project removing the papers from the files until December 31, 1946. After all of the papers were removed from the files, they were thrown into wastebaskets and cardboard boxes. The remaining administrative papers I have described remained in the files and the files were taken to adjoining offices next to the big file room where the information left in the file was typed on a card.

One of the other affidavits is by the man who did the typing of this material on the card.

I can't recall now any specific case but I do know that all papers, reports, memorandums which reflected on the State Department employee were removed from the file and disposed of in wastebaskets and boxes except the papers I have described. I did not actually take part in destroying the papers but, after we threw the papers in the baskets and boxes, the next day the room was cleaned up and I presume the charwoman took care of emptying the baskets and boxes. I do not recall being told why we were stripping the files of all material except the administrative forms. George Copp was the supervisor in charge of myself and the other clerks on this project.

Let me make it clear here that while Mr. George Copp's name appears as supervisor I have no way of knowing at this time whether Copp was doing this on his own initiative or whether he merely received orders from someone higher up. I assume that this was not Copp's own project, and that he was merely a man working under orders of someone higher up in the department.

I recall at first George Copp stated we had to complete this project in 3 months. I don't see how he could possibly have estimated such a short time, but finally he told us that he had to extend the deadline till the end of December 1946.

The Senate will remember that that is the time when the new Congress took over.

George Copp was always telling us to hurry and get the job done; otherwise he would be made the "goat." He said this so many times that we nicknamed him "the goat."

I left in the State Department in December 1946 because my temporary assignment as clerk was finished.

I have read this statement of three pages and it is true.

That is one statement. The next statement—and, Mr. President, keep in mind that here we have the picture of a State Department project for the destruction of files which cost millions of dollars and millions and millions of man-hours to produce. This statement was made by a State Department employee. I have cut out those sections of the statement which would indicate who signed it. I have informed the President, however, that if he will personally assure me that this man will not lose his job because of having given this statement I will make the name available to him—after first getting this man's permission, of course. Here is the statement:

The following is information I am giving freely and voluntarily, without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth.

There is a section eliminated, showing where this man is now working and what his duties are. The statement continues:

In August 1946 I started working as a clerk in the State Department at the Walker-Johnson Building, at Eighteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. I was assigned to a project with other clerks on the State Department personnel files. We all were instructed to remove all derogatory material from the personnel files, and we were instructed to dispose of this material. The derogatory material consisted of letters, memorandum which reflected on the employee.

I can't remember any specific file, because we all worked on so many files. But we worked on this project from August till the end of December 1946. All of the derogatory material in the files was destroyed or thrown away. I can't recall what reason was given to me and the other clerks as to why the derogatory material was being pulled out of the file and destroyed.

I am furnishing this statement only in strictest confidence, and furnish it for the purpose of information only, being assured that no publicity will be given to me on furnishing this statement. I have read this statement of two pages and the facts are true.

We next come to the statement of a young man who is now a special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At the time the facts which he states occurred he was not working for the FBI. I now read his statement:

JULY 11, 1950.

I, Burney Threadgill, Jr., make this statement without any promises whatsoever. I make this statement in order to tell the truth.

In the fall of 1946 I contacted a Mr. Holcombe who was personnel placement officer for the State Department at the Walker-Johnson Building. He advised me that he would hire me only as a temporary clerk on a file project of the State Department files. I started working in the State Department

files at the Walker-Johnson Building around November 1, 1946. I worked for about 6 weeks on this file project. My duties were to take the file which contained the qualifications of the State Department employees, background forms, and administrative promotions, and type this information on a card for that employee. The files were brought to me and placed on my desk.

This is the young man who took the cleaned-out files and made out a new card on each individual. He stated that he personally did not know what occurred in the file room. He took no part in rifling the files himself.

I continue to read:

This project was being performed apparently on some sort of deadline date because George Copp who was supervisor over the clerks on this project was often telling me and the others that we had to get the job done and that it had already passed a deadline and that he had arranged to extend the deadline and that if we did not meet the new deadline it would reflect on his efficiency.

I do not know or recall what the other clerks were doing with the files before I received them because I was at a desk and had the files brought to me where I typed the contents on a card as I previously stated in this statement. I do recall that the files brought to me contained the original application, administrative forms such as Ramspeck promotions and transfers. I also recall that some very few contained investigative reports.

This project was very confused, hurried, and very little supervision of the clerks. I recall talking to one of the other clerks (I can't recall his name at this time) when he told me that he knew some of the employees of the State Department had come to the files and removed the derogatory material which was in the file on themselves.

So we find that not only were there eight individuals on this file job, but the State Department employees themselves came in and cleaned out their own files.

I continue reading:

I was located in an office where I did not see or have reason to go into the big room where the files were. The following is a plan where I was located.

He drew a plan of the room in which he was located, which was some distance from the file room.

The statement then continues, as follows:

I have read this statement of three pages and it is true.

The other statement on this particular phase of the case was made by a young man who is now in his third year at Georgetown University, in the Foreign Service School. His statement is as follows:

JULY 6, 1950.

The following information is given by me freely and voluntarily without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth and I feel it is my patriotic duty to furnish the facts as I experienced them.

I am living at 1902 North Fifteenth Street, Arlington, Va., at the present time.

In August 1946 I was released from the United States Navy in California. I came to Washington, D. C. and while in Washington, D. C., I was looking for a job. I went into the Walker-Johnson Building of the State Department at Eighteenth and New York Avenue NW. I talked to a fellow in the State Department by the name of Holcombe. I got a temporary clerical job in the files at the

Walker-Johnson Building. These files were the departmental personnel files located in the Walker-Johnson Building. I started work on these files in September 1946. When I reported for duty I was told that I would be working on a project on these files. This project had been going on for some time before I started. There were at least eight persons who were working on this project.

I was not formally and specifically instructed as to what the purpose of the project was, but from what I was instructed by the other clerks, I and the other clerks were to go through each personnel file and pull out all derogatory material from the file. In addition to the usual personnel forms, the files contained all kinds of letters, reports, memorandum concerning the individual person. As per instructions I received, all of the clerks on this projects were to pull out of the files all matters considered derogatory either morally or politically.

The project was very confused but I and the other clerks pulled out of each personnel file any material which could be considered derogatory. This material was removed and some was thrown in wastebaskets by us and some was thrown in a cardboard box. I don't know what happened to the derogatory material we pulled out from the files but I do know of my own knowledge that a good lot of it was destroyed.

I do not recall details of each personnel file I examined, but the material I pulled out of the files pertained to either the morals of the person or in some way reflected on his or her loyalty.

Listen to this, Mr. President:

I recall one thick report on one State Department employee who was accused of being a photographer and a member of some subversive organization which published some sort of news report. This was removed from the file and disposed of.

I worked from September till the end of December 1946, working on this file project, pulling out and disposing of the derogatory material as per my understanding given me.

I left on December 31, 1946, and this project on the personnel files was still not finished, but my temporary appointment ran out and my employment with the State Department ended.

I can't recall who the official in charge of these files was. I met him only a very few times, but I could easily recognize him if I saw him.

I have read this statement of three pages and the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mr. President, as will be recalled, when I first presented to the Senate a résumé of the material on some 81 individuals who were either then working in the State Department or had been working there, I pointed out to the Senate, and repeatedly before the committee, that if Communists, fellow travelers, and so forth, were to be really exposed and gotten rid of, it would be necessary to get not only the loose-leaf State Department files which had been so thoroughly cleaned up, but also to obtain the FBI files, the Civil Service Commission files, and where any individuals had been investigated by the Army, Navy, or Secret Service, we should also obtain those files.

When the President finally made the State Department skeleton and thoroughly denuded files available, I pointed out on the Senate floor that the files were useless and that they had been completely rifled. Shortly thereafter the chairman of the investigating committee held a press conference. I want to quote what he said at that time, as reported

in the New York Times in an article written by William S. White.

I ask unanimous consent to place this article in its entirety in the RECORD, as well as an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on the same subject.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of June 22, 1950]

TYDINGS ASSERTS FBI CLEARED STATE DEPARTMENT FILES—SAYS CHECK-UP SHOWED NO LOYALTY DATA TAMPERING AS CHARGED BY MCCARTHY

(By Raymond J. Blair)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A check by the FBI has failed to substantiate Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY's charge that 81 State Department loyalty files have been "raped" to eliminate damaging evidence, Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland, said today.

Senator TYDINGS is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigating charges by Senator MCCARTHY, Republican, of Wisconsin, of communism in the State Department. The loyalty records were made available to the Tydings subcommittee May 4 by President Truman. Senator MCCARTHY recently charged they had been "raped, skeletonized, or tampered with" so that they did not contain all of the relevant material.

Senator TYDINGS told reporters that upon hearing Senator MCCARTHY's charge, he asked the Justice Department to investigate. Today he received the Department's report, he said, in a letter from Peyton Ford, assistant to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

The report said, Senator TYDINGS stated, that a study by FBI agents had shown the files were "intact" and that all FBI material on the 81 individuals involved, whom Senator MCCARTHY has accused of Communist leanings, was included.

Senator TYDINGS also said that study of the files would be completed by the subcommittee Sunday night. It was not clear, however, whether this program was acceptable to all subcommittee members.

[From the New York Times of June 22, 1950]

MCCARTHY IS HELD REFUTED ON FILES—TYDINGS SAYS FBI REPORTS DOSSIERS NOT TAMPERED WITH—GROUP TO END EXAMINATION

(By William S. White)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senate investigators will close on Sunday night their 2-month examination of 81 confidential State Department loyalty files and will return them at once to the administration.

This was disclosed today by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that has been intermittently reading the dossiers in the White House in its investigation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY's charges of communism in the State Department.

At the same time, Mr. TYDINGS asserted that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had established as false Mr. MCCARTHY's accusations that the files had been "raped" before being turned over to the subcommittee.

A letter just received from Peyton Ford, First Assistant Attorney General, stated, Senator TYDINGS added, that a special inquiry made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced the following results:

"That the files are intact, that they have not been 'raped, skeletonized, or tampered with' in any way and that the material turned over to the State Department by the FBI is still in the files."

"Thus," Mr. TYDINGS added, "the MCCARTHY charges are not sustained by the facts." He declared himself unable to give out the text of Mr. Ford's letter because it would disclose the names of some of the persons whose files were under study.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I shall read very briefly from the New York Times article:

Senate investigators will close on Sunday night their 2-month examination of 81 confidential State Department loyalty files, and will return them at once to the administration.

This was disclosed today by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, * * *

At the same time, Mr. TYDINGS asserted that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

I call the Senate's attention to this statement—

had established as false Mr. MCCARTHY's accusation that the files had been "raped" before being turned over to the subcommittee.

A letter just received from Peyton Ford, First Assistant Attorney General, stated, Senator TYDINGS added, that a special inquiry made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced the following results:

"That the files are intact, that they have not been 'raped,' skeletonized, or tampered with in any way, and that the material turned over to the State Department by the FBI is still in the files."

"Thus," Mr. TYDINGS added, "the MCCARTHY charges are not sustained by the facts."

Mr. President, in this connection I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated July 10, 1950.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1950.
Hon. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have received your letter dated June 27, 1950, inquiring whether this Bureau has examined the 81 loyalty files which the members of the Tydings committee have been scrutinizing and whether such an examination by the FBI has disclosed that the files are complete and that nothing has been removed therefrom.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

For your information, the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished Mr. Ford, at his request, a record of all loyalty material furnished the State Department in the 81 cases referred to. For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Ford's letter to Senator TYDINGS which I have secured from the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Mr. MCCARTHY. In view of what is contained in the press release which I have just read to the Senate, I should like to read the second paragraph of Mr. Hoover's letter, as follows:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

Mr. President, in view of the contents of the last two documents which I have inserted in the RECORD, I think it should be clear to the Senate why I decided to send this material directly to the President. I hoped that he would act. Another reason for doing so was that when I originally developed and exposed information showing Communists, fellow travelers, and traitors in the State Department the President condemned my methods and said I should have brought the information directly to him and he would have acted. I shall give him that opportunity to act at this time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letter I sent to the President. I do not desire to insert the entire letter, because in portions of it I refer to the activities of the chairman of the committee in an uncomplimentary manner which may constitute a violation of Senate rules if they were inserted in the RECORD. Therefore I should like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the letter I sent to the President with the exception of the paragraphs I have marked out on page 4, and the paragraph which I have marked out on page 5.

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

JULY 12, 1950.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Today American boys lie dead in the mud of Korean valleys. Some have their hands tied behind their backs, their faces shot away by Communist machine guns.

They are dead today not because they were less brave or had less to fight for than the North Korean Communists who manned those machine guns, but because the program adopted by this Congress to avoid just such a war in Korea, and signed into law by you, Mr. President, was sabotaged.

Last year Congress voted money to fortify South Korea and to help anti-Communist forces in the entire Asiatic area. One item of \$75,000,000 was appropriated; another of \$27,600,000; another of \$10,300,000.

As you and all of us know the program for military aid to South Korea was sabotaged to the extent that only \$52,000 worth of wire out of the above millions appropriated was sent to Korea with which to stem the threatened onslaught of Communist planes, tanks, artillery, etc.

While the Russians were sending to North Korea tanks, artillery, and planes, our State Department "experts" on the Far East were sabotaging our program to militarily aid the Korean Republic, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson was announcing to the world that we would not aid the South Koreans if they were invaded. We can assume that not only were the North Koreans listening, but Stalin as well.

Two of those State Department experts, Mr. Jessup and his superadviser, Lattimore, were telling the world that Korea did not count in the Far East defenses of democracy. Lattimore, as you will recall, Mr. President, publicly stated that our only problem in Korea was to let her fall without having it appear that we pushed her to her doom.

It does not seem improper, Mr. President, to ask at this time why it is that Mr. Acheson could expedite a \$60,000,000 order of guns and bullets for Communist Poland, but did the opposite for the anti-Communist forces in South Korea.

Obviously, as President you must rely on the advice of others. Men, both great and small, have been betrayed by advisers in the past. It is understandable that a President can be betrayed by his political friends. But it is not understandable nor excusable if he keeps those political friends in positions of power after they are exposed as betrayers not only of him but of the Nation.

At this time I would like to bring to your attention documented facts showing how your own well-meaning program to clean the subversives out of government, which program was initiated in 1946, was sabotaged by those advisers whom you apparently still trust. In 1946 the attention of Congress was directed to disloyalty in the Government when the Carl Marzani case was broken. As you know, he was one of the top State Department employees convicted of perjury in connection with his communist activities.

In response to the growing demand in Congress at that time, you ordered, and Congress later approved, a Federal loyalty program. Eleven million dollars was appropriated to put that program into effect.

The proof of how this program was sabotaged is attached hereto in the form of photostats of signed statements from people who were hired by the State Department to assist in the job—people who now come forward with nothing to gain and at least one of whom has a job to risk by giving this information.

One of these individuals now works for the State Department. Another is a third-year student at Georgetown University; a third is in private industry; a fourth is presently an FBI agent.

You will note that the name and other job information contained in the statement of the State Department employee has been blocked out in the photostat. This was done because this man gave the statement only on the condition that his name not be used and he got no publicity in connection therewith. However, if you will give me your personal assurance that his job will not be endangered thereby, I am sure I can obtain his consent to let his name be given to you.

Three of the four innocently, as far as they were concerned, took part in a file stripping operation fully described in the statements. Their statements refer to the files as personnel files. These files became the present loyalty files after the loyalty program was put into effect. They were hired by the State Department and paid with public funds to destroy files which had been built up at tremendous cost and labor in order to protect the security of this Nation.

This information is being brought to your personal attention for two specific reasons:

(1) When I started to expose Communists, etc., in the State Department, you condemned my methods and stated that if I had brought the information to you, you personally would have taken the necessary steps to correct the situation.

I attach hereto a photostat of two clippings—one from the New York Times, the other from the New York Herald Tribune, quoting Mr. TYDINGS. The other is a letter from the FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

I call your attention to paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files."

(Paragraph omitted.)

For those reasons this material is being presented directly to you, Mr. President.

There are those who have made pleas for unity in this time of crisis. I join them in that plea, but I must define that unity to the point where it will have meaning for those we send today to Korea to fight and die.

We must all be unified in our loyalty to this Nation. There is no place in a hot war for men with lukewarm loyalty.

There was never a place for them in the cold war. But they were there.

Even in normal times, the information given you would be shocking. Today, however, it is doubly shocking because of the disastrous sequence of events in Asia, which today has brought us to the very precipice of defeat by the Communist half of the world. It reveals the groundwork laid for keeping and protecting people in the State Department who are unfit to serve this country.

Why would the State Department find it necessary to strip the files unless the information, when placed before the loyalty boards, would have caused the removal of those individuals? The stripping was successful to the extent that this Nation was and is being betrayed. For proof you need merely look upon the chain of events which have led to repeated disaster for the United States and victory for Russia in Asia.

Today Korea is the crisis area. Where will it be tomorrow if the same men act as your advisers and mold your thinking, Mr. President?

The magnitude of this file-stripping operation is better understood when you realize that it took 6 months to strip the State Department files of information on the disloyal, the bad security risks, the fellow travelers, and the traitors, and it took a crew of eight to do the job.

You will note that the statement of one of the young men who took no part in the file-stripping job, but who had the task of making out cards on the clean files, shows that he was advised that State Department employees were allowed to inspect and rifle their own files.

If this was an accepted procedure during the cold war, what is now being done in fraud and deceit now that the real day for the traitors to do their work is at hand?

Someone in the State Department ordered the files stripped. Who was he? He must be found, Mr. President. And when found you decide how close he is to the top of the list of those who pledge their allegiance to the Soviet Union. You decide whether he is merely a dupe or guilty of high treason.

There are those who say we should not now spend time searching for those responsible for the disasters of the past few years. Common horse sense dictates, however, that in order to protect America in the critical weeks, months, and years ahead we must determine who in positions of trust seek to betray us, and then act to get them out of Government. If allowed to remain, they will undoubtedly tip the scales for disaster and against victory for this Nation.

Respectfully yours,

JOE MCCARTHY.

THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, 16 days ago President Truman ordered the Armed Forces of the United States to defend South Korea against unprovoked Communist aggression from the north.

This was a courageous and mature decision.

Free men everywhere welcomed and applauded the President's action.

On June 28, I wrote a letter to the President in which I said in part:

Your action gives a new and noble meaning to freedom, gives purpose to our national resolve and determination, and affirms convincingly America's capacity for world leadership.

Having chosen this course, there is no turning back. Greater tasks and more grave hours await up on the road ahead.

