

nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

V. Allan Hubbard, of Chaffee, Mo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 45, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Thomas Schneider to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Haden Alldredge to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question about this nomination. Has it been approved by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, yes; it came before our committee as did the routine nominations in the Coast Guard and in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Coast Guard nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast Guard are confirmed en bloc.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I make the same request, that the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc. That completes the Executive Calendar.

Without objection, the President will be notified of all confirmations made today.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, unless some Senator has some other business to bring before the Senate, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 28, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 24 (legislative day of January 10), 1952:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Andrew N. Overby, of the District of Columbia, to be United States executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in place of William McChesney Martin, Jr.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. William P. T. Hill, United States Marine Corps, to be Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of 2 years from February 1, 1952.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 24 (legislative day of January 10), 1952:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

John Thomas Schneider, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

J. Haden Alldredge, of Alabama, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term expiring December 31, 1958.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

To be captains

James C. Wendland	Harry A. Loughlin
Richard M. Ross	Henry J. Wuensch
John A. Dirks	

To be commanders

James E. Muzzy	Owen P. Thomas
Raymond W. Blouin	William B. Dawson
Kenneth W. Donnell	Harry E. Rowand

To be lieutenant commanders

William A. Jenkins	John Natwig
Charles E. Vautrain,	Roy M. Hutchins, Jr.
Jr.	

To be lieutenants

Peter S. Branson	William H. Brink-
Harrison B. Smith	meyer
John M. Dorsey	George H. Weller
Paul A. Lutz	David A. Webb
Robert C. Boardman	Richard W. Goode
William E. Fuller, Jr.	James L. Harrison
Parker O. Chapman	William E. Murphy

To be chief pay clerks

Wayne C. Wallace
Gordon White

To be chief machinists

Jesse M. Jenkins, Jr.
Ervin Frye
William J. Hill

To be chief boatswains

Lewis A. Woodaman
Harold F. Morrison
Edward L. McLean

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

To be captains

Jack C. Sammons, effective January 1, 1952.
H. Arnold Karo, effective January 1, 1952.
George L. Anderson, effective February 1, 1952.

To be commanders

Clarence R. Reed, effective January 1, 1952.
William C. Russell, effective January 1, 1952.

Junius T. Jarman, effective January 19, 1952.

Herman C. Applequist, effective January 19, 1952.

To be lieutenant commanders

Francis X. Popper, effective January 1, 1952.
Raymond M. Stone, effective January 1, 1952.

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

Steven L. Hollis, Jr., effective January 26, 1952.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Chaplain John H. Craven, lieutenant commander, United States Navy, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we invoke Thy blessings upon this assembly and its deliberations this day. Grant Thy wisdom to these men in their important work.

Help us to remember our servicemen who today by land, sea, or air engage in the battle for righteousness against tyranny, in the struggle for freedom against force. Uphold them in the hollow of Thy hand, and cover them with Thy sheltering wings of mercy. Carry them through the darkness, danger, and despair of their conflict to a triumph for justice and truth.

Show us our part as representatives of the people in the redemption of the world from cruelty and hate and make us faithful and courageous in the accomplishment of this holy purpose. To this end we dedicate ourselves unto Thee, the only giver of all victory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order for today. I ask unanimous consent that that order be vacated and that I may have the privilege of addressing the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday next, following the legislative business of the day.

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

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the House being in session this afternoon, the Subcommittee on Elections may be allowed to sit.

The SPEAKER. There is no business before the House today, and without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the other day I received permission to insert an article from the American Legion magazine called Truth About the Katyn Massacre. I find that it exceeds the two

pages allowed by a small amount. The entire cost would be \$196, but will be only about \$28 additional cost. I would rather not cut out any of it, so I ask unanimous consent that it be printed, notwithstanding the additional cost.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, everyone who knew Arthur W. Coolidge was deeply shocked to learn of his sudden passing on Tuesday evening at his home in Reading, Mass.

