1952

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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 Aldredge 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 move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o’clock.

The motion was made to; and (at 3 o’clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 25, 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 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.

CONFERMATIONS

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 Aldredge, 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
John A. Dirks

To be commanders

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

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

To be lieutenants

Peter S. Branson
William H. Brink
Harrison B. Smith
John M. Dorsey
Paul A. Lutz
Robert C. Boardman
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 boatsewains

Lewis A. Woodaman
Harold P. Morrison
Edward L. McNeill

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

To be captains

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

To be commanders

Clarence R. Reed, effective January 1, 1952.

Herman C. Applequist, effective January 19, 1952.

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

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

Steve 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. BURLESON. 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
Mr. MCCORMACK. I have no announcement to make now as to any legislative program for next week. If anything comes up I shall try to have the House given as much advance notice as humanly possible, but I have nothing to announce now. That means that Members will know that there 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 Massachusetts?

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 for 1951, not 1952 as one would expect.

If such blanks for 1951, instead of 1952, were inserted in very many taxpayers' envelopes, the cost 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, 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 by 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's 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 Department.

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 gentlewoman 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 the United States. 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 congratulated 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.
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 subject. Max Lowenthal, 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 particular 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 to enlist their support to get him into high places. 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 thousands 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 service his cause.

During the days of the Berlin-Moscow wedding dance machine, Lowenthal was enthralled with Communist Russia as its ally. Lowenthal was opposed to our defense efforts and worked day and night to hamstring, harass, and impede our support for the war by the F.B.I. 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 as 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 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 anything is proof 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 a free hand.

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 substantial influence among a great number of people. Lowenthal is back on the Washington scene and recently almost succeeded in getting a deal to blow to the Government 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 the 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 slow down the prosecution of Communists.

And whom had he picked for the job? Mr. Justin Miller, a New Dealer, who was picked upstairs to the White House, 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 His, 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 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 makes the case?

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 got there 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 accomplish.
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? 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 fellows out of their way are 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 profess to be Americans. 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, and still those fellows are here. We still have them on the payroll. 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 these exposures. 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, primarily 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 in the American people can really bear.

It seems incredible that this administration and those in charge of administration of 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 do 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 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 do you find recommendations for reductions in the cost of Government.

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. Every part 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 5 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 such 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 360th Army Infantry Division during World War II. He was transferred to the Metropolitan Police Department in 1941, went into the Armed Forces in 1943 and returned to the White House police in 1946, 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 Grisello Torresola and Oscar Collazo, both legs, both legs, both legs, both legs, both legs, sank to the pavement at the east end of the building and began to fire at Collazo.
Mr. HELLER. Eight instances and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. PIROTY and to include an editorial.

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

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

Mr. BEAMBLOT 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.

Mr. Roone and to include a magazine article.

Mr. Sikes and to include an editorial.

Mr. MEADER and to include an editorial from the Oregonian.

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 Placsek.

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 extraneous matter.

Mr. Beckworth, in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. Roone and to include a magazine article.

Mr. Sikes and to include an editorial.

Mr. Meader and to include an editorial.

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Mr. Sikes and to include an editorial.

Mr. Meader and to include an editorial.

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 Placsek.

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

By Mr. COLE of New York:
H. R. 6219. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, so as to provide for permits to allow individuals, who might otherwise be entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits, to earn $100 per month without deduction from their benefits, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:
H. R. 6220. 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. 6219. 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 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, 1956; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:
H. R. 6221. A bill to provide for the appointment and compensation of council for imprisoned 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 cancelation, 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 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIEB:
H. R. 6222. 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. RABAUT:
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 in the Des Moines River and its tributaries in Mississippi and Alabama; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 6228. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1923 so as to provide that the spouse of a worker who has been awarded a disability annuity shall be entitled to a spouse's annuity if such spouse has earned at least 45 credits; 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.

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. BECKWITH:
H. Res. 505. Resolution for the relief of Helen M. Reno, widow of Royice 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 Cochet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:
H. R. 6231. A bill for the relief of Gordon Uplow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:
H. R. 6232. A bill for the relief of Halsey R. Lafferty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:
H. R. 6233. A bill for the relief of Antonio Joseph Akiier; 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. WIEB:
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:

By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the City Council of the City of Providence, R.I., memorializing 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.

By Mr. QUANDT:
H. Res. 516. By Mr. 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. 341, a bill proposing to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.