Mr. President, those grave hours are now upon us.

To the limited extent of my abilities, I hope today to underline the gravity of this moment in our history and to suggest a minimum program of action which I believe should be undertaken immediately.

It is not my purpose to criticize. In this hour of peril, partisan criticism and reckless fault-finding is a luxury which would serve the cause of our enemies more successfully than it would serve the cause of freedom.

However, we must be candid; we must be blunt.

We must deal with the facts as they are, not as we would like them to be.

Since I first came to Congress in 1937 as a Member of the House of Representatives, I have been directly associated with the problems of our national defense, first as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, then as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House, then as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and now as a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

This experience has spanned some of the most critical years of our country's existence.

But I sincerely believe that never before, during my experience, has the Nation been in such grave peril as it is at this moment.

We are outnumbered—outnumbered seriously. There is little likelihood that this numerical superiority can be overcome, or even that the odds can be equalized, at least for many months to come.

Our equipment—our tanks, our guns, our planes—is plainly inadequate in quantity, it is not the right kind, and it is not at the right place.

Our problem of supplying our troops in South Korea is overwhelming. The prospects for correcting this situation are bleak.

In the face of this situation, we cannot rationalize, we cannot temporize. We cannot win this war by relying upon platitudes about "ultimate victory." Ultimate victory cannot be achieved unless we concentrate upon immediate victory.

This enemy we face is well trained, well equipped, well counseled, and well directed.

This enemy we face is ruthless and cold-blooded.

American boys who have fallen into the hands of this enemy are dying with their hands tied behind their backs. Many already have died this slaughterhouse death—died from bullets fired in their faces. Many more may die this death before the fighting ends.

This is a horrible crime. How much more horrible it will be, though, if this Government and this Congress tie these boys' hands behind their backs by acting too slowly, too cautiously, with too much consideration for the comfort of those who remain behind.

So long as we continue to rely upon words—not upon action—to win this struggle in South Korea, we are as guilty of a crime against freedom as the ex-

cutioners who fire the bullets in the faces of our sons.

It is time for action.

As I said on Monday in this Chamber, the hour of history is late. The moment of judgment, the moment when our way of life must prove itself, is now upon us.

We can no longer sit by and see our strength decimated by delay—by defeat—by retreat.

The name "Korea" must not be added to the record of infamy and indecision recorded on the scroll of "Too Little, Too Late"—the scroll inscribed with the blood of our finest youth on Bataan, on Corregidor, on Guam, on Wake.

To understand our problem, let us examine our strength.

The present size of our military establishment is considerably less than the size authorized by the Selective Service and Training Act of 1948.

When that act was passed, Congress authorized 837,000 men for the Army, 502,000 for the Air Force, and 668,882 for the Navy, including the Marine Corps.

Before the ink was dry on that legislation, the executive branch decided that Congress' authorizations were too high.

As the world situation deteriorated, the size of our armed forces deteriorated, also.

This was not what Congress intended.

Even this year, with the world situation tense and explosive, the requests for personnel presented to Congress by the military reflected a still further downward trend.

These authorization requests for fiscal 1951 reduced the size of the Army by 6,000, reduced the size of the Navy by 30,000, reduced the Marine Corps by 7,000, and reduced the Air Force by 1,000.

I repeat: this was not what Congress intended.

During this same period, from 1948 to the present, the Air Force—supposedly our first-line of defense—has steadily decreased in size and usefulness.

As of June 30, 1948, the Air Force had 55 groups; 1 year later, the Air Force had 54 groups. On June 30, this year, the Air Force had only 48 groups.

No amount of bookkeeping, no amount of figure-juggling, can conceal the tragic fact that our air power has been withering away—withering away as the obvious need for it increased.

The decrease in power of the Air Force has been paralleled in the Navy. The carrier air power of the Navy has been sharply cut—from 14 carrier-groups in 1948 to 9 carrier groups for the present fiscal year.

Similarly, the air strength of the Marine Corps—strength which served us so well in the South Pacific during World War II—has been cut in half, from 23 squadrons in 1948 to 12 squadrons for fiscal 1951.

I call attention to the fact that this reduction in strength of the Air Force was made despite the fact that Congress had appropriated funds sufficient to maintain the Air Force at 55 groups.

I repeat again: this was not what Congress intended.

There is still another example I wish to call to the attention of the Senate. That is the decline in the combat effectiveness

of our ground troops, particularly the Marine Corps.

Our Marine Corps troops have been reduced to a point where it is impossible for them to furnish a single war strength division to General MacArthur—even though he has requested it.

Think of it. In this moment of great need and grave peril, we are unable to send to General MacArthur one war-strength Marine division.

Through budgetary processes, the Defense Establishment has reduced the number of landing teams from 18 to a mere 6 proposed in the 1951 budget. If this recommendation had been accepted, the Marine Corps would have not 18 full-strength landing teams but only about half that number.

Battles cannot be won with half-strength forces. We cannot hope to combat communism with 50 percent of the military might we need.

Even our Army units in South Korea are handicapped by this same pattern of reduction—this constant preoccupation with keeping our forces small and low-cost.

That is not what Congress intended.

Congress did not intend that our troops should be sent into battle with one arm tied behind their backs. Yet that is what is happening. Our Army divisions simply do not have the number of battalions they need to function efficiently and economically in combat.

Mr. President, the simple truth of the matter is that our armed strength looks better in terms of bookkeeping than it does in terms of performance.

This is not a bookkeeping war. We must recognize this.

The considered opinions of our Joint Chiefs of Staff—the opinions of our highest military advisers—have been strait-jacketed in a maze of bookkeeping and accounting procedures.

For too long, we have been more interested in making our books balance than in making our strength balance against the military power of communism.

Far more dollars are being lost in South Korea than all the dollars we have saved—if we have saved any at all.

We will lose more dollars and lose more lives because our economy was false, our overconfidence was unjustified, our emphasis was wrong.

I have applauded—as most Senators have applauded—those efforts to cut out the fat of our defense operations. I wanted to see unnecessary expenditures curtailed. I wanted to see this done so that we would have more to spend on muscle.

I did not intend—and I know the Congress did not intend—that the knife which trimmed the fat should also cut the muscle.

But, as we look at the picture now, we must recognize and admit that somewhere the knife slipped.

We have not time to turn back and see which surgeon is to blame. The life of democracy is at stake. It is time to do our best—our all-out best—to save that life.

This is the program I believe essential at this time.

First. I urge that we immediately order into Federal service all National Guard units and all Reserves who are presently on a drill-pay status. This will bring into the armed services the following personnel:

For the Army, 180,570 Reservists and 332,138 National Guardsmen. For the Air Force, 51,165 Reservists and 44,925 National Guardsmen. For the Navy, 183,859 Reserves. For the Marine Corps, 39,371 Reserves.

That is a total of 832,028 men.

That is a bare minimum. We need them; we need them now.

Second. Authorize the Secretaries of the various departments to accept volunteers from the nonpaid Reserves in such numbers as they are able to obtain.

Third. As necessity dictates, order all unpaid Reservists into active Federal service. This would add 1,700,000 Reservists to our strength.

Fourth. Direct the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to organize all units on a combat-strength basis.

Fifth. Enact the necessary emergency legislation to care properly for those Reservists and civilians who are inducted or ordered into service under the draft law enacted a few days ago.

Sixth. Enact the necessary emergency legislation to provide powers necessary for full mobilization of our industrial capacity.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I note the budget recommendation for the National Guard and the amount recommended for appropriation. The Senate committee decreased the House appropriation by \$1,900,000. I also note that both the House and the Senate decreased the amount of the recommendation of the Budget Bureau below that for 1950.

It would seem to me that in the present emergency, in the world crisis, the National Guard should have the full amount recommended, because if the National Guard should step up their training, they could train twice the number they are now training, in my opinion. I think the National Guard should expand as much as it possibly can in the very limited period of time at their disposal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I understand the Senator correctly, I quite agree with him. This is a very poor time to be trimming the appropriation for the National Guard or the Reserves, or any of the Defense Department.

Mr. THYE. I was greatly impressed by the statement made by the able Senator from Texas, and I could not help recalling the reductions in the appropriation for the National Guard as he was speaking about our great need for expanding our military forces at this time. I thank the Senator for yielding.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Supplementing what the able Senator from Minnesota has said I

should like to make this contribution to the debate. The National Guard of my State of Illinois were very much disappointed with respect to the amount of appropriation that was considered sufficient by the House in passing the bill. Generals Smykal and Boyle and others have been in my office pleading with me to try to get an increased appropriation in order that the Illinois National Guard might be able to do the kind of training they believe is absolutely indispensable at this particular time. I do hope that at the proper time this subject may be discussed thoroughly by members of the Appropriations Committee. Certainly the various National Guards of this country are one of the vital parts of our defense. As the Senator from Texas rightly says, it does seem that this is certainly not the time to start trimming on appropriations for the National Guard.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I may, let me respond to the contribution of the Senator from Illinois first. I know of his great interest in adequate preparedness through the years, both in the House and in the Senate. While I have not made a detailed study of the provision to which the Senator from Minnesota refers, I am of the opinion that it will reduce some of the Guard's personnel and reduce some of the time allowed for training. That will cripple a very effective arm on which we may have to depend in view of the war clouds hovering over us. I hope that at the proper time in the consideration of the appropriation bill some of the Senators in charge will offer the necessary amendment to give the National Guard the strength our defense officials feel is necessary.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I also note, Mr. President, that there is a reduction in the aviation division of the National Guard in that appropriation. As we draw the Regular Army away from the continental United States and send it abroad, we are naturally weakening ourselves. Therefore, as we send the regular Army from the United States, we must strengthen our National Guard in every respect. Otherwise, we are not going to have the military strength here in the United States that will assure us adequate protection. I believe that as we go into this general appropriation bill we must give serious thought to that particular matter, and it is my opinion that we should increase the appropriation, both for the National Guard itself and for the Air Division of the National Guard.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The chairman of the subcommittee having charge of military affairs is the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. He and members of the staff are going over the bill at the present time. His attention will be called to the need for additional funds for the National Guard, and we hope to be able to report something about it a

little later that will be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I certainly thank the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee for giving us that information. The matter is very important. I have been preparing amendments on the subject. I am glad that particular matter is being taken care of, so it will not be necessary for me to submit any amendments upon it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is my understanding that the bill as reported will clearly reduce the maintenance fund permitted the aviation group, and will reduce its personnel and its maintenance at a time when we actually ought to order men into the service. I think it would be very ill-advised to follow such a policy.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I want to make one further observation in connection with the colloquy which has just taken place. Should any of the National Guard units be called into the Federal service, of course, any appropriation we make for the Guard itself would be more or less futile and useless, because the Federal Government would take over the Guard. But that should not deter us one iota from attempting to take care of the National Guard units from now on until they might be called. A number of them might never be called.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I say to the Senator we ought to make the appropriations necessary to be able to meet the situation confronting us at the time we consider the bill. If the Guard is taken into the service and not replaced by other men, the money we provide for the Guard will merely revert to the Treasury. But we should not gamble and take chances on that.

Mr. McKELLAR. That question is now being worked out, as I stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee will see to it that we will always have adequate funds for this purpose.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I merely want to say to the distinguished Senator from Texas that, by reason of his experience, his observations, of course, are worthy not only of consideration but of the most careful consideration and judgment of his colleagues.

The other day I was looking through a periodical which, I am sure, comes to the desk of most Members of the Senate. It is a magazine known as the United States News and World Report. I have in my hand the issue of July 7, and I thought what was contained in it was pertinent in terms of what the Senator is speaking about. On page 19 of this magazine appear two captions. The first is: "What Hitler had in 1938." The second is: "What Stalin has in 1950." Remember, it was in 1939, only a year later, that the Hitler blitzkrieg bowled over one country after another that we thought was rather strong.

Also, in another issue, that of May 26 of the same magazine, the United States News and World Report which, by the way, I consider to be quite a good magazine, is contained a tabulation entitled "Two Worlds: Combat Power." One of the columns shows the United States bloc. These are the North Atlantic Pact nations. The other column shows the Russian bloc, being Russia and her satellites.

If the Senator will permit me, I should like to call attention to some figures as shown in this tabulation. Army divisions: In the Russian bloc, 170 divisions; in the North Atlantic Pact bloc, the United States bloc, 43 divisions.

Combat aircraft: Russian bloc, 16,000; the United States bloc, 14,000.

Naval ships and submarines: The Russian bloc, 427, the majority of which are modern submarines; the United States bloc, 546.

Then we get down to the atom-bomb stockpile. That is only estimated, so I do not think we need to put that into the Record, because I do not know of anyone who knows how many we have.

Then we come to tanks. Only a short time ago, I may say to the Senator from Texas, I read an article in a newspaper in which it was said that some of our military leaders had stated that the tank was becoming a rather useless instrument of war. I also read that tanks could not be used in Korea because of the nature of the terrain and by reason of the geography. Apparently, however, someone did use tanks and quite successfully, and apparently we are having a little trouble stopping them. The article points out that the Russian bloc has 40,000 modern tanks and the United States bloc has 6,000. Those are what may be called modern tanks. I think that bears out the point the Senator is making of the importance of activating our armed strength up to its quota.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How many divisions did the Senator's intelligence indicate the Russians had?

Mr. HUMPHREY. One hundred and seventy in the Russian bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And that compares with approximately 10 in the United States Army.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct. Forty-three divisions in the North Atlantic Pact area.

If the Senator will give me a little more time, I should like to submit a few more figures. I do not want to take any time away from the Senator, but I think this information is of great value. I have referred to the chart giving a comparison between what Hitler had in 1938 and what Stalin has in 1950. When we talk about Stalin, we are not talking about his stooges who are doing his fighting today. We find ourselves in the situation of never being able to get at the master minds. We have to deal with the satellite stooges.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, apropos of what the Senator has just pointed out, it is my opinion that the North Korean forces are now being counseled and directed and are being furnished equipment by Russia itself. The American people should realize the

problem which confronts us. This attack on South Korea is directed and led, in my judgment, by the Kremlin masters.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, let me say that I am sure the Senator from Texas has a correct understanding of the situation. I think we should look upon the present situation as one in which the Soviet Union is a great powerhouse, with the masters of the Soviet Union able to control the switches setting various forces loose in the world, anywhere they please to do so, and at any time—as was shown most graphically by the cartoon appearing in the newspaper, with Stalin being able to push the buttons and throw the switches and set war in motion in Korea or in several other areas.

Mr. President, if the Senator will further permit, I should like to present a few more figures:

In the case of steel, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 27,400,000 tons of steel; whereas today, in 1950, Stalin has at his disposal 35,200,000 tons.

From various sources and various types of information the reports we receive indicate that Stalin is building a tremendous industrial empire in the satellite areas of Poland, Upper Silesia, and Czechoslovakia. Certainly we should not minimize the importance of the factories in those satellite areas.

To give a few other figures, Mr. President, let me say that so far as concerns electrical power, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 62,300,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power, whereas in 1950 Stalin has at his disposal an annual production of 115,000,000 kilowatt-hours—right now.

As for the production of aluminum, in 1938 Hitler had available an annual production of approximately 215,000 tons, whereas today Russia has an annual production of 230,000 tons of aluminum.

As for oil, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 15,800,000 barrels of oil, whereas today, in 1950, Russia has at its disposal an annual production of 355,500,000 barrels.

In the field of mobile equipment, we find this situation: In 1938, the year before Hitler moved into Poland with his blitzkrieg, he had at his disposal only 400,000 trucks. Today the Soviet Union has 2,000,000 trucks.

In machine tools, in 1938 Nazi Germany had an inventory of 1,177,000 machine tools, whereas today, in 1950, Communist Russia has 1,300,000.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union has tremendous numbers of men available for military service. As of today, in 1950, there are in Russia 2,000,000 men of draft age, available for military service, coming up as a military class—each year, whereas in 1938 Germany had, as a similar group, only 500,000.

This evidence should be conclusive to the American people, let me say, that we are in for trouble.

So I think the Senator from Texas is doing well in presenting the call for action at an early date. However, if he does not mind my saying so, possibly all

of us are a little late. I think we have some questions to ask the defense establishment.

The American people are wondering what has happened with all the money which has been appropriated for these purposes. Undoubtedly it has been used for good purposes, but I do not think we can permit super-secrecy about this matter. I think the people want to know what has happened to these funds, this \$13,000,000,000 or \$14,000,000,000.

I do not wish to be critical. I have voted for every appropriation bill for these purposes, and I doubt whether there is any Senator who is a stronger supporter of the administration than I am. However, this is not a matter of partisan politics. I think we should know what the administration has done. All Senators have to vote on these questions.

I wish to know why there has been delay in getting the fleet out of mothballs, why so long has been taken, and why only one or two vessels at a time have been made ready.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota will suspend. The Chair has some obligations in connection with the maintenance of proper procedure under the rules and the preservation of order. The Senator from Texas can yield only for a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Texas would answer my questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate the worth-while contribution which has been made by the junior Senator from Minnesota.

I wish to say that I shall be glad to join him in any attempt to determine whether the funds which have been allocated to the Department of Defense have been properly expended. However, I do not wish to go into that question at this time, but I wish to continue the discussion of the Korean situation.

Mr. President, I think we should look forward, not backward. It is not my purpose to attach blame to any individual or group, in the course of my remarks here today. I merely wish to point out what, in my best judgment, should be done now. I do so in the hope that those who have authority to put such a program into operation will give it every consideration.

Mr. President, the seventh point of this program is to make the fullest possible use of the present provision in the Selective Service Act enabling the Federal Government to place priority orders for all material essential for the Armed Forces. I believe that section of the Draft Act is section 18. At the time when I was serving as a Member of the House of Representatives, I offered an amendment to the Draft Act when it was before the House Armed Services Committee. That amendment was adopted by a vote of 29 to 1 in that committee, and the provisions of that amendment closely resemble the provisions of the existing law. When the bill was considered in the Senate, at the suggestion of the able junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senate wrote into

the bill a provision, which now is the law, giving to the President the power to get any material he needs to further the war effort, by ordering the material and by paying a reasonable price for it. I am quite sure this will give him the authority he needs to obtain the production essential to support our Armed Forces. The priority provision could certainly be used to break such bottlenecks as the styrene shortage now handicapping the output of synthetic rubber and other shortages which deter full production.

This is a minimum program. I offer it as a suggestion, but I strongly urge its acceptance by those in authority.

We must not tarry longer looking for a cheap way out of the battle in which we are now engaged.

There is no cheap way out.