Mr. Coolidge was one of the finest men New England ever produced. He was able, conscientious, and a man of absolute integrity. He devoted much of his life to the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which he loved so well. As president of the Massachusetts Senate and as lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth, he won a host of friends who held him in the highest regard because of his sterling personal qualities. My heartfelt sympathy goes to his bereaved widow in her great loss as well as to all those who were close to him.

RECEIPT OF MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE BY THE CLERK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the Clerk may receive messages from the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures may have until midnight tonight to file a report on House Resolution 494, a resolution introduced disapproving plan No. 1. By unanimous vote today the committee rejected the disapproving resolution.

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

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the majority leader if he cares to state what might be the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no announcement to make now as to any legislative program for next week. If anything comes up I shall give the House as much advance notice as humanly possible, but I have nothing to announce now. That means that Members will know that they will be protected on Monday. I repeat that I will give as much advance notice as possible, 24 or 48 hours usually; that means at least a minimum of 24 hours' notice.

A COSTLY MISTAKE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the Office of Internal Revenue. That is not a new experience for many millions of American taxpayers. The unexpected thing, however, is the fact that enclosed in this envelope was a blank to make my declaration for estimated income of 1951, not 1952 as one would expect.

If such blanks for 1951, instead of 1952, were inserted in very many taxpayers' envelopes, this error is going to cost the taxpayers a considerable sum at the very time when rigid economy and unsurpassed efficiency is most needed.

My hope is that this mistake was an isolated incident.

MUST WE ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the papers this morning announced nominations for various changes in the State Department. I am very happy to pay my respects to the man who is being brought here to be Under Secretary, David Bruce, who has been Ambassador in Paris for some time, and was ECA Director over there at another time.

I think it is very much to be regretted that we always have to rob Peter to pay Paul. Just at this moment in France Mr. Bruce's presence is one of the steady factors in the development of a united Western Europe and a united army. He is respected by every man in France, and every woman; his reputation for wisdom and integrity is known all over Western Europe. It seems to me to be a very grave mistake and a great error that someone else has not been developed for this Department position. Are we so shy of people, are we so short of people with experience that we have to rob Peter to pay Paul?

Mr. Bruce will be an asset to Washington, yes; he will bring a great deal of good common sense and good judgment to the conferences in the State Depart-

ment, but I deeply regret the transfer—and I speak very feelingly as I had 2 weeks in Paris myself, may I say at my own expense—at Christmas time, and know what the temper there is toward Mr. Bruce.

CENSORSHIP OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, as indicated in newspapers recently and in this morning's Washington Post, the Federal Government's attempted censorship of an Indianapolis school teacher is the inevitable next step in the Truman administration's drive toward thought control in this country. The President's so-called security order of September 25, 1951, established a pattern of secrecy among all of the executive departments and agencies. Now the same kind of gag is being extended to private citizens who dare to express views that are unpopular with the left-wing bureaucrats in Washington.

Frank W. Hamilton, the Indianapolis school teacher who criticized British socialism after returning from a year of teaching in Britain as an exchange instructor, should be commended for his courage and forthrightness in speaking up. As for Dr. J. Harold Goldthorpe, of the United States Office of Education, who rebuked Mr. Hamilton and threatened all teachers in the Indianapolis area with exclusion from the exchange program, I believe the appropriate House committee should take up the question of whether Goldthorpe is fit to be in the employ of the Federal Government.

It has long been known that Goldthorpe's boss, Oscar Ewing, is just as eager to take over the Nation's schools as he is to take over our medical system. This censorship incident shows the kind of academic freedom that would exist in any school system controlled by Ewing. Teachers would be free to express any opinion as long as it agreed with Ewing's.

HON. LINDSAY C. WARREN, COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to direct the attention of the Members of the House to a report of the Honorable Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General of the United States. The report is dated January 11, 1952, and is the preliminary of an investigation of alleged irregularities in connection with warehousing facilities grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture.

I would also like to direct your attention to the forthright testimony given by

the Comptroller General in a hearing before a committee of the other body with respect to this subject matter. General Warren is to be commended for the fair manner in which this matter was presented.