There is, in fact, no way out short of total victory.

We cannot compromise; we cannot escape; we cannot continue to retreat.

Twice before we have been plunged into global war because we moved too slowly, because we permitted the Kaiser and then Hitler to conclude that we would not mobilize our forces fully—or in time.

It is fortunate for us, Mr. President, that the men in the Kremlin have given us this warning—this time in which to prepare. Otherwise we might never have realized our weaknesses which are evident to us today; we might never have had the opportunity to repair our errors of judgment.

We have time now—although none of us knows how much time. We may have only a few weeks—but we may have time enough.

Let us use every minute, every second, to the best possible advantage. The American people are behind us. They want us to do all that is necessary—not merely half what is necessary.

Shall we permit history to decide that we did too little, too late? Or shall we—by a great and unified effort—do enough, soon enough?

Shall South Korea be remembered as a slaughterhouse for democracy—or as a graveyard for aggression?

That is the decision we must face.

We must make that decision now.

We must direct all our efforts to victory—immediate, decisive victory.

Words are useless; criticism is wasteful; delay is unthinkable. Let us together get on with the job which lies ahead.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the Senator from Texas takes his seat, I wonder whether he will yield, to permit me to make a brief observation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can yield only for a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, I wish to join the Senator from Texas in his remarks, and I wish to subscribe wholeheartedly to what he has said.

I desire to point out to the Senate that probably no one is better qualified to make the suggestions he has made than is the distinguished junior Senator from Texas. It so happens that some years ago—in particular, in 1942—both

he and I were in the midst of a situation which could be described, perhaps, as not too late, when viewed from our hindsight, but as too little; and in the same area in which the war is now occurring, the Senator from Texas and I had a good opportunity to realize that probably many of the things he is suggesting now should have been done then.

I am sure that his words, as a result of that great experience and his experience here as a member of the Armed Services Committee, together with his many years of service in the House of Representatives on the great Naval Affairs Committee, are the words of one who is qualified to make the suggestions he has made today in his very able speech.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I may say that the Senator from Washington is always generous in his expressions regarding the Senator from Texas.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF 3,000 WOMEN SINGERS FROM INDIANA

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, a group of 3,000 women from Indiana who have been in Washington since yesterday will sing tonight on the Plaza opposite the Senate Office Building. I wish to pay tribute to them because what they are doing is so typically American. These 3,000 women have come from 84 counties in Indiana to participate in the Washington sesquicentennial celebration. They are from the Home Economics Club chorus of Indiana. Throughout the year they meet every 2 weeks in their respective counties and sing and once each year they go to Purdue University, all 3,000 of them, to sing as a single State chorus. They are going to sing here tonight, as I said a moment ago, on the Plaza opposite the Senate Office Building. I believe that we should honor this group of women, because they have paid their own expenses to Washington. They adopted all sorts of enterprises to secure sufficient money to pay the expenses of the trip. None of their expenses were paid by the Government.

They came here in order to help the city of Washington and the Federal Government celebrate the sesquicentennial. I wish all Members of the Senate could hear these 3,000 voices singing in unison. I urge Senators to try to attend this festival tonight. These ladies are fine singers and capably represent the cultural interests of the rural communities of Indiana.

The thing I wanted to emphasize more than anything else is the fact that, though we are faced with a war, yet in America 3,000 women from the rural homes of Indiana make many sacrifices to come to Washington to assist in the observance of the sesquicentennial of the Nation's Capital. I think it should be an example to the world, and an inspiration to all of us in Washington, that there is still in the people of America the old American spirit and the desire to do things for themselves and to participate in our Government, without Government help. I strongly recommend that every occupant of the Senate galleries and each Senator attend the

affair tonight in tribute to these 3,000 women, the oldest of whom is 83, the youngest of whom is 14. There will be no admission charge. These ladies are contributing their services.

SUGGESTED SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Government of the United States should immediately sever diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia and with the governments of the countries which are satellites of Soviet Russia. May I hasten to add that the severance of diplomatic relations is not a step toward war but is a last hope to marshal the free people of the world in the cause of peace and to quarantine those who are courting war by spreading their tentacles to all corners of the world.

There is no other course available to us than to end diplomatic relations if we are to maintain the moral respect of the peoples of the world and if we are to protect ourselves against the ever-increasing penetration of our country by Communist agents who are sent here under the cloak of diplomatic immunity to direct and control the Communist fifth column in this country.

Each of these grounds for this course of action warrants deliberate appraisal. First, I invite the attention of the Senate to the moral compulsions which dictate this course of action.

In the relationships among the nations of the world the duly constituted government of each nation has by long custom been officially recognized by the governments of other nations. Generally, the de facto government is accepted as the de jure government on the theory that the peoples of each nation have the right to determine the form and personality of their government.

Notable among the exceptions to this custom were the occasions, still fresh in our memory, on which the Nazi invaders set up quisling governments in certain countries which they had overrun, but these quisling governments were not recognized by the Government of the United States or by our allies because they were governments by foreign usurpers.

The undeniable fact is, Mr. President, that the government of Soviet Russia and the governments of the countries which are satellites of Soviet Russia are not governments in the accepted sense of this term, but are, instead, an unholy band of mad marauders who lay claim to the form of government by stealth and by sheer force of ruthless power which they inflict on the people under their domination.

Is there a voice here in the Senate to assert that the Kremlin reflects the will of the people of Russia in which some 16,000,000 souls are imprisoned in slave-labor camps and in which millions more quake at the untrammelled power of the secret police?

By what pretense can we assume that those forces that have by intrigue seized the reins of government in Czechoslovakia represent the people of that prospective land?

Let us read on down the list of peoples who have been stricken by this gang of international outlaws who now assert that they are the government of these unhappy lands: Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, China, East Germany, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania—and the list is ever lengthening.

Is there a Member of the Senate who is ready to declare that American blood is being spilt in Korea for any reason but to stem the tide of this cancerous growth which threatens to engulf the world? How, Mr. President, can we face the people of the world who yearn to be free from the yoke of terror which has been imposed upon them and still give official recognition to the monsters who have enslaved them?

Has there been manifest in our diplomatic relations with these enemies of mankind even the semblance of good faith? No, the council table to them is another mockery of men of good will.

I say, Mr. President, that the conscience of the world demands that the United States of America no longer entertain a pretense of that which we and the world know is not true. If we are to redeem our moral leadership which has repeatedly been so ignobly sacrificed on the altar of expediency, we shall forthwith declare to the people of the world that this Government shall no longer recognize as governments the mire of iniquity which today controls one-third of the people of the globe.

But, Mr. President, there is another equally compelling reason for this course of action which I urge, and that is the dire necessity to protect ourselves against the deadly Trojan horse fifth column in this country which is under the control and direction of official representatives of Communist governments who operate unhampered under the cloak of diplomatic immunity.

Mr. President, I am in dead earnest when I say that I know what I am talking about. Over the course of the last 2½ years a Senate subcommittee, of which I have been chairman, has conducted an intensive study and investigation of our immigration and naturalization systems. As the Senate will recall, we recently filed an exhaustive report on the subject, and at that time I introduced in the Senate a comprehensive bill which completely rewrites our immigration and naturalization laws.

One phase of our investigation dealt with the problems of the entrance into the country of Communist agents, the pipeline of espionage and the relationship between subversive activity in the United States, and the international Communist network which operates throughout the world.

The facts are, Mr. President, as I have previously recited in detail to the Senate and as they appear beyond the shadow of a doubt from the evidence in the published hearings of our subcommittee, that the Communist network in the United States is inspired, organized, controlled and directed in a large part by those foreign agents who are sent here under diplomatic immunity and who are working feverishly to destroy us. The admissions into this country of aliens

in diplomatic status from behind the iron curtain has been running at the rate of approximately 1,000 a year. In addition, a substantial number have been sent here under the guise of press representatives, trading commissioners, students, domestics, seamen, delegates to various organizations and the like. Every one of them is sent with a definite assignment to engage in espionage, organize Communist cells, foment discord, distribute propaganda and otherwise subvert our democratic institutions. These are the kingpins and the lifeline of the deadly conspiracy in this country.

Typical of the evidence before the subcommittee is the following statement which appears in our published hearings from the testimony of a former Communist organizer:

The personnel of the various Soviet delegations, embassy, consulates, Amtorg, Tass, and so forth, in this country have been composed in part of Soviet intelligence agents. Hidden in each of these bureaus, ostensibly performing some routine function, are MVD men whose real job is to report on various phases of American society to Moscow headquarters. Recently this corps has been reinforced by the UN delegations of Russia and her satellites. A small group of these MVD agents, say three to five men, directs the work of the whole network in this part of the world; it filters the information that comes in and, making use of the diplomatic pouches, passes on what is new and useful to Moscow.

Here is the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Experience has revealed that foreign espionage agents seek the protection of a legal cover. By that, I mean they seek admittance into the United States on diplomatic passports. They seek assignments to some official foreign agency and thus conceal themselves under the diplomatic cloak of immunity. To further avert suspicion, a high-ranking espionage agent may very well be employed as a clerk or in some minor capacity in a foreign establishment. However, when he speaks, those with higher sounding titles follow his orders without question. Foreign espionage services maintain strict supervision over their activities in this country.

Right there may I point out that under our present laws the Department of Justice is powerless to exclude these foreign agents. In passing, may I say that the Department of State has appeared more than anxious to extend our hospitality to them without stint. An example of this tenderness toward these foreign agents is the contents of an unsolicited letter which I received from the Secretary of State vigorously opposing a bill which I introduced to provide for the exclusion of any alien, irrespective of his status, who seeks to enter the United States to engage in subversive activities. The theme of this letter of protest was that to exclude officials of Communist governments, even though they may seek entry to engage in subversive activities, might offend Communist Russia.

How long, Mr. President, are we to remain hypnotized by the illusion that we can deal with madmen as though they were sane? How much longer shall we betray those of our own flesh and blood who are even now baring their

breasts to the cannon and tanks which were assembled in the Soviet Union?

The severance of diplomatic relations is a last effort to salvage our moral leadership of the world and to avoid the terrible consequences of world war III. This course is but responsive to the law of self preservation. It will be the true voice of America which surely will be heard by all the people of the world.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield for an observation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I desire to commend the distinguished Senator from Nevada for the statesmanship which he has demonstrated today. As a member of the subcommittee which he has mentioned in his address I heartily endorse what he has said with respect to the real danger which exists in this country because of the Communist conspiracy here, which is one segment of the world-wide Communist network under the direction of the Kremlin. The distinguished Senator from Nevada, Mr. President, has rendered a real service to the Senate and to the country in urging, as he has today, a course of action which would cut the pipeline of this conspiracy and drive a wedge between the masters of the Kremlin and the millions who yearn to be free.

Mr. President, the vision of the Senator from Nevada certainly has been amply verified by the course of events which he foresaw several years ago. Plainer than any other Member of the Senate he saw and predicted step by step the course of aggression and the terrible danger in which the United States would be placed. I desire to read what the distinguished Senator from Nevada said several years ago, to show that his vision was accurate and that he is a statesman of the very highest caliber. In a radio speech delivered during the week of December 13, 1948, more than a year and a half ago, the distinguished Senator from Nevada had this to say:

What happens to China will vitally affect our foreign policy with regard to all Asia. . . . We know it is the objective of Russia to pull the iron curtain down (in Asia). That must not be allowed to happen if there is any way this Nation can prevent it. Without the open door to China—a door which we opened—all Asia will be made untenable for the forces of western democracy.

Mr. President, that statement is an historic truth. Had the leaders of this country harkened to those words a year and a half ago, the United States would not be in the terrible predicament in which it finds itself today. I read further from a prediction made by the Senator from Nevada on February 25, 1949, found at page 1533 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Flushed with recent victories, the real hand behind the Chinese Communists is making itself known in Asia today.

Listen to this prediction:

Korea is a powder keg, ready to explode in our face if we are pushed out of China as a force in opposition to communism.

Mr. President, what can be said on this floor which would be truer than what

the distinguished Senator from Nevada said a year and a half ago? I quote further:

Reports already indicate the situation approaches outright war between the southern portion which we recognize and the northern or Communist portion which the Soviets recognize.

Make no mistake, if the Communists are not stopped in China, the next step will be Korea, and do not forget that in Korea we still maintain occupation troops and if trouble becomes serious in that country our boys must fight or get out and admit to the world that we are losing our battle for the survival of freedom.

Again I say had the leaders of the American Government possessed the wisdom and the foresight of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, we would not be faced today with a bloody war in Korea.

A great man once said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." It is vision such as has been demonstrated by the distinguished Senator from Nevada that is now urgently needed in high places in the American Government.

I read from another statement by the distinguished Senator from Nevada on August 22, 1949, when he said:

We believe Communist control of China would endanger gravely the American strategic position in the Pacific. There is ample substantial evidence in the files of the State Department and the Department of National Defense that the Communists, through their fifth columns of infiltration, already have begun to terrorize countries bordering China.

The distinguished Senator from Nevada recognized from the first the danger in all of Asia. He recognized that trouble there, if not handled in time, would lead to the loss of a great number of American boys. If his prophetic vision had been followed we would have peace in Asia, the United States would not be on the verge of war, and it would not be necessary to have American blood shed.

I say again, Mr. President, that when leaders lack vision the people perish. The distinguished Senator from Nevada has shown vision, leadership, and statesmanship in this crisis, and in relation to the whole Communist world conspiracy.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I express my gratitude to the Senator from Mississippi for having brought forth the thoughts I expressed on previous occasions. I only wish that the Chinese people had been encouraged to fight for their own land, and a token of encouragement on the occasion when I made those expressions some years ago would have saved us from the predicament in which we now find ourselves.

SUGGESTED DESIGNATION OF GEN. CARLOS ROMULO AS UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIELD

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, last Sunday on a radio broadcast which was reported by the press wire associations, I repeated my hope that the United Nations participation in the Korean crisis might be a maximum effort. Specifically, I suggested that in addition to the use of the United Nations flag which had just been authorized, it would be a most effective move if the United Nations were to designate Gen. Carlos

Romulo, President of the Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve in the field in resolving the breach of the peace now taking place in Korea.

This morning I was gratified to receive a telegram from General Romulo which is of prime importance in connection with that suggestion. The telegram reads as follows:

MANILA, July 11, 1950.

Senator HOMER FERGUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I appreciate your thinking of me as reported by Associated Press dispatch of July 10. As President of the Fourth General Assembly it is my duty to help carry out resolutions approved by the United Nations and will abide by whatever decision member states may take regarding their implementation. It was a real pleasure to see you in Washington during my last visit and I wish to reiterate my thanks to you for all the help you are giving the Philippines. Greetings and regards.

ROMULO.

This clearly shows General Romulo's sympathy with the proposal I have made, and makes his participation contingent upon action by the United Nations. He has himself declared that it is his duty to carry out resolutions approved by the United Nations and that he will abide by whatever decision member states may take regarding their implementation.

I therefore formally propose that the United States delegation at the United Nations be instructed to take such action as is necessary to have General Romulo designated to serve as deputy to the United Nations Commander, General MacArthur, in the field of active military operations.

I can see tremendous advantages to the cause of the United Nations to have General Romulo undertake this assignment. The General personifies the United Nations, because he is the President of its Fourth General Assembly. He is Chief Delegate of the Philippine Republic to the United Nations.

Second. He is a man of genuine military competence. He has been a brigadier general in the United States Army, and served with distinction throughout the Pacific campaign under General MacArthur, beginning with Bataan and Corregidor. I am confident that his services would be especially welcome now to General MacArthur, who has first-hand knowledge of General Romulo's ability.

Third. General Romulo is himself native to the Asiatic area, and has a thorough understanding of Asia's problems and of the aims and aspirations of its people.

My immediate reaction following the Korean outbreak was that here, in a clear case of aggression, is a supreme test involving the very survival of the United Nations as an instrument for peace and order in the world. It was my hope that the United Nations would grasp this opportunity to work in the cause of peaceful processes, and that the United States—in its own interest—would strongly support it. I was deeply gratified when the United Nations acted so promptly and so decisively.

It is my belief that the United Nations should go much further, and take every opportunity to make crystal clear its identification with the action it has authorized in Korea. In this connection, I hope that all member nations will join promptly in sending troops and giving effective aid in this action.

I earnestly hope that the United States as a member of the United Nations will focus its own policy more strongly on this object of United Nations identification as a wholly effective instrumentality for peace. Now and in the future we should press for bold international action through the United Nations to the end that peace and order should replace anarchy in the world.

I shall have more to say on this point at another time, but for the present I earnestly hope that without delay, the United States delegation to the United Nations be instructed to take whatever action is necessary to have Gen. Carlos Romulo designated to serve as the United Nations deputy associate with General MacArthur in the field.

Mr. President, I have sent a copy of these remarks by special messenger to Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, so he may know how I feel about this particular matter.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, when I was working my way through the law school of the University of Michigan, a very wise practitioner who taught law gave us much sage advice. Among the other nuggets of wisdom he gave us, speaking to us as embryo lawyers, was this:

Do not be ashamed to say you do not know. A man who always knows is either a damn fool or damn liar, and will make a very poor counselor.

He said further:

You first have to get the facts. Then you have to study the law applicable to the facts. Then if your judgment of the law and the facts is accurate you will be in a position to advise.

Mr. President, we find ourselves today groping for the facts. We read headlines in the newspapers which tell us that Korea will become for us a Dunkirk, or some other name such as Bataan is used. They are dealing simply with the situation as it is at present.

Mr. President, I was very much impressed by the speech delivered by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. McCARRAN]. As he said, in trying to find out how to keep America safe and secure, and maintain the American way of life, we must keep in mind that we are living in a world in which another great power uses the penetration method. Since the shooting stopped after the Second World War that great power has taken over 150,000,000 people by means of penetration. The Senator from Nevada very graphically portrayed the danger to America because we are so naive. We let almost any individual come into the United States, and we permit almost any method of penetration to operate before we act.

Mr. President, I speak now about the world situation as it confronts us today. The newspapers say there is a feeling of relief in Washington now that the bickering and indecision has disappeared and that we are rallying to the President's support. I am not so sure that that feeling now exists to the extent it did immediately after the President sent American forces to Korea. I am sure that in the hinterland people are thinking, and thinking, and thinking about where we are going.

Where are we going, Mr. President? Of course, as suggested by the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] today on the floor of the Senate, we must get our house in order. He meant our military house. But I am talking about some of the facts which I think we have to consider before we try to determine just where we are going. The cost of the last war in the way of lives and disrupted plans is so fresh in our memories that people are pretty dubious as to the program. That, Mr. President, is a fact. When I say the program, I am not talking about this little phase of the program which now is in operation in Korea. The world is our stage, Mr. President, and where the next eruption will take place no one knows. The only country which has the answer to that question is Russia.