While I have the floor, I want to pay tribute to this great American, Lindsay Warren, who has rendered outstanding service in respect to this important matter, as well as on many other occasions wherein he has put the spotlight on irregularities on the part of Government agencies.

Mr. Warren is forthright in his statements. He does what he regards to be fair and right. He lets the chips fall where they may. He has been instrumental in saving hundreds of millions of dollars for the taxpayers—the people of this country.

General Warren is a great public servant. He is a fine, upstanding statesman. His services are invaluable to Congress and to the American people.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

MAX LOWENTHAL BACK ON THE WASHINGTON SCENE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the very core of our Government has been corrupted in recent years, mainly through the influence of a few who often hold no public office or are seldom on the Government payroll. Every Member of Congress who has long been on the Washington scene knows that frequently persons working behind the scenes exert a powerful influence. Some are for good, others are sinister in peddling their special wares to persons in high places.

Such a person is Max Lowenthal whose name has frequently been mentioned on the floors of Congress, but never favorably. How he has escaped the exposure he so justly deserves is a mystery to me. Could it be that his influence in high places is so powerful as to make less resolute souls tremble in fear of retaliation?

Mr. Jonathan Daniels, the President's biographer, in his book, *The Man of Independence*, gives Max Lowenthal considerable credit for the election of the Vice President of the United States in 1944 and says that Lowenthal obtained the first campaign funds for Mr. Truman from A. F. Whitney, of the railroad trainmen's union. Lowenthal himself boasted that he went to his friend, the self-confessed Communist, Lee Pressman, then general counsel of the CIO, in 1944 to enlist his support to get Henry Wallace, who was the darling of the Communists in the 1948 elections, to eliminate himself as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

According to Lowenthal himself, he is sought out by hundreds and thousands of people who come to him for advice. In appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities under subpoena, he boasted that "a lot of people seem to think I have good judgment" and claimed he had "met tens of thou-

sands of people, and worked with them, too." Lowenthal has also boasted of being sought out by congressional committees for advice and service when, as a matter of fact, I suspect it was just the reverse—that he has tried to worm himself in whenever he felt he could serve his cause.

During the days of the Berlin-Moscow wedding, when the Nazi war machine was unleashed with Communist Russia as its ally, Lowenthal was opposed to our defense efforts and worked day and night to hamstring, harass, and impede our security agencies, particularly the FBI. Overnight he changed his line when the Communist Party did, and started agitating for the second front. He has had access to some of the highest offices in our Government.

To illustrate, Mr. David Wahl, who has been accused as a Communist manipulator, spearheaded a campaign to send Lowenthal to Germany as an adviser to General Clay shortly after the war. Lowenthal in appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, with the deftness of a ballet dancer, circumvented the truth by intimating he had been sought out by persons seeking "names of corporation lawyers of some ability." Previously, he had intimated that maybe the Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Patterson, whom he had known for 30 years, might have picked him personally, because Lowenthal said: "I wouldn't know whether he—Patterson—had anything to do with it in the way of recommendation." The inference was clear, but Lowenthal knows how he got the job and that David Wahl led his campaign. And he knew why he wanted it. A job had to be done in Germany, and it was shortly after his appointment that the Communist Party came into existence in the American zone of occupation.

If any proof was needed of Lowenthal's influence, I need only mention that the present Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, ordered State Department officials in Germany to give Lowenthal every assistance.

For a period of time, Lowenthal was out of circulation. The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities will show he evaded service of a subpoena until his attorney and old friend, former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, accepted service for him and brought him in before the committee. In the meantime, he led a fight behind the scenes against the McCarran Act and I would not be at all surprised if he did not help draft the veto message itself. He has crusaded against the loyalty program, he has tried, but failed miserably, to smear the FBI because its record was too solid.