I want to call another fact to the attention of the Senate. It will be remembered that in 1948 we created the National Security Council. It was the function and the responsibility specifically of that Council to do the following things:

First. To assess and appraise the objectives, the commitments, and the risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power in the interest of national security for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

Second. To consider policies—and this was our law—on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with national security—I repeat concerned with national security—and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

I wish to cite another fact. After all, the intervention in Korea is not the same as the sending of troops into Nicaragua. The implication of our move in Korea is so far-reaching that we are wondering where we go from here. It was stated on the Senate floor by a distinguished Senator today that the significant fact is that everywhere Russia is directing the movements of her satellites, that she is not expending her own troops, but is utilizing the troops of other groups over which she has control. Someone called them her stooges. That is a very significant fact.

Another significant fact we must consider in determining where we are going is that today's newspapers state that Chinese Communist troops are in action in Korea. Russia can expend 100,000,000 of those troops without one Russian being killed.

Another significant fact we must not forget is that, as has been stated time

and time again on the floor of the Senate, the Russian policy is to exhaust the resources and the manpower of this Nation so that we will become so weak that when she produces the major blow we will not be able to resist it.

I wish to speak of the philosophy of the Russians. By "the Russians" I do not mean the common people, who are serfs, who are slaves. I am talking about the leaders who have swallowed whole the Marxist concept that there is no God, that the state is omnipotent, that the citizen is a serf, that all property belongs to the state, and that the individuals must obey the commands of the state. I am speaking of that group headed by Stalin and others who have done such a tremendous work in taking over approximately one-third of the earth's surface, and controlling almost 1,000,000,000 human beings.

Those are facts which I want the Senate to bear in mind.

If we are going to apply to the present situation the common-sense rule which the wise teacher at the University of Michigan laid down for those of us who were embryo lawyers, I repeat that we must consider all the facts. In addition to the facts I have enumerated, what are some of the others?

We know that it is apparent that Russia has trained and armed the North Korean forces and is directing the attack. Of course it is always well to know whom one is fighting.

It is also apparent that under the Marxist and Communist philosophy, as expressed by Marx, Lenin, and others, the objective is to revolutionize and take over the world. We know that in Korea the Russian tanks are the things that are doing the devastating work. Russia has equipped the North Koreans with tanks and other weapons; and when we destroy 30 or 40 of those tanks, another 100 come into action. They are what are pushing our boys back and back. If the Chinese Communists go in there with several hundred thousand men, that will constitute another important fact. Apparently the manpower available to the other side is inexhaustible. It may be that we shall be pushed out of Korea. So we should consider where we go from there.

Of course, we are trying to evaluate the entire battlefield, not only in terms of Korea, but in terms of the entire world. I sincerely trust that those in Government who thus far have failed properly to evaluate and appraise the situation in the Far East will not fail to realize that the whole world is the battlefield.

We know, as another fact, that there are rumblings in the Berlin area.

I agree with those who say that when Russia has created diversions here and there, she will be ready to strike in Iran and will be able to take over the oil fields there, which are her great objective. She needs the oil, although today she is producing more oil than she has ever produced before.

However, it is almost a certainty that the next move Russia will make will be in Iran. The question is, what are the freedom-loving nations doing about that?

Do they have those oil wells in such shape that if the invasion starts, the wells will be destroyed at once? That is a question which some of us ask. A charge of dynamite or other explosive in each oil well would do the job. However, in that respect will we find ourselves in a situation comparable to that in which the Belgians and the French found themselves in the last World War, and as we were at Pearl Harbor—asleep at the switch? Korea has been called a Pearl Harbor, a Bataan, a Dunkirk. Will we be asleep?

Mr. President, another question the people back home are asking is, What has become of the \$15,000,000,000 a year which has been appropriated by Congress for defense purposes? How has that money been spent in terms of preparations?

It is not simply a question of appropriating money; but we had better see to it that when the taxpayers pay money for defense purposes, they get 100 cents' worth of value for every dollar that is spent. Otherwise, when we are fighting the perimeter battles—if that is what we are going to have to do—the Russians will see that we are led into a trap. In the meantime their saboteurs will come into this country.

Day before yesterday I telephoned Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and read him a letter from a manufacturer located in the East, who said that at a certain party at which some persons got drunk, he talked to a Communist who said that in every great plant in this country they had people planted, people who will take care of sabotage work when and if certain conditions arise—in other words, that they will be ready. I gave that information to the FBI for whatever it is worth. Certainly it is consistent with the remarks which have been made today, on the floor of the Senate, by the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, are we alert; or is it a fact that we are mentally asleep—as we were in Korea?

I have previously referred to the function of the National Security Council. We are going to pour into Korea our country's reserves of material and men. As has been suggested on the floor of the Senate, that situation presents a very serious problem which we must consider. Has it been properly considered by the various agencies of the Government, particularly by the National Security Council, which, as we know, is composed of the heads of the Government, namely, the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the National Security Resources Board, now Mr. Symington. Why have not we and why have not they been fully acquainted with this situation?

Why have so many of our aircraft carriers been kept in mothballs? It has been stated that if we had four or five or six of our aircraft carriers, equipped with the necessary planes, in the seething, fermenting area in the Far East, the situation there today might be quite different.

Mr. President, there is no inclination on my part personally to criticize anyone. However, we Americans have lived

a soft life—even during the last World War, things came to us easily—and we have had one continuous administration for 20 years, an administration which has had its own way for all that period of time. Therefore, it seems to me that it is time that questions were raised, and that some of us called attention to the fact that the danger to our national house is that of utter destruction.

Mr. President, this is not the first time in history when people have slept. I have just finished reading a book entitled "The Egyptian," written by a Finn, telling the story of Egypt a thousand years before the life of Christ, recounting how the great Pharaoh had a false sense of security, despite all the omens and warnings, despite the warring tribes, despite the situation in Syria and other lands. He simply fell asleep at the switch, so to speak; and his country was taken over.

Mr. President, we have been living in the lap of luxury, and we have been spending \$15,000,000,000 a year for national defense purposes. However, where are our defenses? I think the American people should be told the facts in that connection.

A moment ago I said that there are rumblings in Iran and rumblings in Berlin. There are also rumblings in Tito's land. Tito says he can handle the situation. I think he is probably about as misinformed as we were about Korea.

Another fact is quite significant. We are seeking to get the facts, and then, from the facts, to find the answer to the question, Where do we go? Another fact which is quite significant, and which we in America must keep in mind, is that all over the world Russia, as I said before, seems to be getting manpower other than her own to start the fighting toward her objectives. Thus, in China, as I said, she gets the Communist Chinese. In Korea, she gets the North Korean Communists; and in Indochina and Malaya, she gets Indochinese and Malayan Communists to do the fighting.

The fact has been stressed, as I recall, by one of the Senators, and it is a known fact, that Russia has built great manufacturing cities behind the Urals. We also know that what she would need most in a world contest would be oil. Therefore, I think we may safely draw the conclusion that Iran is on her schedule; just when, no one knows.

It also appears—and this is a most significant fact, and some of the facts were stated today by the Senator from Minnesota—that Russia has outdistanced the world in the number of airplanes manufactured. Why? She has outdistanced the world in tanks. The effectiveness of her tanks is demonstrated in Korea. Is the action in Korea merely a trying-out operation? Someone had said that we are supposed to have secret weapons, and that one of the purposes behind the Korean encounter is to force us to open up and show our secret weapons in that fight, in order that Russia may know about them, if, indeed, she does not already have them. Mr. President, you and I remember, years ago, when Spain was the testing ground for Communist and

Fascist groups. Different countries participated. Russia gave the Spanish Communists arms, but not men in that fight. She egged them on. It was the preliminary bout preceding the world battle—World War II.

As I say, the only purpose at this time of bringing out these facts, as distinguished from surmises, is not that we do not know them, but, Mr. President, so that you and I may become conscious of them, and so that they will operate to give direction and perhaps guidance, particularly the Executive and the Defense Department of the Government, to the end that they may become wise to the situation, we may know where we are going and not commit great blunders and expose our great country to something which we ourselves imposed upon Japan.

These are some of the basic facts, but not all of them. Some of us would like to know what is around the corner of tomorrow. Today it was mentioned on the floor that "without vision, the people perish." Are we to try to contain Russia's allies throughout the world? That is a part of the foreign policy that we must know about. Moreover, we must count the cost. We must evaluate that, Mr. President. Read the newspapers today and see how our boys were slaughtered. Of 500 of them, but 28 or 30 remain. We have got to count those costs. Those were our boys. We are in Korea, and must continue our activities there; but we cannot focus all our sights on Korea. Look at the map of Russia. There she is, concentrated within her 8,000,000 square miles, striking out, feeling the world out in all directions; and we are 9,000 or 10,000 miles away.

Another fact which I want to call particularly to the attention of the National Security Council is this: We have heard much said about the fact that the Navy was not permitted to get into action, that we did not have available a sufficient number of air carriers and were not adequate to handle the situation in that respect.

Another fact we must remember is that at Pearl Harbor our ships were sitting like ducks. They were bombed from the air. It is possible for our ships to be sitting like ducks on the ocean, sailing the waters between China and the Korean peninsula, where they can be bombed from the air or attacked by the snorkel submarine. The question is, What precautions have been taken? Are we alert to such dangers? Will our entire Navy be sunk.

In February 1941, speaking on the floor of the Senate, about 8 months before Pearl Harbor, I called attention to the certain facts and asked that President Roosevelt submit to the Senate in executive session information as to the condition of our defenses in Hawaii and the Philippines, and that we be permitted to catechise the Secretary of State and other officials. On that occasion I asked, "Will our ships be found, as the Russian ships were in the Russo-Japanese War, at Port Arthur?" For 8 months following that no attention was paid to the question. No attention was paid when I asked that information be given us as to our defenses in Hawaii and the Philip-

pines. We remained in Pearl Harbor totally oblivious, as we have done in Korea. The general in charge of Korea was on his way home, and the colonel whom he left in charge was in Japan.

I am not speaking against individuals, but about a condition of mind which is exceedingly dangerous in this period. The world has become contracted. The war game is now played on something similar to a chessboard. We have planes that will travel 1,000 miles an hour. A week or two ago we were told how we were going to handle the possible situation of planes coming with bombs over the Pole.

There is another fact which is tremendously significant. It goes to the question of what happened at Pearl Harbor and what happened in Korea. It relates to our total blindness to the world situation as it is. Have we forgotten Hiroshima and Nagasaki? We remember that by one bomb between 80,000 and 100,000 lives were snuffed out. Yet only a few weeks ago we were talking about planes coming over to this country.

Mr. President, for years I have talked about decentralization. That is a vital subject today. We are still building larger cities. We are still concentrating factories which are vital to our defense within certain constricted areas, where it would be possible for one bomb to knock them out. Those are facts, Mr. President. We are living in the Atomic Age which we, ourselves, brought into being. We demonstrated the effectiveness of the atomic bomb on certain Japanese cities. What are we doing about that? What are our defenses? How much asleep are we?

As I say, Mr. President, I do not like to indulge in personalities, but we sent to Korea 500 officers. What was our information from them? It was that the South Koreans could take care of the situation. What were those officers doing? They certainly were asleep to the real situation. Is that same condition true as to every front on this sphere? Are we still asleep at the switch? Are we permitting the gold-braid boys to fall asleep when it is their job to alert us?

One of the things in which we are interested is whether we have been getting value for the money we have been spending for national defense, or are we just as unalert and unprepared to meet an attack on our own shores as were the South Koreans? Have we, because of the conflict in Korea, forgotten the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Are we alert to the danger of the snorkel, with our Navy in the Far East? Will the Navy be found by the Russian planes and snorkels like sitting ducks, as were our ships at Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked, only this time sailing the seas? What constitutes alertness and adequacy changes with the changing of time and events.

Mr. President, I hope the signs indicating that we are asleep will disappear in America. I hope that those who have the power under the law, such as the National Security Council, will accept the obligation, in the interest of national security, of doing that which is necessary. I repeat, their function is to assess and appraise the objectives, commit-

ments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power.

We were very naive in dealing with Stalin in the past. I repeat, because I want it clearly known, if that be possible, that we are building our cities bigger; we are centralizing our production; and we neglect the building of the St. Lawrence seaway, which is now so necessary—more so than ever before—in order that in the great Middle West area the production of steel and the things which are made from steel may continue. If we should become isolated in a third world war—and no one knows what the effect of the snorkel will be; no one knows what the effect of the great planes which can travel 6,000 or 7,000 miles will be—if we cannot produce the iron ore, and the steel from it, we shall not be able to produce planes, tanks, and munitions of war, and we shall not be able to rebuild our cities.

America must become alerted, and those who lead us must become alerted and totally aware of the tremendous challenge which is thrown at us.

We have taken no steps to decentralize our Government. One bomb could destroy the taproots of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of our Government. One bomb planted on Washington could set this Nation into confusion, because the taproots of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches would be gone.

Why did we not bomb Tokyo? It was because General MacArthur told us not to do it. He said, "If you destroy the head of the government, chaos will be the result."

We are proceeding like babes in the woods, just as naive as can be, with no provision against an emergency which might arise overnight. We can be sure that the first spot for attack by Russia will be Washington, because its destruction would cause demoralization.

So, Mr. President, we talk about alertness, but what have we done? Are we still living back in the days of 1941 when armed planes could not cross the ocean and when we had no thought of planes coming over the Pole?

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], speaking about Korea, stated that the situation was tough. He said:

Naturally, the logistic problems are extremely difficult, due to distance, and there are limited port facilities and relatively poor landing-field facilities for aviation.

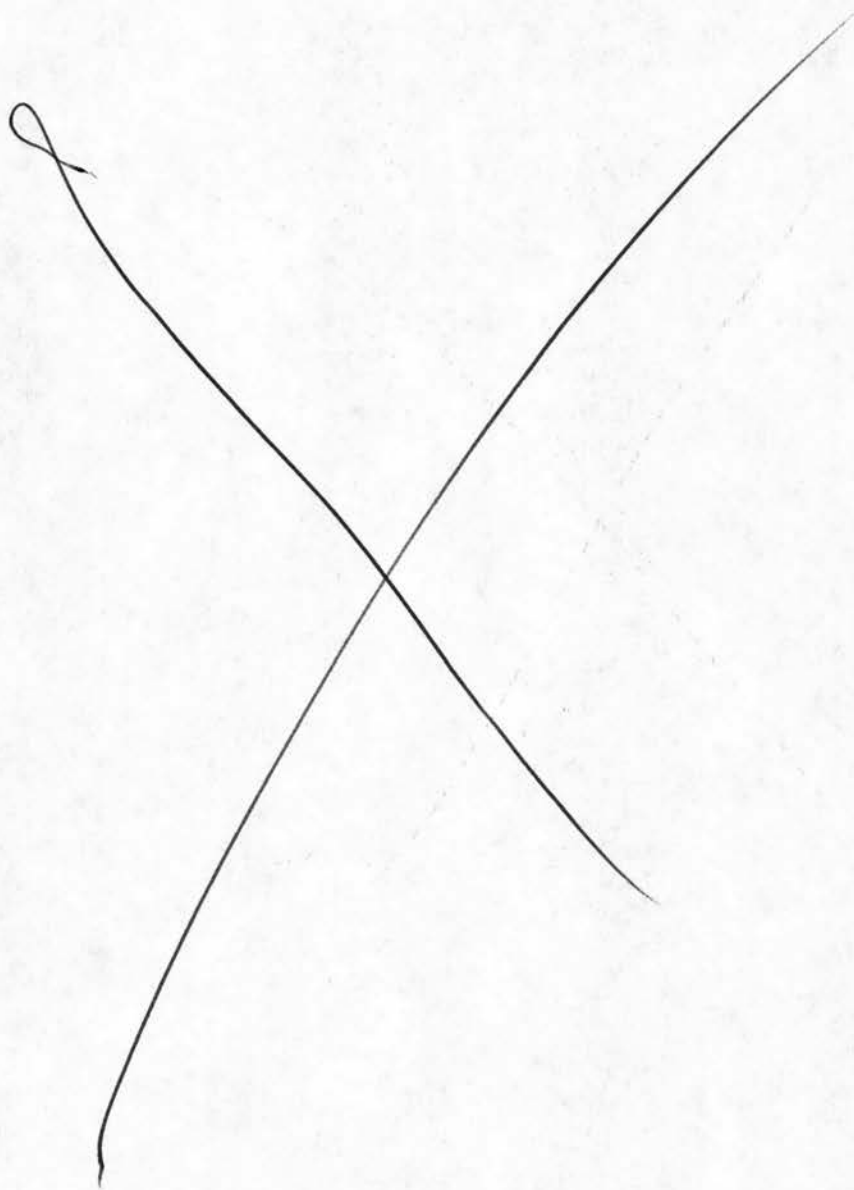
David Lawrence, in commenting on this statement, said:

These words might have been uttered about America's position in the Far East when the Japanese took both the Philippines and Hawaii in 1941, and one must rub one's eyes and pinch one's self to make sure this is 1950. With all the Navy's aircraft carriers and the vast number of planes in the Pacific only 5 years ago, it seems as if someone blundered badly despite the \$15,000,000,000 a year spent for defense purposes.

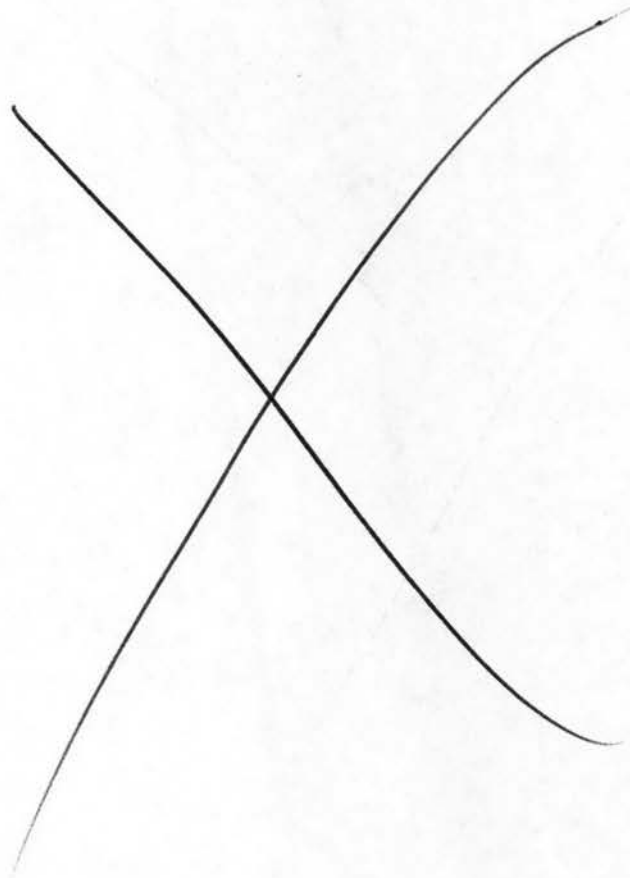
Mr. President, I shall summarize briefly and then conclude.

We must remember that we are living in 1950. In the years since 1941 the world has stepped ahead in scientific progress to such an extent that we have literally contracted the world into a very

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Brannan's address as made available by him and of his report to this Office relative to the said meeting.

With regard to whether the salary and expenses of the community committeemen attending the meeting may properly be allowed, the Secretary of Agriculture, by section 388 of the act of February 16, 1938, 52 Stat. 68, 7 U. S. C. 1388, is directed to utilize State, county, and local committees as established by 16 U. S. C. 590h (b), and the programs of the Production and Marketing Administration are largely administered through such committeemen. As you know the said committeemen are not regular Government employees but farmers elected to assist in carrying out the agricultural programs. To effectively carry out their duties, of course, they must be trained as to their functions and related problems and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture (par. 713.37, Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing PMA County and Community Committees) provide for meetings "when necessary to the successful administration of the program." The salary and travel expenses of the community committeemen appear to have been in accordance with rates duly established by competent authority under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Also, the said salary and expenses appear to constitute administrative expenses incurred by the county committeemen in cooperating in the carrying out of the production-and-marketing program which the Secretary of Agriculture by section 388 (b) of the act of February 16, 1938, 7 U. S. C. 1388b, is authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available for such program. The meeting considered as a whole appears to have familiarized such committeemen with the workings of the program, and it is believed that the salary and expenses of the community committeemen are properly authorized to be paid as administrative expenses of the county committee under section 388 (b) of the said act. While the said section of law makes provision for payment of the administrative expenses of the county committee, the salary and expenses of the community committeemen who assist the county committees in carrying out the program appear properly to be for consideration as an administrative expense of the county committee which is payable in the same way as would other administrative expenses of this county committee such as stenographic services, their own compensation and expenses, and the like.

I trust that what is set forth above and the attached material will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY,
July 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WARREN: I want to thank you for your letter of June 20 and also for the material enclosed relating to the meeting of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, at St. Paul, Minn., on April 3 and 4, 1950.

However, I must say that I am pretty much disappointed and disturbed in your report as submitted. In effect, you almost give the PMA a clean bill of health in connection with this meeting.

The crux of the issue raised by me in connection with this meeting was whether

or not the expenses and salary of community committeemen could be paid in connection with their attendance at the second day of St. Paul meeting for the purpose of hearing political speeches.

Senator FERGUSON made the point that Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan violated section 201 of title 18 of the United States Code by making a speech intended to influence legislation. In other words, instead of discussing the PMA program as now authorized by law, he made a plea for the adoption of the so-called Brannan plan. Certainly, this plea for the Brannan plan could have been made for no other purpose than the influencing of proposed legislation.

So far as I can see, you have not made any finding as to whether the Secretary violated section 201 of the law in making such a speech. Possibly you do not consider this as coming under your jurisdiction.

However, as to the specific point I made, you state that "said committeemen are not regular Government employees but farmers elected to assist in carrying out the agricultural programs. To effectively carry out their duties, of course, they must be trained as to their functions and related problems and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture (paragraph 713.37, 'Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing PMA County and Community Committees') provide for meetings 'when necessary to the successful administration of the program.'"

"The salary and travel expenses of the community committeemen appear to have been in accordance with rates duly established by competent authority under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Also, the said salary and expenses appear to constitute administrative expenses incurred by the county committeemen in cooperating in the carrying out of the Production and Marketing program which the Secretary of Agriculture by section 388 (b) of the act of February 16, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1388b), is authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available for such program."

You have ignored the fact that the community committeemen were not even invited to attend the first day of the meeting on April 3 which was publicized by the PMA as the day on which county committeemen would "make plans for the year's conservation work and to consider administrative details of the price-support and crop-insurance programs."

It was made clear in the PMA news releases that the county committeemen would "be joined by community committeemen for the second day's session in the auditorium arena." I have searched the record carefully and I cannot find any statement or announcement whatsoever that the second day's meeting would be devoted to, or was actually devoted to, anything but speeches. These speeches were not billed as discussions of programs now on the statute books; they were listed in such vague terms as "messages of vital importance to people interested in agriculture."

Besides Secretary Brannan, other speakers at the second day of the conference mentioned were Dr. Dewey Anderson, executive director of Public Affairs Institute, who was there to discuss the President's point 4 program; and Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, who did not discuss the PMA program at all.

I cannot see how you can justify paying community committeemen for attending the second day of the St. Paul meeting on the ground that community committeemen can attend meetings "when necessary to the successful administration of the program." I don't see how even Secretary Brannan's discussion of the proposed Brannan plan has anything to do with the successful administration of the program now on the statute books, which is the only program community

or county committeemen have any responsibility for administering.

You also hold that—

"The salary and expenses of the community committeemen who assist the county committees in carrying out the program appear properly to be for consideration as an administrative expense of the county committee which is payable in the same way as would other administrative expenses of this county committee such as stenographic services, their own compensation and expenses and the like."

According to this interpretation, the county committee can hire anyone to attend any meeting for any purpose. I am sure most county committees would not willingly and knowingly do this, but this, nevertheless, is the import of your interpretation.

I want to make it clear that I am not blaming the committeemen for what took place in connection with the St. Paul meeting. It is their superiors whom I hold responsible.

I am keenly disturbed by your report which so obviously evaded the points raised by Senator FERGUSON and myself.

By determining that the 4,256 community committeemen could legally be paid salary and expenses to the second day of the St. Paul conference, I fear you have cleared the way for the expenditure of large sums of PMA funds for political purposes.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senator.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 7, 1950.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: I have received your letter of July 6, 1950, with further reference to the meeting of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, at St. Paul, Minn., on April 3 and 4, 1950.

It was somewhat distressing to me to learn that you did not consider my letter of June 20, 1950, as completely responsive to your letters of April 12 and May 19 and I wish to assure you there was certainly no intention on my part to be evasive or to indicate any personal approval of the meeting. My effective jurisdiction in the matter was considered to relate solely to the bare legal question involved—the availability of appropriated funds for the payments to community committeemen—and it was thought that the conclusion that the appropriation was available sufficiently answered your letters to the extent it was within my authority to do so.

For the reasons stated in my letter of June 20, 1950, there appears to be no proper legal basis for the General Accounting Office to disallow credit for the payments made to community committeemen for attendance at the second day of the meeting. Community committeemen are provided for by law, they are authorized to participate in the agricultural programs, they are authorized to attend meetings in relation thereto, and appropriated funds are available for expenses incurred in that connection. That does not necessarily mean, of course, that I approve of the meeting or the way in which it was conducted. As you know, I have no authority to disallow or withhold credit for payments because they may have been made extravagantly or unwisely or because the benefits received may not have been as great as might be expected or desired. I have no authority to administer the agricultural programs or to substitute my judgment for the judgment of the officials charged with such responsibility.

The conclusion that community committeemen may be paid in connection with attendance at meetings was not intended to convey the impression that county committeemen "can hire anyone to attend any meeting for any purpose," and I assure you that the county committeemen have no such authority and the said conclusion will not be so applied in the audit here of accounts and claims.

It will be noted that section 201 of title 18, United States Code (now sec. 1913, title 18) contains penal provisions for violations thereof which are not within my authority to enforce. The fine and imprisonment provisions thereof are criminal in nature and could be enforced only through judicial action. And should that take place, it probably would afford no basis for disallowing credit for the payments made to the community committeemen. They were paid for attending the meeting and not for attempting to influence anyone.

It is hoped that the foregoing will satisfactorily explain the position of the General Accounting Office in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, in discussing the appropriation bill I do not desire to take very much time, but I discover in the Department of Agriculture appropriation covered in the report on page 90, a provision for the activities under the Research and Marketing Act, 1946. In the House bill an appropriation of \$11,000,000 was made, but the Senate committee recommended that \$6,000,000 be allowed, and that \$5,000,000 be taken from this item and transferred to the Office of Experiment Stations.

I have tried to find in the statements or in the bill or somewhere else an explanation as to why that should have been done. On page 97 I find the very brief statement given there from which I read:

The increase recommended by the committee in this item is to conform to the distribution of section 9 funds from the item for Research and Marketing Act of 1946 in the amount of \$5,000,000—

And so forth. That is about the only explanation given.

I turn then to page 106, and I find under the heading "Decreases" that appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act has been decreased \$5,000,000, and a statement as to why it is made.

Mr. President, I hope the Committee on Appropriations is prepared to withstand a point of order against this item, because in my opinion it represents an attempt on the part of the Appropriations Committee to change and to repeal by its action portions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

I think I understand the reason for it, but I believe it is nonetheless regrettable. I hope the Members of the Senate, before they vote on this item, if they have a chance to vote on it, if the point of order is not found to be good, will read Public Law 733 of the Seventy-fifth Congress again. This is the law known as the Hope-Flannagan Act, or the Flannagan-Hope Act—it has been labeled

both ways—named for the majority and minority ranking members of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1946. They both introduced individual bills, and those two bills were consolidated, and the bill passed providing for research and marketing in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, I ask at this point that section 1 of that act may be printed in the RECORD because it states the purpose of the legislation.

There being no objection, section 1 of the act was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to promote the efficient production and utilization of products of the soil as essential to the health and welfare of our people and to promote a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life as indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity. It is also the intent of Congress to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry which will aid in maintaining an equitable balance between agriculture and other sections of our economy. For the attainment of these objectives, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to conduct and to stimulate research into the laws and principles underlying the basic problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, including but not limited to: Research relating to the improvement of the quality of, and the development of new and improved methods of the production, marketing, distribution, processing, and utilization of plant and animal commodities at all stages from the original producer through to the ultimate consumer; research into the problems of human nutrition and the nutritive value of agricultural commodities, with particular reference to their content of vitamins, minerals, amino and fatty acids, and all other constituents that may be found necessary for the health of the consumer and to the gains or losses in nutritive value that may take place at any stage in their production, distribution, processing, and preparation for use by the consumer; research relating to the development of present, new, and extended uses and markets for agricultural commodities and byproducts as food or in commerce, manufacture, or trade, both at home and abroad, with particular reference to those foods and fibers for which our capacity to produce exceeds or may exceed existing economic demand; research to encourage the discovery, introduction, and breeding of new and useful agricultural crops, plants, and animals, both foreign and native, particularly for those crops and plants which may be adapted to utilization in chemical and manufacturing industries; research relating to new and more profitable uses for our resources of agricultural manpower, soils, plants, animals, and equipment than those to which they are now, or may hereafter be, devoted; research relating to the conservation, development, and use of land, forest, and water resources for agricultural purposes; research relating to the design, development, and the more efficient and satisfactory use of farm buildings, farm homes, farm machinery, including the application of electricity and other forms of power; research relating to the diversification of farm enterprises, both as to the type of commodities produced, and as to the types of operations performed, on the individual farm; research relating to any other laws and principles that may contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry including such investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life, and the maximum con-

tribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer and the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and such other researches or experiments bearing on the agricultural industry or on rural homes of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of Puerto Rico, the respective States, and Territories. In effectuating the purposes of this section, maximum use shall be made of existing research facilities owned or controlled by the Federal Government or by State agricultural experiment stations and of the facilities of the Federal and State extension services. Research authorized under this section shall be in addition to research provided for under existing law (but both activities shall be coordinated so far as practicable).

Mr. ANDERSON. In that connection, section 9 and section 10 were changed in the bill to give additional sums for new types of studies looking toward the better marketing of agricultural products and toward the utilization of farm crops. This had been the subject of long, long study. It was not something which was hastily drawn out of a hat and presented to the Congress. As a matter of fact the Department of Agriculture had caused a survey to be made of every type of agricultural experimental work, research work, that was going on in the whole United States, and after that survey was completed, it required months of time of an entire staff even to correlate all the facts brought to light as to the type of research being done by private and public institutions in the United States. When all that work was done and when the results of the correlation were apparent to the Department of Agriculture, it was seen that there was need for a tremendous amount of work by the Department of Agriculture itself both by experimentation which it might carry on and by experimentation which it might farm out to the agricultural colleges and to private research organizations if agricultural crops were properly to be utilized. As I said, that was not hastily done. It required months of work. Then finally upon the basis of all that research a bill was prepared and presented to the Congress.

Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a pamphlet entitled "The Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946—A Consideration of Basic Objectives and Procedures," which was issued by the Agricultural Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association. It is strange that a publication of this nature could be issued and the act praised highly by everyone in the United States who was concerned with the Department of Agriculture, and that then a committee of the Congress should wipe out that work in a moment by a provision in the agricultural appropriation bill. It was not done solely by the Senate committee. The House committee took care of the changes in section 10 (a) and (b). Then the Senate committee took care of the provisions in section 9. I submit that those two things added together have pretty effectively scuttled the research provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

It seems to me it would have been much better if it was desired to repeal

the act, to have raised the question on the floor by submitting a bill for that purpose and having it referred to the Committee on Agriculture in the House or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate. I hope at this stage, instead of reading it, because the hour is already late, that I may have permission to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement on the act itself, its purposes and provisions, not prepared by me, but prepared by the Agricultural Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

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

The agricultural colleges have been engaged in research almost since their beginning some 85 years ago. Much of their study has been on technological problems such as the improvement of varieties, animal breeding and feeding, soil management, disease and pest control and so on—in other words, on ways of improving and cheapening production.

The results achieved have been enormous, though for the most part not sensational. Since agriculture is a competitive industry, a good part of the benefits has been widely diffused among the Nation's population in the form of more abundant, cheaper, and better products.

In recent decades, however, farming has become more highly commercial. It requires larger investments, borrows more money, ships its products greater distances, and produces more specialties. It is concerned with a vast array of economic relationships many of which involve closely related technological problems. This shift from relative self-sufficiency and largely local markets to broad national and international markets has made necessary more study of market organization, of problems of packing, storing, shipping, and selling, and of competitive relations with other areas.

New uses of agricultural products and new outlets for them have also become more important, and the problems of oversupply and undersupply and of stabilizing prices and incomes have come into prominence. There is, furthermore, a growing recognition of the importance to agriculture of nonfarm incomes and buying power and of general national policies relating to credit, taxation, transportation, labor, and international trade.

The act of 1946 is clearly intended as a major step in the evolutionary process of providing for agriculture a research arm comparable to those available to many non-agricultural industries. This process began with the Hatch Act of 1887 and was extended by the Adams Act of 1906. In 1925, through the Purnell Act, and again in 1935, through the Bankhead-Jones Act, the Congress not only increased the funds for agricultural research but broadened the directives under which it was to be carried on. The act of 1946 represents a more vigorous and comprehensive attempt to create a larger and better balanced program of agricultural research. Its major emphasis is on economic problems, particularly those relating to marketing. There is clear recognition, however, of the need for continuing and strengthening the work on technological problems. The specific directives for research on marketing and economic problems should not be interpreted as deemphasis on technological research, but rather as an effort to strengthen an underdeveloped phase of the research program.

No industry, of course, can afford to ignore researches looking to improved and more efficient production, to the maintenance of its

basic resources, and to the elimination of physical losses and wastages. Agriculture's efforts to solve problems of these types should be continued vigorously and effectively.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate long. I merely have made this statement on the floor today because the matter referred to will come up tomorrow, I assume, when the item in question is reached. I think it is extremely unfortunate that there is not a better explanation for the action of the committee. I called officials of the Department of Agriculture and tried to find out what the reason was for the change, and the answer I received was that it was proposed to simplify the appropriation structure. That is a simple explanation, but it actually is a device whereby the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 is repealed without a moment's hearing, without an opportunity for anyone who worked for its enactment to appear before a committee and discuss it. I hope that something better than that will be presented as a reason for the action which has been taken by the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to his colleague for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I was going to suggest to my colleague that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee dealing with this matter is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I am sorry that he was not present at the moment my colleague made his remarks. I am sure the Senator from Georgia will be able to explain to my colleague and to the Senate the provisions to which my colleague has referred to. I see the Senator from Georgia has now come onto the floor.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Georgia is now on the floor. I may say that I recognize the section in question was handled by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and I can testify from my experience that the Department of Agriculture has no greater friend in the Congress than the Senator from Georgia. I do not believe that he is quite sure as to why the change is being made. I think it is somewhat important that we take a very good look at it. It is easy to say that we simply take the money from one place and transfer it to the same group without it going through the Research and Marketing Administration. But the very reason why it was given to the Research and Marketing Administration was that it was determined that there might be projects which the country at large decided were necessary for an over-all study of the problem and that the work should be planned in the Department of Agriculture, and then farmed out to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The action taken by the committee completely reverses that, and puts it directly into the hands of the office of the experiment station the distribution and handling of

these funds. I say that a long, long fight was made on this question, and I think it is a shame to lose the result of that struggle by such a provision as that contained in the bill.

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

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from New Mexico know whether this provision was approved or protested by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ANDERSON. I believe the distinguished Senator from Georgia can tell the Senator about that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say that this provision was inserted in the bill at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture. The House had made a transfer of other research funds, not of course to the same purpose as proposed in this connection, but the department suggested that the amendment be included in the bill. They stated to the committee that it would simplify their bookkeeping procedures, and that it would not adversely affect the research program. I have requested of the Department a full statement of their position on this matter, and I will have it here tomorrow before the item is reached in the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Georgia satisfied that it will not adversely affect the research program?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am, of course, relying on the statement of the Department to that effect.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Georgia and I expect the Senator from New Mexico, will agree that greater controls are no substitute for research and marketing investigation. I may say that if the Department suggested it, it might be in line with the policy of those who constantly emphasize a desire for more controls rather than for more research. It has appeared to me ever since the bill was passed that the Department has never put its heart into conducting the research and marketing work of the Department as the Congress had intended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there is no question that the results of all these research items have been disappointing to those of us who sponsored the original research bill. I would not confine that observation to the production and marketing end.