He continues to wield power through his stooges, some of whom have gotten into high places. To mention only one: Gen. Telford Taylor succeeded Justice Jackson as German war crimes prosecutor, and after Taylor's return to the United States, he represented Mary Jane Keeney when the United Nations tried to fire her but could not. The Keeneys are also old friends of Lowenthal. Mrs. Keeney worked at the Board of Eco-

nomie Warfare when Lowenthal headed a large division staffed for the most part by Communists, fellow travelers, and a few suspected spies. I do not know whether Lowenthal was able to influence the United Nations when they tried to fire Mrs. Keeney, but he had the ability and contacts if he so desired. General Taylor is now the Administrator of the Small Defense Plants, where Lowenthal would be received with open arms.

Lowenthal is back on the Washington scene and recently almost succeeded in dealing a death blow to the Government's program of prosecuting Communists. It is to the credit of Attorney General Howard McGrath that he has never had any love for Communists or harbored them, which is more than can be said for others. In fact, he has prosecuted Communists although he inherited experts of the whitewash from his predecessors and apparently has been unable to do anything about it. Max Lowenthal was quick to seize upon the situation and, according to informed observers, was the architect of the plan to fire Howard McGrath, not to get at corruption but to slow down the prosecution of Communists.

And whom had he picked for the job? Mr. Justin Miller, a New Dealer, who was kicked upstairs to the Court of Appeals, before he wrecked the Department of Justice where he was given a haven of refuge after the exposure of his campaign in North Carolina where he was moving against a venerable president of Duke University.

When a man like Lowenthal—associate of Communists and fellow-travelers like John Abt, Joseph Brodsky, Alger Hiss, Mary Jane Keeney, Carol Weiss King, Charles Kramer, Allen Rosenberg, Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, David Wahl, and a host of others—is loose, the American people had better watch out. How long can we put up with red-tinted influence peddlers like Lowenthal?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Permit me to express my appreciation of the gentleman's statement. He has again today, as he has so often in the past, given us accurate information about the activities of certain now well-known Communists who are operating in the higher levels here in Washington.

I wish the gentleman would tell us, if it meets with his approval, just what Lowenthal is doing here in Washington now. What is he up to, if the gentleman knows?

Mr. DONDERO. I have tried to expose what he has done, and I am rather keeping my eye peeled to find out what he is doing now, in the hope that when it is discovered I can expose it here before the Congress of the United States and the American people. A man of his stature is a dangerous person to free government when he wields the influence that he does here, not here in the Halls of Congress, but here in the heart of government. I rather suspect many people are not aware of the influence he exerts and what he is really trying

to do. A man cannot have as associates such people I have just named here today; be close to them and still be loyal to the American system of government.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Has the gentleman any idea as to how the Congress can get rid of a man like this man? Is he on the Government payroll now?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not think so; no sir.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, whoever they are, I have noticed heretofore that our efforts to get these pink and red individuals off have failed. How are we going to get rid of him without getting rid of Acheson?

Mr. DONDERO. I have always felt it to be my duty, and the duty of Members of Congress, to turn the spotlight of publicity on those individuals whose actions and words are not those of real Americans, but actions and words of those who are enemies of America. That is what I am attempting to do today.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Since the gentleman has been here, at least for 18 years, he has performed that task very well. But still those fellows are here. We still have them on the payrolls. We still have them making policy. Turning the spotlight on this administration apparently does not do any good. Exposure does not get action. The President says he is angry but he still has the wrongdoers hanging around. He seems to love their company. The President seems to thrive on the exposure. What can we in Congress really do? You cannot shoot them—that is not the American way. We cannot hang them—you cannot string them up. That is not the American way. We are so law abiding and Christian-like that we cannot take the short way. How can we in a legal just fair way get rid of them other than by electing a man whose ability, experience, integrity, and loyalty have never been questioned? How can we deal with them?

Mr. DONDERO. Perhaps the gentleman's inquiry can best be answered by the people of this country at the ballot box.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. I did not hear all of the gentleman's discussion. Was that Max Lowenthal?

Mr. DONDERO. It was.

Mr. RIVERS. That is the same Lowenthal who tried his best, and almost succeeded in blackmailing the FBI?

Mr. DONDERO. That is exactly the case. In fact, he wrote a book attempting to destroy the FBI.