Mr. AIKEN. I would not, either.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would say that the entire research program, for which Congress has made perhaps too liberal a provision, has been disappointing to me.

Of course sometimes we have given the Department, at its request, money which it should not have had because it did not have available programs on which to expend the funds; and that has resulted in haphazard activities.

Mr. AIKEN. But the Department has requested the funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. Of course, we have provided advisory committees and other committees to assist in the program.

On the other hand, it has been in effect for only a few years, and perhaps I have expected too much of it by this time. However, the results have been disappointing to me.

Mr. President, I would be the last man to wish to injure any phase of the program under the Agricultural Act of 1946, of course.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me say that it has been very disappointing to me that the only solution which has been proposed for some of the problems has been that of providing more Government controls.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not understand that the question of more Government controls is involved in this amendment, although that may be the case. I am not in a position to say as to that.

However, I understood that it was merely a matter of simplifying the book-keeping and of making more easy the administration, without attempting in any way to change the intent of Congress under that act, when it was passed.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I would be very happy if anyone could point out that that is the situation.

I simply point out the fact that the House has voted to merge the funds under sections 10 (a) and 10 (b), and the Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to transfer the funds under section 9. That matter is one over which we fought for months, namely, the question of whether it was better to appropriate the funds directly to the experiment stations or to appropriate them directly to the Department of Agriculture itself, so that it could apportion the funds in any way it saw fit to do.

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate in regard to this matter, except to point out that in the Department of Agriculture there are rooms full of surveys for the better utilization of agricultural products; there are charts and plans and studies, which have been made for 50 years, in regard to how to better utilize agricultural products.

However, when the surveys were made by the various interested groups, they discovered that it does not do any good to talk about the better utilization of an agricultural product unless those handling the program are prepared to make contracts with certain persons or firms to try to use the product. We found that it was one thing to say that cotton should be used for insulation, for instance, but quite another thing to persuade a company to use cotton for insulation; and we found that sometimes it was necessary to subsidize for a while the attempts to use a certain product in a new way, until such uses became established.

For instance, we found that sometimes a manufacturing company would have millions of dollars available to put to use in research in connection with the development of a synthetic product to be used as a substitute for cotton and in the adaptation of that synthetic product to various uses, whereas the cotton farmers did not have any research organization or facilities by which to compete with such efforts to substitute the synthetic product for cotton itself.

So Congress has realized that research is most important to the proper use of the various agricultural products. On that basis, the act was passed in 1946, and efforts have been made to start the research work.

I can say frankly that there are in the Department of Agriculture agencies

which resisted when attempts were made to take away from them the research work they long had handled; and those agencies were not happy when an attempt was made to set up a research and marketing section.

Now we find the fruits of their efforts, when the funds under sections 10 (a) and 10 (b) have been voted by the House to be transferred, and when, now, the funds under section 9 are proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to be transferred. I do not think that should be done. I think this matter is most important and most serious to the country as a whole. I think it is important that we have a chance to better utilize agricultural products. We should realize that we are faced with the fact that if these appropriations are reduced this year, possibly these agencies will not be able to do the necessary work in future years.

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

Mr. ANDERSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is not the situation the Senator has been discussing quite similar to the situation in connection with silver? In other words, the silver producers have set up committees to find new markets for silver. Is not that situation similar to the one in this case?

Mr. ANDERSON. Of course it is. We had hoped that we would be able to make great savings, as a result of the proper utilization and development of this research program. For instance, there is a field in which cotton can be used in the manufacture of fine bond paper. However, no paper manufacturer will begin to do so at once; it is necessary to supply cotton to him free for a certain period of time, and perhaps to subsidize him to a limited extent in connection with such a development; and then, finally, he will reach the point where he will use cotton for that purpose. The Department has done precisely that, and I think it has acted wisely in trying to find new uses for cotton and other products.

Cotton is not the only product for which attempts have been made to find new uses, but similar attempts have been made in regard to other products and commodities.

Certainly in that connection the various producers need the combined resources of the Department of Agriculture, it seems to me.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I should like to call particular attention to wheat straw, flax straw, and corn, which the Senator has mentioned. It seems to me that in that connection there is a chance to bring about very great developments.

I should like to ask the Senator whether the committee was apprised of these facts before it took the action it did take.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not know. The best person to whom the Senator can address that question is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

My understanding is that the matter was presented by the Department of Agriculture as a means of simplifying its budgetary and accounting procedures. I have tried to say that the Department

has no finer friend than the Senator from Georgia. I know that from my experience as Secretary of Agriculture; and I know that if the matter had been properly presented to the committee, it would have been carefully considered.

It may be that there is nothing to the present proposal other than an attempt to bring about a change in the budgetary and accounting procedures. However, I do not so understand the proposal; it seems to me that it certainly smacks of the battle which we had for a long time regarding whether the Department of Agriculture itself should direct the research or whether it should turn the research funds over to the experiment stations and let them direct the research.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question, if the Senator from New Mexico will yield to permit me to do so. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia whether the committee considered this matter?

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee considered it. No objection was raised, from any source, to the provision of the House provision which consolidated the funds authorized in regard to research and administration.

The Department said it would apply the same rules to the transfer of the funds, as authorized in section 9 or section 9 (a), I believe, of the original act, with assurances that in no wise would that affect the research work, but merely would be a simplification of the procedures.

A few minutes ago I stated that I had requested from the Department a full and complete statement of the effect of the amendment, from its standpoint, and a statement regarding what it proposed to do under the amendment, if the amendment is agreed to and goes into effect. I hope to have that information available tomorrow, when this title of the bill will be reached.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to ask a further question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly, if I now have the floor.

Mr. LANGER. I am quite sure the Senator is familiar, as is the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], with the situation in the Northwest, where literally hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat straw are burned each year. Great stacks of wheat straw are piled up and burned. I have always thought it was a terrific loss to the country that the wheat straw was not used beneficially in industry.

Of course it took us many years to find ways to utilize the flax straw. I remember, as I am sure my colleague the Senator from Minnesota does, the days when flax straw was burned, just as today wheat straw is burned, all over the Northwest.

I should like to bring to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Georgia the question of finding some use for wheat straw, so that when similar questions arise before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, he will have that particular subject in mind, because it seems to me that instead of permitting this tremendous waste to con-

tinue—and, so far as I know, it occurs only in the United States and in Canada—somehow, somewhere, such straw should be utilized, and the marketing division should find some way of utilizing it.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me that that is certainly a proper matter of research. I have had a hobby of my own of research along similar lines for the past 10 years. It has always disturbed me greatly to know that one-fourth of all our timber was discarded in the form of sawdust and waste. It has always seemed to me to be almost a criminal waste, when we know that we are cutting down our forest resources every year and that the production is not keeping pace with the rate of consumption, particularly during the war years. So, for years I urged the Department of Agriculture, through the Forestry Products Laboratory, to make intensive surveys to ascertain if some feasible use could not be made of sawdust and shavings and materials of that kind which are now burned at tens of thousands of sawmills and planing mills throughout the country. Some little research has been done along that line. I shall be glad to do whatever I can in assisting the Senator to have some research done in connection with wheat straw.

Mr. LANGER. During the war there was an admitted shortage of paper, as the Senator knows.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. The question arose as to whether certain kinds of timber could be used for the manufacture of paper pulp. Finally, as the Senator knows, we spent a great deal of money in Canada for paper to be shipped into the United States. The prices doubled, trebled, and rose even higher. It seems to me that the attention of the marketing division should be called to the fact that wheat and oat straw makes excellent paper. Whether the cost is prohibitive I think is something that should be ascertained.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to see research done along that line. I am sure the Senator knows that we also make paper from pine pulp.

Mr. LANGER. Yes, indeed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from North Dakota also knows that tens of millions of tons of sawdust, slabs, and shavings from pine lumber have been burned. During my lifetime I have observed a great deal of it. But, thus far, very little research has been done toward the utilization of such material either in the production of paper or for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. I remember that one of the most eloquent arguments ever heard upon this floor was made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia on the very matter which he is now discussing, about the waste of stumpage, I think it was called, at that time.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. I thank the Senator. We have been too prodigal with the blessings of Providence in this country. We have been wasteful since the inception of civilization on this continent.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana expects to get a vote on his amendment this afternoon?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; immediately following the obtaining of a quorum.

Mr. LUCAS. Have the arguments been concluded?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I desire to discuss the amendment, and I am pretty sure the ranking Republican member of the Senate Building Commission, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], will want 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the pending business before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair, the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, is the pending business.

Mr. LUCAS. Is that under the unanimous-consent agreement?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is under the unanimous consent that was granted yesterday to lay aside temporarily the motion of the Senator from Illinois and to proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator from Illinois should demand the regular order, that would, as I understand, place the so-called FEPC bill before the Senate again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would place before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Illinois to proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. LUCAS. That is what I meant. Mr. President, I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order being demanded, the question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the demand of the Senator open to objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that, if the Senator from Illinois demands the regular order, there is no way of preventing it, is that correct?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct. Any Senator has the right to demand the regular order. Does the Senator from Illinois demand the regular order?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Illinois demands the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1728) to prohibit

discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Mr. LUCAS. No—

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the pending motion.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is that the motion be brought before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. And it is now before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I withdraw the demand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator withdraws the demand.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Just a moment. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is that open to objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not. Any Senator may withdraw a demand that he makes.

Mr. LUCAS. I now move that we proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. This is the bill we have been considering.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is the motion debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill is debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. In order that I may know what is before the Senate, was it the intention to replace the appropriation bill as the pending business, which was taken up by unanimous consent?

Mr. LUCAS. I may say to the Senator from Nebraska that there was some misunderstanding as to what the parliamentary situation was. The Senator will recall that, earlier in the day, immediately following the vote upon the cloture motion, I asked unanimous consent to withdraw the motion for the consideration of the FEPC bill, and to move to resume consideration of House bill 7786. The Vice President, at that time, held that that was unnecessary, that the bill H. R. 7786 was the pending business and that it would be necessary to wait until we finished with the appropriation bill before I could request the withdrawal of my motion, unless we returned to the regular order. That is the situation.

Mr. WHERRY. That clarifies the parliamentary situation. So that the pending motion would make the appropriation bill the unfinished business. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct. There was some question as to whether that was the case, and that is why I raised the question. That is all there is to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield the floor?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield the floor.

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

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator withhold the suggestion for a moment, to enable me to obtain a leave of absence?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] addressed the Chair before any other Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. I withdraw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was on the verge of recognizing the Senator from New Hampshire.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, to be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate tomorrow, Friday, and on Saturday, if there should be a session on that day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words on the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me suggest that the Senator can say it after we have a quorum call.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has not been recognized for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire cannot yield for that purpose without losing the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire was recognized, and he has the floor, if he wishes to proceed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I realize that, and I intend to proceed, but I thought I could yield for that purpose. I am sorry if I cannot.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot yield for a quorum call without losing the floor, except by unanimous consent. If he wishes to ask unanimous consent that he may yield for that purpose, the Chair will put the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire may yield to the Senator from

Louisiana for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum, without prejudice to his right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. I renew my suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana makes the point that a quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hendrickson	Malone
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Martin
Brewster	Hill	Maybank
Bricker	Hoey	Morse
Bridges	Holland	Mundt
Butler	Humphrey	Murray
Capehart	Ives	Myers
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Cordon	Kefauver	Russell
Donnell	Kem	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kerr	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Eaton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Lodge	Stennis
Ferguson	Long	Taft
Flanders	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thye
George	McClellan	Watkins
Graham	McFarland	Wherry
Green	McKellar	Wiley
Gurney	McMahon	Williams
Hayden	Magnuson	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the question before the Senate is the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to eliminate the so-called new Senate Office Building from the legislative chapter of the appropriation bill. The pros and cons of the argument for the new Senate Office Building are known to every Senator. For many years Senators have been complaining that the space available to them is not sufficient to enable them to perform their work efficiently. As a result in 1947 the Eightieth Congress made an authorization for the initiation of a study for a new Senate Office Building. The story of the new Senate Office Building dates from that period.

Following the creation of the Senate Office Building Commission various steps were taken. Finally a site was selected on First Street, in the rear of the present Senate Office Building. Architects were employed, plans drawn, the land purchased, and the old buildings on the land removed. The land is now either unused or used in part as a parking lot. During this period Senator after Senator has gone to the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, first to former Senator Brooks and now to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. They have cried on their shoulders for more space, which they said they must have in order to make available reasonable working conditions for their staffs.

The issue is before us, Mr. President. There is nothing to be gained by discussing the subject further. Every Senator knows whether he is in favor of the construction of a new Senate Office

Building. The proposal is to provide \$10,000,000 in order to go ahead with the work. Some Senators who now object raised no question when we spent \$65,000,000 to construct a building for the United Nations, \$20,000,000 for a Court building only two or three blocks from the Senate Office Building, and approximately \$23,000,000 for a new building for the General Accounting Office. If a Senator wants to be consistent, and therefore is against the construction of a new Senate Office Building, that is one thing. However, when we have gone ahead and furnished new buildings for various departments and divisions of the Government, and we fail to recognize or lack the courage to recognize the necessity of providing adequate quarters and efficient working space for our employees, it seems to me we have reached a sad day in the United States Senate.

If I may do so, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Arizona. I should like to ask him if what I have stated regarding Senators making requests of him is not true?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is entirely true. I feel very strongly about the testimony given to me, not only by Senators but by members of their staffs. They have been to me time and time again asking if some cubbyhole or some space somewhere could not be found in order to relieve the tremendous congestion in their offices. It seems to me that any Senator who, knowing the condition in his office and having made to me the representations which have been made, votes against the new Senate Office Building should go back to his office force and publicly confess to them that he knew what he was doing in making their working conditions hard. He would not suffer. He has four or five rooms in his office and he has a room of his own into which no one comes unless he sends for him. However, when he steps out of that room he steps into conditions which I think are utterly disgraceful. As a matter of record, we do not provide half the office space which is provided in other Government agencies.

Mr. President, confession is good for the soul, and any Senator who is opposed to a new office building should call the members of his force together and tell them that he did not have the political courage to vote for it because he feared that some political commentator on the radio or some columnist might comment on his having done something for himself and therefore he dodged the issue. As a matter of fact, it would not be for himself, but would give more room for his hard-pressed office force.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield for a question.

Mr. THYE. This is a very unhappy moment for me. I occupy a three-room suite on the east side of the Senate Office Building, and because of the balcony there they are short rooms; they are much shorter than the average room. I am extremely crowded, and it is difficult for my clerks to work in the rooms I have. I would support the erection of a new Senate Office Building at this moment if we were not faced with a world crisis such as the one which confronts

us, and such as we may expect in the next few weeks, or possibly many months.

In view of that situation I think our efforts should be—at least my effort will be—to back up the boys at the front and to spend money for military appropriations or anything else that is necessary. I cannot support a provision to appropriate funds to erect a new office building, and I shall go back to my office force and say, "In view of this, we are going to stay in these crowded quarters just so long as I am permitted to remain in Washington, and until the world situation improves we are going to put up with these quarters, even though they are inconvenient and uncomfortable."

I do not expect that I shall be given much consideration when I ask for additional space at some future time, in view of my remarks at this moment. But we are faced with a world situation that is most critical, and in view of that I shall not vote to appropriate funds to construct a new office building until the world crisis is past.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that he cannot yield to other Senators to make speeches.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Chair. I shall abide by his suggestion.

The Senator from Minnesota is a little aside from the point, because he knows, as well as I do, that there is not a Senator in this Chamber who does not desire to provide funds adequate for the support of the men who are fighting in the so-called Korean affair, if it is not to be called a war.

It was brought out on the Senate floor yesterday, clearly and unmistakably, I may say to the Senator from Minnesota, that if this situation should develop into a major crisis which would necessitate the use of scarce materials and labor, the President, under his power of allocation, and similar powers, could stop the construction of the building at a moment's notice, and we would expect him to do so. So, if Senators vote against the provision, they are merely delaying the construction of the building, while if we do proceed with it, and the emergency develops to a greater extent than is now apparent, I think the Senator's point can be well protected, for, as I have said, the President would have full authority, as a result of his power of allocation of materials, to stop the construction at a moment's notice, and I trust he would do so. I think that may answer the Senator's question.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator also recall that the chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission made a statement that the commission itself would not proceed with the construction of the building if it were found that the labor or the materials required competed with the war effort?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand the building is to be constructed only if it does not compete in any way with the war effort.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. In other words, if the war blows over, then the building will be erected. If it does not blow over, the building will not be erected.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that the Senator from Vermont made the inquiry yesterday as to what the position of the Senate Office Building Commission would be in case of a war or anything that looked like a war, when materials would be necessary to carry on the war effort?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think he did.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And did not the chairman of the commission, speaking for the entire commission, which is composed, in addition to the chairman, of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], not only state that we would carry out our orders, but would also follow strictly the suggestion made by the Committee on Appropriations when it practically unanimously inserted this item in the appropriation bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. This item is in chapter 2 of the appropriation bill, which is the legislative feature of the bill, and it comes directly after chapter 1, which is the District of Columbia part of the bill. Is it not a fact that when the Senate was in a sane and economical mood, it voted to give the District of Columbia \$12,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, but that when it comes to a question of providing space the whole Senate needs, Senators indicate a desire to save money?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct. I hope that any Senator who is opposed to this appropriation will be consistent. I expect that any Senator who opposes it will also oppose all the efforts to increase the nonessential appropriations in the bill. I expect he will oppose all new building projects, and I know many Senators who are opposing it have favored similar building projects in the executive department running into millions and millions of dollars.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations inserted in the bill these words which I call to the attention of the Senate:

After full discussion, the committee voted to request the Senate Office Building Commission to review forthwith the detailed plans of the proposed Senate Office Building with a view of simplifying the building to bring about savings, and with the expressed desire of the committee to make the new office building more of a working and utilitarian unit than the present plans contemplate. When this review is completed and the plans revised to meet the suggestions of the Commission, the construction is to go forward as expeditiously as is practicable in an effort to relieve the congestion and crowding that now exists in the offices of

many Senators and in the space allotted to each committee of the Senate.

I now desire to ask the chairman of the commission whether or not he, as chairman of the commission, intends to carry out this instruction of the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I believe it to be the duty of any commission, any creature of the Senate, to carry out the directions of the Senate. It was the suggestion of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that something be done about the construction of a new building. We have been waiting for many years in order to carry on, and nothing has been done. We have spent \$25,000 for plans alone, which will be wasted if we start anew.

Everyone admits the need of a new building. If Senators will look at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday they will see letter after letter from Senators. I am curious to see how Senators will vote this afternoon, after writing those letters, in which they complained, and insisted they needed more space.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, do I understand the Senator correctly to say he is not going to have the plans revised and is not going to follow the instructions of the committee read by the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from New Mexico, as chairman of the commission, intends to follow that mandate, and review the plans.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in closing, I wish to say that the issue is clear. If Senators desire a new Senate Office Building, if they think they need more space to make their offices efficient, they should support the committee amendment. It is time for Senators to speak for themselves. The issue is clear.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to correct a statement made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire when he stated that the purpose of my amendment was simply to strike from the bill all the language pertaining to the erection of a new Senate Office Building. I have offered a substitute which would strike all of said language and in addition would provide for an appropriation of \$10,000 for use by the Senate Office Building Commission to make new plans for the erection of a building that will be more in keeping with the actual needs of Senators. Should my amendment fail I will then move to strike from the bill all of the language pertaining to the erection of the new Senate Office Building. It is my considered judgment that under no circumstances should the proposed building be erected according to the plans approved by the Commission and now in the possession of the Architect of the Capitol.

As I pointed out yesterday, the plans which have already been approved by the Commission cannot be changed to give us the kind of building which many of us think we should have. We want a utilitarian building, something that will be of service. One in which all of the available space will be utilized. We have no use for 18 large committee rooms, 2 special hearing rooms, an auditorium, 18 ante rooms for standing committees,

a swimming pool, a garage to accommodate 200 cars, and many other extras that I pointed out in debate on yesterday.

I repeat, that under the law which I read yesterday it is provided that the building must be in substantial accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the architects employed, and which have already been approved by the Senate Building Commission. I grant that a few changes could be made, but not to a degree that will make it possible to give us what we need. The architects took the position that to give us a utility building, the present plans would have to be scrapped. My amendment provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 so that the Commission can employ architects to plan a utility building and not a monumental building. Aside from that, the cost of a building to fill our needs could be constructed for about one-half of what the building in contemplation will cost. I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], on page 23, beginning with line 24, to strike out down to line 4, on page 24, and insert in lieu thereof certain new language.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a close personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The senior and junior Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—32

Byrd	Graham	Lucas
Connally	Hendrickson	McClellan
Cordon	Hoyer	Maybank
Douglas	Holland	Robertson
Dworshak	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Ferguson	Kem	Watkins
Flanders	Knowland	Wiley
Frear	Lodge	Williams
Fulbright	Long	

NAYS—46

Aiken	Humphrey	Murray
Anderson	Ives	Myers
Brewster	Kefauver	Neely
Bricker	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Kilgore	Russell
Butler	Langer	Schoeppel
Chapman	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Chavez	McCarthy	Sparkman
Donnell	McFarland	Stennis
Eaton	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
George	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Green	Magnuson	Thye
Gurney	Malone	Wherry
Hayden	Martin	Young
Hickenlooper	Morse	
Hill	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—18

Benton	Hunt	Pepper
Cain	Jenner	Taylor
Capehart	Leahy	Tobey
Darby	Lehman	Tydings
Downey	Millikin	Vandenberg
Gillette	O'Connor	Withers

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, after submitting the amendment that was adversely voted upon, I was told by quite a few Senators that they were opposed to the appropriation of any money, whether it be for planning or for the actual construction of a building. So in order to bring the issue squarely before Senators as to whether or not we should appropriate any money at all, I now move to strike from the bill lines 22, 23, 24, and 25 on page 23, and through line 4 on page 24, and on that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is not in order. A vote on the committee amendment itself would have the same result.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

A negative amendment striking out a committee amendment is not in order, because the same result comes on the decision on the question of agreeing to the committee amendment itself.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I discussed my proposed amendment with the Parliamentarian, and I was told that a motion to strike out was in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the Senator did not take up the matter with him. The Chair's ruling is in accordance with the views of the Parliamentarian.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I took up the matter with the Assistant Parliamentarian who is sitting to the left, at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know just who that is.

At any rate, the Chair—not the Parliamentarian—is ruling on this matter.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, during the debate on yesterday and again today I took the position that I did not believe that the instructions of the committee incorporated in the report could be adhered to by the Commission. It will be recalled that the Appropriations Committee expressed the desire that the Building Commission make the new office building more of a working and utilitarian unit than the present plans contemplate. The reason for my position is that the law under which the building is to be erected specifically provides that it must be built in substantial accordance with preliminary plans already prepared and now in the possession of the Architect of the Capitol. If there is any substantial change from those plans—which I think will be necessary if we are to erect a utilitarian building—a question may arise as to whether those who contract to put up the building can be paid.

I wish to be perfectly fair. My proposed amendment to the pending committee amendment will make certain that the Commission can change the present plans in any manner it sees fit. I may state further that the Commission could make new plans if it saw fit, in order to carry out the mandate of the Appropriations Committee. In short, Mr. President, my perfecting amendment would legalize what the Appropriations Committee sought to have the Building Commission do by incorporating in the report certain specific instructions.

The amendment which I submit to the committee amendment is as follows:

Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, requiring that the additional building authorized to be constructed thereunder for the use of the Senate be constructed in substantial accordance with preliminary plans prepared under authority of the act of July 11, 1947 (Public Law 169, 80th Cong.), such building may be constructed in accordance with such modifications or revisions of such plans, or with such new plans, as may be approved by the Senate Office Building Commission: And provided further, That the funds hereunder appropriated shall be available for use in the preparation of such plans.

I wish to make it clear, Mr. President, that even though my perfecting amendment is agreed to I shall continue my opposition to the pending amendment. I do not wish to detain the Senate. I have had my say. Now is not the time to construct a new Senate Office Building, especially one that is more ornamental than useful.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment to the committee amendment, and send it to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 24, after the figures "\$10,000,000," in line 4, it is proposed to insert the following before the period: "Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, requiring that the additional building authorized to be constructed thereunder for the use of the Senate be constructed in substantial accordance with preliminary plans prepared under authority of the act of July 11, 1947 (Public Law 169, 80th Cong.), such building may be constructed in accordance with such modifications or revisions of such plans, or with such new plans, as may be approved by the Senate Office Building Commission: And provided further, That the funds hereunder appropriated shall be available for use in the preparation of such plans."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this amendment to the committee amendment a proviso to be added at the end of the language now appearing in the bill, and not a substitute for it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it is an addition to the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is the amendment offered to the committee amendment? If so, I understand that it is in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The question of whether it is in order is another matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I wish to say that as I view the matter, it is very unfortunate that this proposal is brought up when we are considering one of the most important bills ever before the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, we have a very serious matter before us. As I figured the situation yesterday and today, we are giving approximately 10 times as much attention to the building of a new Senate Office Building, at this time of emergency in our national and international affairs, as we are giving to the international affairs for which this bill will provide funds for the defense of our country. I am very sorry about that situation. However, it cannot be helped now, for this question is now before the Senate, and we must vote on it.

It seemed to me, after very careful consideration, that the position taken by the committee was the proper one, and that is why I voted for the amendment. Incidentally, let me say that quite a considerable sum of money—approximately \$850,000 I believe—already is available; and it is now proposed to provide \$10,000,000 more.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the Senator from Louisiana desires to continue to press the perfecting amendment, I am willing to accept it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana

[Mr. ELLENDER] to the committee amendment on page 24, in line 4.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I dislike very much to rise in opposition to a measure which is needed in normal times, and which I have supported in the past, and which I shall expect to support in the future, at the proper time.

However, I think a set of circumstances completely out of the control of the distinguished chairman and other members of the Appropriations Committee has brought on a situation which entirely changes the picture, since this action was taken in the Appropriations Committee. Of course, that situation is the trouble existing in Korea and the other dangerous and difficult international complications which now confront us, and which of course involve and require heavy additional expenditures by our Government.

Before proceeding a little further, Mr. President, I wish to say that I am fully and completely in accord with the feeling of the committee that we should have this building, when we can have it, because it is needed; and I am entirely sympathetic with the attitude of the distinguished and patient senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who, I know, has had a great deal of trouble in finding space for the various Members of the Senate, including the Senator from Florida, who from time to time have tried to find additional space.

However, there is a time to do certain things and a time when they cannot be done.

I believe that the people of the United States are looking to the Senate today to see whether the Senate is going ahead now on a basis of business as usual, at a time when all of us realize the financial difficulties are tremendous, and when all expenditures of money which are made should be made on the basis of and against the background of the international situation.

Mr. President, a few moments ago my attention was called to certain items shown on the Associated Press ticker, indicating clearly that the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], in common with other Senators and Members of the House who have the heaviest responsibility on their shoulders in connection with planning for revenue, have been constrained to slow down, at least, in their announced program in connection with the revision of excise taxes and the raising of certain additional taxes, and have done so because of the international situation to which I have referred.

I quote briefly into the RECORD from the Associated Press ticker tape on that point; and, first, under a Washington date line:

Administration leaders were reported today to have decided to put aside the \$1,010,000,000 (b) excise-tax-slashing bill, pending developments from the Korean war.

The next item continues:

The report could not be officially confirmed immediately.

One source, who is familiar with tax matters, told a reporter the agreement was reached after conferences of leading congressional Democrats, with representatives of the administration.

The third item quotes our distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. I read it as it appears on the ticker tape:

Chairman GEORGE, Democrat, of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee confirmed that the tax bill will be shelved momentarily when public hearings are completed on it tomorrow. But, GEORGE declined to say there would be no tax action at this session.

Asked about reports that the Treasury Department has withdrawn its support of the House-approved bill, in view of the possible military money needs in the resistance against Communist aggression in Korea, GEORGE said:

"I have no statement at all to make on that at this time. I suggest you confer with Mr. Snyder (Secretary of the Treasury)."

"The Finance Committee will continue its hearings on the tax bill tomorrow," GEORGE said, "and then will recess on this subject until the record is printed. This will take several days."

The original timetable called for the committee to prepare the tax bill next week for immediate Senate action.

Now, Mr. President and Senators, I heard the comment made by the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona a while ago about what columnists may say—what columnists may say about the action of any Senator upon this floor on this matter. I have become quite used to having columnists say uncomplimentary things. I am not in the slightest concerned about what they may say, and I do not have great concern about what other Senators may say, if I have a deep conviction on a matter, as I have on this.

I think it would be a great mistake for the Senate to take the position that it would launch at this particular time a \$20,000,000 building program primarily for its own convenience and needs, which are certain, and which are definite, and which at the same time are the convenience and needs of the public whom we serve. But I think that the people of this Nation expect us to put first things first, and to quit this business-as-usual attitude toward appropriations, particularly toward appropriations of this kind. I think it is up to us, right now, and on this matter, to make it very clear that we do not feel that this is an appropriate time for the launching of this particular building. I want to say that I think we might as well realize that people reading the paper tomorrow will have, in columns side by side, these two items, if this amendment is voted down: First, an item stating that in this time of crisis, after 2 days of debate on a venture of this kind, the Senate, in its dignified and deliberate judgment, decided that this was an appropriate time to enter upon a \$20,000,000 building project for additional housing for itself. Second, in the other column and with much bolder headlines will be the story, disappointing

to those thousands of people who are depending upon and hoping for some diminution of excise taxes, which so vitally affect their business—and of course citizens generally, the purchasing public, are looking at this matter also—will be the item that the financial situation is so critical on this particular date that those particular committees of Congress charged with the raising of appropriate finances for the handling of the grave problems of our Government and with preparing a tax bill have said that there is question enough about our financial condition that we are slowing down the time schedule of excise-tax reduction. When the question comes as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury himself has insisted that there be no reduction, our esteemed chairman of the Finance Committee has gravely suggested that he would prefer to have the question addressed to Mr. Snyder himself.

Now, Mr. President and Senators, I do not believe this is the time to launch this project. I think we have spent too much time on it already. I certainly do not intend to debate it at length now. But I do feel, and I feel very keenly, that we would be placing the Senate and the Congress in a most unfortunate position by the approval of this item, and would make it appear that we are in fact finding here at this date and at this particular time that "business as usual" is going on, and that we can properly start a building program of this kind.

So far as there having been any waste in the money that has been spent heretofore, I respectfully differ from those who say that there has been waste or would be waste if we did not proceed just now. I do not think there would be any loss because we have already bought and paid for the site of this proposed building: the site will be there, available for this building, when we can build. I do not think there will be any loss because we have already bought and paid for plans and specifications. I think those plans and specifications, or some modification of them, will be available when we are ready for them.

Mr. President and Senators, I strongly feel that this is not the time for us to embark upon this venture, and that we should strongly and quietly and quickly vote it down, and go on to more vital business of the Nation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, like the distinguished Senator from Florida, I hate to oppose a project which is needed, but, like him, I am going to vote against it. I believe that the need for additional space affects me as much as it does any other Senator. I have a staff of 27 people. I receive from 2,000 to 5,000 letters a day. I need much more space. But I want to say to you, Mr. President, and to my fellow Senators, that in my opinion this is not the time for the Congress of the United States to embark upon an expensive project of this sort, costing upward of \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000, when we know that in all probability we are

going to require huge sums for the support of the operations now under way in Korea in a struggle which may spread to other parts of the world, a struggle in which men are dying. Many more, I am afraid, will die before it is all over. And so I urge the defeat of this amendment. I do it reluctantly, because I know the project is needed, and I have been in the habit of following the lead of my esteemed colleagues from Arizona and New Mexico, but I feel it my duty to urge the rejection of this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the Secretary will call the roll. Those who favor the committee amendment, as amended, will vote "yea" as their names are called. Those who oppose it will vote "nay."

The legislative clerk called the roll.
Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business. If present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a close personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The senior and junior Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—35

Alken	Humphrey	Morse
Anderson	Kefauver	Mundt
Bricker	Kerr	Murray
Bridges	Kilgore	Myers
Chapman	Langer	O'Mahoney
Chavez	McCarthy	Russell
Donnell	McFarland	Smith, Maine
Ecton	McMahon	Sparkman
Green	Magnuson	Stennis
Gurney	Malone	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Martin	Young
Hill	Millikin	

NAYS—42

Butler	Frear	Johnston, S. C.
Byrd	Fulbright	Kem
Connally	George	Knowland
Cordon	Graham	Lehman
Douglas	Hendrickson	Lodge
Dworshak	Hoey	Long
Eastland	Holland	Lucas
Ellender	Ives	McCarran
Ferguson	Johnson, Colo.	McClellan
Flanders	Johnson, Tex.	Maybank

Neely	Smith, N. J.	Watkins
Robertson	Taft	Wherry
Saltonstall	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Schoeppel	Thye	Williams

NOT VOTING—19

Benton	Hickenlooper	Taylor
Brewster	Hunt	Tobey
Cain	Jenner	Tydings
Capehart	Leahy	Vandenberg
Darby	McKellar	Withers
Downey	O'Connor	
Gillette	Pepper	

So the committee amendment, as amended, was rejected.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement with respect to the record vote just had on the appropriation for the new Senate Office Building. After the vote on the first Ellender amendment, and apparently shortly prior to the record vote on the committee amendment as amended, I was in the cloakroom adjoining the Senate Chamber. Apparently the bells did not ring in the cloakroom. I heard no bell. I am sorry to say that the pages did not come into the cloakroom, to say that a record vote was being taken. I walked into the Chamber just as the Chair was announcing the result of the record vote. I fail to understand why apparently, the bells did not ring in the cloakroom, where I was constantly, during the time of the record vote. I want to make my position clear. I oppose the appropriation for the Senate Office Building at this time and I am opposed to the committee amendment as amended. Because of some inadvertence, or the failure of the bells to ring, or for some other reason, I was not notified of the record vote.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I wish to say that I find myself in the same position in which the Senator from Iowa finds himself. I was called to the cloakroom and I was in conference in the cloakroom, within 10 feet of the Chamber. No bells rang. The Senator from Iowa and I came into the Chamber and discovered that the record vote had been taken. I would appreciate it if a check would be made to see whether the bells are ringing. I would have voted against the appropriation at this time. I simply wish to state my position for the Record.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, because of the eloquent pleas made for economy in certain sections by certain Senators, I desire to give notice that they will have an opportunity to vote for economy in connection with this bill, and it will be as to new projects, worthwhile projects. They will have an opportunity to vote for a 10-percent overall cut, of course, excluding appropriations for defense; but I hope the Senators who have so eloquently spoken against the construction of the new Senate Office Building will be consistent and will support the economy amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I think we shall be in favor of economy from now on. I hope that when some committee reports in favor of constructing another \$25,000,000 building for some department in the city of Washington, economy-minded Senators will feel the same way, and I hope that those who want authorizations for \$80,000,000 or more, to bring water from my State to

their States, will want to economize. We may as well start on that.

At this particular time, Mr. President, I should like to give notice that it is my purpose to move to reconsider the vote by which chapter 1 of the appropriation bill was approved on yesterday, namely, the vote by which an economy-minded Congress is giving the people of Washington \$12,000,000 out of the taxpayers' money, in these hard times, when we need money so much for other purposes.

I make the motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which chapter 1 of the appropriation bill was approved.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from New Mexico. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understood the distinguished Senator from New Mexico to say that he was only giving notice that he expected to move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have the statement read by the Official Reporter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senator from New Mexico concluded his statement by making the motion, and the question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Tennessee to lay the motion of the Senator from New Mexico on the table.

Mr. ELLENDER and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (putting the question). In the opinion of the Chair, the "ayes" have it.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators asked for a division.

On a division, Mr. McKELLAR's motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. CHAVEZ was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if I may I should like to address a question to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I have been queried by several Senators within the past few minutes with respect to a hearing tomorrow morning before the Committee on Appropriations, because they had understood, as I understood, that the hearings on this bill before the Committee on Appropriations had been closed. We understood that the bill had been reported and therefore all hearings had been closed. I was surprised to hear that there would be a hearing tomorrow morning. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations what the situation is with respect to that subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to give the Senator from New Hampshire any information which I have in my possession. Some gentlemen connected with the National Guard and the Reserve Corps stated that they had not been treated fairly and wanted to talk to me personally about the matter. I told them that I thought it would be better for them to talk to the whole committee rather than to myself. I thought

the committee was entitled to know what they have in mind. I told them to come before the committee tomorrow. I have asked the secretary of the committee to notify the other members of the committee, and he has done that.