Mr. RIVERS. He tried his best to destroy the FBI, and if it were not for the alertness of certain Members of the Congress, he would have gotten away with it.

Mr. DONDERO. This is the same man.

THE HERITAGE OF OUR COUNTRY IS AT STAKE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the

House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the President has handed Congress the biggest peacetime budget submitted by any President. We realize that a great share of the funds requested is for defense purposes. On that point it should be observed that a considerable amount marked up for defense is in the name of defense and not necessarily for the protection of this country.

The particular thing to which I want to direct your attention is that almost every agency of Government is asking for increased appropriations. This at a time when by far the biggest debt in our history has been laid upon the American people and at a time when taxes are higher than the American people can really bear.

It seems incredible that this administration and those in charge of administering the affairs of this country would at such a critical time insist that the costs and charges of the departments of Government be increased. You can read the budget, consisting of hundreds of pages, and in very few instances will you find recommendations for reductions in the cost of Government.

I think you have observed, too, that the headlines in Washington papers call attention to the fact that the new budget and the new plans of the administration for this year include funds to employ thousands of additional employees on the Federal payroll. Strange, is it not, there are no recommendations for reductions in funds anywhere along the line and at a time when we have the highest Government employment in our history.

Mr. Speaker, every agency and every bureau of Government, especially outside of defense, should be required to cut its activities to the very limit, and the Department of Defense can well look the situation over and see to it that waste is reduced to a minimum. Too many of the heads of our agencies, too many of those in charge of employment, give little consideration to economy and to the protection of the taxpayers of this country.

This is not the time for expansion or extension of Government activities. It is a time for retrenchment, a time when every activity of Government must be reviewed on the basis of absolute need and in consideration of the fact that our country is in the most critical financial situation in its history.

Mr. Speaker, it is dangerous, yes, appalling, to contemplate billions of dollars of deficit when the tax charges are reaching the point of confiscation.

These are not normal times. They are the most serious times that America has ever faced. Our representative Government is being put to the supreme test. The gruesome part of the burden is carried by the young men serving in the Armed Forces in various parts of the world. Certainly it is not too much to ask the present generation to work a

little harder and cast aside its luxuries, and in turn to require our Government to do likewise.

The preservation of our Nation, the freedom and liberty of our people, and our heritage are at stake.

Mr. Speaker, I know that every Member of Congress is in favor of an adequate defense program. Every Member of Congress is in favor of providing adequate funds to take care of the necessary expenses of operating our Government. It is my judgment that with sound economy, and by elimination of unnecessary expenditures, our budget can be balanced, and without the necessity for additional taxes, or going into further debt.

THE LATE LESLIE COFFELT

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is probable that the President and his family will move back into the White House in the near future, concluding a temporary residence at the Blair House which will once again be available to our official friends who come visiting from abroad. I am sure the Blair House will be long remembered, not only by our first family but also by all Americans, as the place where two would-be assassins tried to shoot their way to the President and were themselves shot down by members of the United States Secret Service and the White House Police Force. There, on a sidewalk which became a battlefield, a young White House police officer, Leslie Coffelt, gave his life to save the life of his Commander in Chief.

Coffelt had fought elsewhere for his country as a member of the 300th Army Infantry Division during World War II. He transferred to the White House police from the Metropolitan Police Department in 1941, went into the Armed Forces in 1943 and returned to the White House police in 1945, destined to succumb to a fanatical killer's bullet 5 years later.

That was Leslie Coffelt's job. That was what the Government expected of him in return for his yearly pay of \$3,754.

As you know, the tragedy was enacted soon after 2 p. m. on November 1, 1950. Two Puerto Rican nationalists named Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo approached the Blair House, one from the east, one from the west. Collazo stopped in front of the house, whipped out a German luger automatic, and began to fire at White House Policeman Donald Birdzell who was standing at the foot of the steps leading to the front door. Birdzell ran to the street and shot at Collazo, but was wounded in both legs and sank to the pavement where he continued to shoot. Another White House policeman, Joseph Davidson, stood with a Secret Service agent, Floyd Boring, near the police booth at the east end of the building and began to fire at Collazo.