Mr. BRIDGES. The hearing is not for the purpose of reopening hearings on this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. Not at all. I very much hope that nothing will be done to interfere with the action the committee has taken thus far and that we shall all stand by the committee when it comes to a vote tomorrow. This is a tremendous bill. I believe it is the largest single bill which has ever been reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may address an inquiry to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee stated that some men who were personally interested in the National Guard and in the Reserve Corps had come to him. I am not asking for their names. Can the Senator tell me whether they are from the National Guard and the Reserve Corps?

Mr. McKELLAR. I so understood. I will get their names. I do not remember now.

Mr. WHERRY. Had the Senator heard them before?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember that we had heard them before.

Mr. BRIDGES. The hearings on this bill are closed? I assured those who made inquiry of me that we were not reopening any hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are not reopening any hearings. However, I thought when a Government organization felt it had been unfairly treated by the committee, and appealed to me as chairman, that I should call the committee together. Every member will find that he has been asked to come to the committee room tomorrow.

Mr. BRIDGES. Are they the same persons who testified originally?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think not.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not quite see the point. I do not wish to embarrass the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will not embarrass me unless he states something which is not true, and he has not done that.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am merely asking the question.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not sure, but perhaps what the Senator from Tennessee is talking about is with respect to a small appropriation for the Illinois National Guard, which they requested some time ago. In colloquy with the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], I stated that representatives of the Illinois National Guard had come to me some time ago and asked for a small additional appropriation. I forget what it was. I have not looked at my file. I thought I could

offer an amendment from the floor, if I thought it was necessary. Then the Senator from Tennessee suggested that I come before the Committee on Appropriations in the morning. That may be the situation that we are talking about at this time. It has nothing to do with the National Guard so far as the present situation is concerned. These gentlemen came to me some 60 days ago. The Senator from Texas was talking about the National Guard being additionally equipped, and one thing or another, and he and I merely had this colloquy. That may be the situation.

Mr. BRIDGES. The point I wished to make was that when inquiry was made of me, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, I told those making the inquiry that the hearings had been closed and the bill was on the floor of the Senate. That is why I asked the question.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to say that I received the same inquiry. The House had raised the appropriation for the National Guard above the Budget Bureau's estimate. The item related to drill pay, and other matters. The House had gone far above the Budget Bureau's estimate. I told the persons who made inquiry of me the same thing which the Senator from New Hampshire told them, namely, that the hearings had been closed.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. When the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] was making his statement on the entire world situation I raised the question of the advisability of reducing the estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget for the National Guard by the sum of \$1,900,000. I also raised the question whether we should not increase the appropriation, as well as increase the appropriation for the aviation section of the National Guard. I was informed this afternoon that there would be an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Appropriations tomorrow morning at 10:30.

In order to inform and enlighten myself on the subject I called the former Adjutant General of the National Guard in Minnesota, General Walsh, who is now President of the National Guard Association of the United States, in an effort to obtain full information concerning the National Guard's anticipated needs in the near future. As I suggested this afternoon, in view of the fact that the Regular Army is being called into active service in the South Pacific, I felt we were weakening our own national security when the Regular Army was called to that duty and that we should be increasing the strength of the National Guard because of the national emergency.

I am very happy that the Committee on Appropriations is permitting the statement not only by me as of tomorrow, but is affording an opportunity possibly to file a statement concerning the whole question of the National Guard.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire feel that if the National Guard as a unit, or if the Reserves, desire more money, they should proceed through the regular channels, and present the matter on a deficiency bill, or a supplemental bill, as is anticipated being done by the regular services?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do; that is the logical course to follow.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that for two services, the Air Force and the Navy, the Committee on Appropriations in this bill has given the amount the budget requested, and in the one service gave more, but in the Army \$200,000 less?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have before me the report which accompanies H. R. 7786, and if we look the report over we find in the chart on page 286 that the appropriation for the Army National Guard, 1950 act, is \$216,000,000; estimated, 1951, \$210,700,000. The House bill provided \$212,400,000. The amount recommended by the Senate committee was \$210,500,000, or \$1,900,000 less than the amount in the House bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Minus \$200,000, just as I said to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. One million nine hundred thousand dollars under the House figure, and \$200,000 under the Budget Bureau's figure.

Mr. THYE. I agree; but the House allowed \$212,400,000, and at the time the House passed the bill they did not have confronting them the world situation which faces us today. They certainly were not confronted with the fact that the Regular Army was being called from the shores of the United States, thereby lessening our own national security, and that we are now dependent upon the National Guard to give us the internal security the Nation must have.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan, and then I shall yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. FERGUSON. I merely desire to make clear that so far as the pending bill is concerned, the appropriation is only \$200,000 under the budget estimate. We cannot change the House figure except as we vote on the Senate bill, and then any amendment would have to go to conference. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. I am sure the Senator will agree that any Senator may offer an amendment, and trust and hope that he will be able to convince the Senate that his amendment should prevail. My only reason for entering into a discussion with the able junior Senator from Texas, when he was giving a report as he saw the situation as to our own security and the world crisis, was to compliment the able Senator. I stated at

that time that it was my conviction that the National Guard should have more money, and that I hoped and intended to offer an amendment, before the appropriation bill was finally passed, trusting that I could convince the Senate that we need to appropriate more funds for the National Guard in order to strengthen our own internal security, inasmuch as our troops are leaving our shores and going to foreign service.

I am very thankful to the Committee on Appropriations for affording an opportunity tomorrow morning to appear before them and present arguments in the committee as to the need to increase the appropriation, both for the National Guard and the wing section of the National Guard.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to say that I attended the hearings, and no one has a greater respect for General Walsh than I have, but I finally agreed with the Senator from Michigan that this matter should be handled in a supplemental bill. The question came up as to whether we should reduce the House appropriation. We were interested in the Taber amendment, and that is why we voted in the subcommittee as we did.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I have one moment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THYE. I wish to say, in behalf of General Walsh, the President of the National Guard Association, that General Walsh did not come to me originally; he was not initiating any action. I called General Walsh in order to get his opinion.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I never have suggested that General Walsh would do such a thing. I merely made the statement that some of those interested in the National Guard came to see me, and that my vote on the subcommittee was in keeping with the House provision rather than the Taber amendment, as the Senator from Michigan stated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my only point in raising this question was that I wanted to make sure that the bill was not to be reopened. It was reported to the Senate. I am sure the distinguished Senator from Minnesota is very sincere in what he says, and he should have a right to present his argument and his case. I think the place for the appropriation would be in the next supplemental bill. We have not had any request from the National Defense Department about this matter. Should they request what the Senator presents, or what the armed services may present, I think the appropriation should come in the supplemental bill which will follow this one shortly. My only point is as to the reopening of the bill, because if we reopen it as to one appropriation, we will be asked to reopen it as to a number of others.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have a very brief statement to make on

the vote last cast for some new office space for Senators. I voted for the office space. Perhaps we do not need a new building. I do not suppose we would go ahead with any building if the war situation were such that it did not seem desirable or feasible. Some members of the Senate, who have not been here so long as some of the old timers, are very crowded for space. I resent anyone saying that the Senate of the United States voted for some extra space, when we must take into consideration the fact that Senators are crowded, that stenographers are sitting almost on top of each other, with files on top of them. I resent any implication that we are voting for extra space in troubled times merely because it is wanted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator who said that?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The implication was that we might have done it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I made no such implication.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I got that implication from some of the debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator certainly did not get it from anything I said, because I know exactly what the situation is, but I do not think this is the time to remedy that situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to make the statement that the business of the Senate, of course, is just as much public business at any time as is Pentagon Building business. It is business which must be taken care of, and during times of national stress it involves communications, letters to answer from people directly involved in any effort we may make at home or abroad. Some of us younger Senators who are in a crowded condition perhaps should not have voted for a new building or for some new space. If some quonset huts were put up on the lot which has been acquired we would be glad to have them, if thereby additional space would be provided. Probably the matter can be remedied without all this discussion about the conditions as they are.

On behalf of myself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] I submit an amendment. I am sure I could get 15 or 20 other Senators to sponsor the amendment if we had time. There are many Senators who have plenty of space. That is well and good. I want them to have plenty of space. But some of us have a particular problem. I ask for immediate consideration of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

The Committee on Rules and Administration is hereby directed to reexamine and reallocate all Senate office space toward the end of a more equitable assignment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Committee amendments are now being considered, the Chair will say to the Senator from Washington. It is not in order to consider the Senator's amendment at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer it as an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no committee amendment pending at this time. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington on behalf of himself and the Senator from Minnesota may be printed and lie on the table until committee amendments have been disposed of.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I offer the amendment then to appear on page 23, following line 21.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair state that the same rule as previously stated by the Chair still would apply.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then, Mr. President, I submit the amendment and ask that it may be printed and lie on the table. I hope all members of the Committee on Rules and Administration will have the opportunity to file by the clerk's desk and read the amendment because it represents a very serious plea on the part of some Senators who have much public business to transact, who are tremendously crowded and have less office space than some Senators who have rooms tucked away all over the Capitol and in the Senate Office Building itself.

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

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. KNOWLAND addressed the Chair.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I now yield the floor, Mr. President. Before doing so, however, I should like to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, along the line suggested by the Senator from the State of Washington I should like to say that the fault is not at all with the Committee on Rules and Administration. The Senator from the State of Washington is just as correct as he can be. What can those in the Pentagon Building do that is more than the Senate of the United States can do? How can those in the Pentagon Building function adequately unless the Senate of the United States functions adequately? How can Senators be happy and work well unless they work in a happy atmosphere, with adequate space? How can we do more for the country in the emergency which is talked about so much, than by doing something for the Senate of the United States? Where can we do more than we can by providing adequate space for the Members of the Senate?

Mr. President, it appears that some want to blame the Committee on Rules and Administration. Let us blame ourselves alone. We do not seem to have enough intestinal fortitude. We are willing to present measures by the wholesale which cost the taxpayers much money, present measures which call for the appropriation in the future of millions upon millions of dollars. But when it comes to the question of doing something for the Senate itself, so its members can properly perform their work for the benefit of the taxpayer we

love to talk about, whose patriotism and loyalty we love to extol, then it is something quite different. I believe the Senator from Washington is correct in the position he has taken.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has asked me to yield to him. I yield to him.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order. Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington still has the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood the Senator from Washington said he yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He did so, but then almost immediately he yielded to the Senator from New Mexico before the Senator from California started to speak. The Chair will recognize the Senator from California as soon as the Senator from Washington yields the floor.

The Chair is informed that the Senator from Washington has now yielded the floor. The Chair now recognizes the Senator from California.

DEATH OF RAY RICHARDS IN KOREA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, yesterday news came from Korea of the death of Ray Richards. I had seen Ray Richards when I was in the Far East last November, both in Tokyo and in Seoul. Many Members of the Senate knew Ray Richards very well as a newspaper man who had had long experience in Washington.

Ray Richards made the entire Pacific theater his beat. In the twenties he was with the Associated Press in Los Angeles, going from there to the Honolulu Star Bulletin. Then followed years of news coverage—in Japan for the Japan Advertiser—in China for Shanghai Sunday Post-Mercury and Shanghai Press, before returning to the United States in the mid-thirties, to work first on the San Francisco Examiner and later on the Los Angeles Examiner. During this period he made one more trip to the Orient covering various stages of Japanese aggression in north China. In 1938 he returned to the Los Angeles Examiner as day city editor, a position he occupied until he came to Washington shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Richards made two surveys of the Near East situation for the Hearst newspapers after the war. In 1946 he visited Greece and Turkey briefly during the height of Communist disturbances in the former country, following which he returned to his duties in Washington. He was a correspondent at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, and in late 1947 and the first part of 1948 covered the Chinese Communist aggressions in north China. Again he returned to Washington to report efforts in Congress to strengthen our forces in the Pacific.

A year ago, convinced the key danger point in the Pacific to Communist attack was South Korea, he joined President Syngman Rhee of the South Korea Republic, whom he had known for years, as a press adviser. He returned to the role of correspondent for the Hearst newspapers and International News

Service when the Korean Communists invaded and the South Korean Government fled the capital Seoul.

The news dispatches, as I said yesterday, told how Ray Richards, together with the other foreign war correspondents who are now in Korea, went out to see for himself and to report to the American people what was happening in that country during the war period.

During the period of World War II, Mr. President, many war correspondents connected with the newspapers and press associations also gave their lives for their country, in order to keep the American Republic and its people properly informed as to what was going on. While these men are not in the same category as members of our armed services, they nevertheless on numerous occasions have risked their lives in order to acquaint the American people with the facts. I believe the American people many times get their first information from the newspapers rather than from their Government, which is sometimes a little lax in telling them the cold hard facts of life. Many of the newspaper correspondents risk their lives. On occasion some of them have to give their lives in the performance of their duties. Ray Richards was one of them, and I know that all his friends, both in the fourth estate and those in the Senate of the United States, will miss him from now on.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD following the speech by the Senator from California two telegrams which I sent to the family of Mr. Richards, whom I knew well, for I had worked with him on many occasions, and also to the press, on his passing away.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Reports of the death of Ray Richards in Korea come as a distinct shock and give me a sense of personal loss. I knew Ray Richards well. He had a great understanding of the Pacific and its needs and problems; we had discussed them many times. It is no surprise to learn he was out there before there was a war on, as he had an instinct for activity in the Pacific. After World War II he took the greatest interest in my efforts to insure that we would have American bases in the Pacific. He knew the arguments behind my proposal for establishing a naval academy on the west coast and why it was needed. He was abreast or ahead of our demands for adequate defenses in Alaska and only a few months ago we were up to our necks in that fight, with Ray working to keep the American public informed of the progress. Even more recently he went through another round in the everlasting fight for a stronger Pacific, this time on Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood. Few knew China or Japan better, or understood the Pacific as well as did Ray Richards. He died as he lived, well out in front of the fight for American security.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.

JULY 11, 1950.

Mr. EDWARD C. LAPPING,
The Hearst Newspapers,
Times-Herald Building,
Washington, D. C.:

With deepest regret have just heard reports of death of Ray Richards in Korea. On many occasions during years he served

with Hearst newspapers I had come to know him as vigorous and accurate correspondent whose purpose was to keep public informed on vital public issues. In most recent months he was engaged in developing facts regarding Alaskan and Pacific defenses and Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood issues here in Washington, D. C. His loss will be keenly felt by those of us who knew him personally.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself completely with the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. Of all the newspapermen with whom we associate here, certainly among those who are close friends of mine, I do not know of any man who did more for the Indian than did Ray Richards. He was one of my dear friends. He was born in Minot, N. Dak., 56 years ago. He was one of the outstanding citizens of North Dakota. He was a man of whom the people of North Dakota were inordinately proud.

Ray Richards made a thorough study of the Torres-Martinez, Navajo, and Hopi Indians. His death is a distinct loss to those of us who have been trying to better the condition of some 233,000 Indians. I know that as that fight goes on to better their conditions the Indians will realize that one of their very best friends has been taken from them.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there are only two more minor amendments to chapter 2 of the bill. I wonder whether they can be considered and acted upon now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The next amendment of the Committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 20, to insert:

INDEX-DIGEST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian to edit and publish the index-digest of the publications of the Temporary National Economic Committee, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$18,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let us have a clear understanding of what the amendment does.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is a committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that, but I wish to have the amendment go over until tomorrow; I object to its present consideration.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the body of the RECORD at this point an editorial entitled "Nation and State," which appeared in the Washington Post for July 11, 1950, in connection

with the bill (S. 3147), to establish a national commission on intergovernmental relations.

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

NATION AND STATE

None of the better-government bills drafted to carry out recommendations of the Hoover Commission has more far-reaching significance than Senator HUMPHREY's proposal to set up a national commission on intergovernmental relations. This measure came out of the Senate Committee on Expenditures recently and is awaiting action on the floor. It is cosponsored by 41 Senators. There should be no opposition to it, for its purpose is to set in motion a long-range study of that basic but controversial subject of the relationship between the States and the Federal Government.

The study would be made by a temporary bipartisan commission of seven members selected by the President on the basis of their knowledge and experience in the sphere of intergovernmental relations. Its scope would be broad enough to cover any problem concerning the distribution of functions and powers among the Federal, State, and local governments. But let no one suppose that it would be kept in the realm of political theory. It would deal with such practical and urgent questions as those arising out of grants-in-aid, intergovernmental tax immunities, and the competition of different governments for taxes from the same sources. It would explore the possibility of different governments sharing the receipts from certain taxes now commonly used.

In the background is the question of how far the Federal Government should go in absorbing the powers of the States and supplying them with revenue. We do not suppose that any commission can satisfactorily answer that question. The people will determine the division of power between national and local governments in accord with what they believe to be their current interest from decade to decade. But a well-chosen intergovernmental commission can bring to public attention the trends of recent years and point out the advantages and dangers of those trends. To our way of thinking the issue is not whether the national power should be enhanced at the expense of the States or whether the States should reclaim many of the functions they have lost, but how governments can best work together on the national and local levels to advance the general welfare. Accommodation will doubtless be the watchword of the commission if it is created, and that will mean accommodation of government to present-day requirements—not the reversion to any outmoded notion as to what Federal-State relations ought to be.

RECESS

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, July 13, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 12 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

DEPUTY UNITED STATES SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be deputy United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Oliver S. Powell, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1938, vice Lawrence Clayton, deceased.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. John S. Seybold, Corps of Engineers, to serve as president and member of the California Debris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Col. Dwight F. Johns, to be relieved.

Lt. Col. Clarence C. Haug, Corps of Engineers, to serve as member and secretary of the California Debris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Col. Joseph S. Gorkinski, Corps of Engineers, to be relieved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Thomas H. Roberts, of Rhode Island, to be United States district judge for the district of Puerto Rico, vice Hon. David Chavez, Jr., resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Thomas A. Uzzell, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, vice David E. Henderson, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Donald A. Draughon, of Puerto Rico, to be United States marshal for the district of Puerto Rico. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 27, 1950.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou eternal God, whose presence is our shield in the stillness of the night and our strength in the struggles of each new day, may we realize how wonderful it is that in these days of crisis and peril we may enter into communion and counsel with the God of all grace and wisdom.

We feel that we are engaged in a just and righteous cause but we penitently confess that we are tempted to place all our reliance and confidence in human ingenuity. Thou knowest how prone we are to continue to live selfishly and complacently even when others are giving themselves so heroically and sacrificially in defense of liberty.

May this moment of prayer be one of cleansing of hearts and consecration of purpose. Purge us from everything which dwarfs and deadens our capacities for noble and courageous service. Give us a strong faith which will inspire us to perform our tasks with a pure and steadfast devotion.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

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

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK GUARANTIES OF UNITED STATES PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on the passage of