Sir, simultaneously, Torresola had approached the west booth, where Officer Coffelt was stationed. Without warning Torresola drew an automatic and fired three shots point-blank into Coffelt's stomach. He then turned and shot another White House policeman, Joseph Downs, who was near a basement entrance of the house. On the point of collapsing and in the last vestiges of consciousness, Coffelt drew his service revolver and shot Torresola through the head, killing him instantly. Then Coffelt sank to the ground. He was rushed to the hospital, but died without regaining consciousness. Officers Downs and Birdzell were seriously wounded but recovered and are back on duty.

Oscar Collazo was wounded but also recovered. He was tried for murder and convicted and sentenced to be executed, but his case was appealed and is still awaiting final disposition.

Officer Coffelt was survived by his wife, Mrs. Cressie Coffelt, who now receives a pension of \$125 a month. She is too ill to seek employment, and this pension is her only source of income. She has received voluntary contributions from school children in Puerto Rico, and from a newspaper, and from groups of appreciative citizens, totaling in all perhaps \$5,000, but from the Government of the United States she has received only a medal bestowed posthumously upon her brave husband. This is no reflection upon any branch of the Government, because it would be officially impossible for the White House Police or the Treasury Department to pay Mrs. Coffelt a sum of money as a form of tangible appreciation of her husband's courageous act.

But it is entirely possible for the Congress to enact legislation to pay a sum of money to Mrs. Coffelt, and that is what this bill is intended to accomplish. It calls for a payment of \$5,000.

I think it would be a fine expression of official appreciation, and if the bill passed I am sure that it would give a real lift to the morale of the men on the White House Police Force. We never know when any one of them may die in the performance of his duty, and I think they would all have a feeling of satisfaction and of gratitude if they knew that the Government would provide some substantial financial help to their wives and families.

In conclusion, I would like to read an excerpt from an editorial published in the Portland Oregonian on November 3, 1950, 2 days after Officer Coffelt was killed. It says:

It would be negligent to print this comment without naming the hero who paid with his life for defending the President. He was Leslie Coffelt, 40, of the Secret Service. The front line for him was a sidewalk of home. And there he died for America.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HELLER in eight instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania and to include an article from Look magazine.

Mr. PROUTY and to include an editorial.

Mr. MORANO and to include an article having to do with hats and their relation to health.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska and to include an editorial from the United States News and World Report.

Mr. BRAMBLETT in regard to the farm-labor supply and to include a telegram from the American Farm Bureau.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin in two instances.

Mr. GROSS and to include an editorial from the LeMars Globe-Post.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BECKWORTH in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. BOSONE and to include a magazine article.

Mr. SIKES and to include an editorial.

Mr. MEADER and to include an editorial from the Monroe (Mich.) Evening News.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include a radio address, Justice for Poland, by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, last November, together with introductory remarks by Mr. Frank Placzek.

Mr. GREEN and to include a speech made by Mayor Joseph S. Clark in Philadelphia at the civic reception for Archbishop O'Hara.

Mr. McGUIRE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and include an editorial.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4687. An act to provide for the withholding of certain patents that might be detrimental to the national security, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 28, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1077. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to clarify the status of citizens or nationals of the Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of the uniformed services and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1078. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to amend section 1923 (a) of

title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. House Resolution 494. Resolution to reject Reorganization Plan No. 1 (Rept. No. 1271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 6205. A bill to provide that 10 percent of the revenue received by the Federal Government during the remainder of the current fiscal year shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER:

H. R. 6206. A bill to amend part II of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), relating to the payment of compensation for disability or death incurred during peacetime service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 6207. A bill to provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BENTSEN (by request):

H. R. 6208. A bill to permit the reorganization of land districts and land offices in the continental United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6209. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6210. A bill to extend to grazing lessees the right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of the use of the public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 6211. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide that certain members of the National Guard and other Reserve components, who served during World War II, shall be released from active duty upon completing 17 months' active duty after June 24, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 6212. A bill to authorize and direct the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to furnish hospitalization and medical, surgical, and dental care and treatment for dependents of personnel of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURNSIDE:

H. R. 6213. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 6214. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for a limited judicial review of decisions of Federal officers under "finality clauses" in Government contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6215. A bill to assure the provision of all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, to make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 6216. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$100 per month without deductions being made from their benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 6217. A bill to make additional funds available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans, under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 6218. A bill to repeal the 10-percent surcharge on postal cards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 6219. A bill to protect purchasers of household appliances by requiring that such appliances, when shipped in interstate commerce, be accompanied by instruction booklets containing adequate information as to the operation, care, and repair thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 6220. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide that certain members of the National Guard and other Reserve components, who served during World War II, shall be released from active duty upon completing 17 months' active duty after June 24, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 6221. A bill to provide for the appointment and compensation of counsel for impoverished defendants in certain criminal cases in the United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANTAFF:

H. R. 6222. A bill to provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 6223. A bill to authorize the cancellation, adjustment, and collection of certain obligations due to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 6224. A bill to reduce from 12 to 8 months the time for which livestock must be held in order to qualify for the benefits of section 117 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6225. A bill to authorize the heads of the executive departments and the agencies and independent establishments of the Federal Government to provide for the promotion and maintenance of employee recreation programs; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RABAUF:

H. R. 6226. A bill to provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 6227. A bill to appropriate funds for flood control on the Tombigbee River and its tributaries in Mississippi and Alabama; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6228. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide that the spouse of an individual who has been awarded a disability annuity shall be entitled to a spouse's annuity if such spouse has attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:
H. R. 6229. A bill to repeal the 10-percent surcharge on postal cards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. Con. Res. 189. Concurrent resolution reasserting the exclusive power of Congress to declare war and to control the involvement of American forces in armed conflict on foreign soil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. Res. 505. Resolution for the relief of Helen M. Reno, widow of Royce W. Reno, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, relative to an interstate civil defense compact entered into and ratified by the State of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 6230. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Coffelt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

H. R. 6231. A bill for the relief of Gordon Uglow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 6232. A bill for the relief of Halsey H. Lafferty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 6233. A bill for the relief of Antonio Joseph Aikler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 6234. A bill for the relief of Junko Kubo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6235. A bill for the relief of Peter James O'Brien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

515. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Providence, R. I., memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the 1950 Social Security Act by permitting employees of all cities and towns, regardless of the fact that they now have retirement systems in effect, to contribute to and receive the benefits of Federal old age security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

516. By the SPEAKER: Petition of city clerk, city of Alameda, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to acting favorably upon S. 940 or H. R. 4484; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

517. Also, petition of executive director, Port of Detroit Commission, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to S. 241, a bill proposing to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 10, 1952)

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

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

O God our Father, to the waiting tasks of another week Thou hast brought us by Thy grace. To the high altar of Thy mercy we come, each with his private need which only Thou knowest. In Thee alone, in whom we live and move and have our being, we find the deep springs of the Spirit at whose living waters we may be so strengthened with might that, maintaining our integrity and fidelity in an evil time, we shall go forth to be in the world, but not of it. In the midst of all that saddens and perplexes in this difficult yet challenging day, give us an inner radiance. Send us out where sound the cries of class and race, not knowing that our faces shine but humbly glad that in a world that lieth in darkness we are called to be children of the light. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS

ARTHUR V. WATKINS, a Senator from the State of Utah, and MILTON R. YOUNG, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, appeared in their seats today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. GEORGE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 24, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 337)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message which has just been received from the President of the United States with reference to the St. Lawrence seaway, which he thinks should be read at this time.

The Chief Clerk read the message.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives, pp. 550-552.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to say that the project referred to in the President's message has been pending in the Committee on Foreign Relations for a considerable period of time. The committee has not reported it favorably. Personally I am strongly opposed to the proposed spending of approximately