

beginning with the name of Edward Francis Kent, shown on page 1404, and ending with the name of June Elizabeth Williams on page 1411.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Roger Maxwell Ramey, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Francis Hopkins Griswold, XXXX
Maj. Gen. George Warren Mundy, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Walter Edwin Todd, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Frank Fort Everest, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., XXXX
Maj. Gen. William Fulton McKee, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Emery Scott Wetzell, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Edward Wharton Anderson, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Robert Whitney Burns, XXXX

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. John Morris Hargreaves, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Lucas Victor Beau, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Byron Elihu Gates, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Colby Maxwell Myers, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Alfred Henry Johnson, XXXX
Maj. Gen. John Stewart Mills, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Homer LeRoy Sanders, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton McDonald, XXXX
Brig. Gen. John Walker Sessums, Jr., XXXX
Brig. Gen. Lewis R. Parker, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Jarred Vincent Crabb, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Oliver Stanton Picher, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Mark Edward Bradley, Jr., XXXX
Maj. Gen. William Dole Eckert, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Edward Julius Timberlake, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Archie Jordan Old, Jr., XXXX
Maj. Gen. Herbert Bishop Thatcher, XXXX
Maj. Gen. Dan Clark Ogle, XXXX

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 515, Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Haywood Shepherd Hansell, Jr., XXXX
Brig. Gen. Edmund Clarence Langmead, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Robert Lynn Copsey, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Thomas Randall Rumpy, XXXX
Brig. Gen. John Morris Hargreaves, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Homer LeRoy Sanders, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Lewis R. Parker, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton McDonald, XXXX

Brig. Gen. Joseph Harold Hicks, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Paul Ernest Ruestow, XXXX
Brig. Gen. David Hodge Baker, XXXX
Brig. Gen. David William Hutchison, XXXX
Brig. Gen. John Raymond Gilchrist, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Kingston Eric Tibbetts, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Jarred Vincent Crabb, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Harlan Clyde Parks, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Morris John Lee, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Gabriel Poillon Disosway, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Albert Boyd, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Leigh Wade, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Deimar Taft Spivey, XXXX
Brig. Gen. John Koehler Gerhart, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Elmer Blair Garland, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Charles Raeburne Landon, XXXX
Brig. Gen. Lee Bird Washbourne, XXXX
Brig. Gen. James McCormack, Jr., XXXX

To be brigadier generals

Col. Aubrey Casey Strickland, XXXX
Col. Ray Henry Clark, XXXX
Col. John Phillips Kirkendall, XXXX
Col. James William Andrew, XXXX
Col. Joseph Gerard Hopkins, XXXX
Col. Edward Harold Porter, XXXX
Col. Joseph Arthur Bulger, XXXX
Col. Edwin Lee Tucker, XXXX
Col. Benjamin Scovill Kelsey, XXXX
Col. Raymond Lloyd Winn, XXXX

Col. Harold Huntley Bassett, XXXX
Col. Thomas Jefferson Dubose, XXXX
Col. Harold Winfield Grant, XXXX
Col. James Leroy Jackson, XXXX
Col. Stoyte Ogleby Ross, XXXX
Col. Frederick Earl Calhoun, XXXX
Col. Royden Eugene Beebe, Jr., XXXX
Col. Richard Tide Coirer, Jr., XXXX
Col. Edward Willis Suarez, XXXX
Col. Sidney Francis Giffin, XXXX
Col. Marvin Edward Kennebeck, XXXX
Col. Russell Kellor, XXXX
Col. Loyd Eugene Griffiths, XXXX
Col. William Jeffers Kennard, XXXX
Col. Richard Mattern Montgomery, XXXX
Col. Richard Elmer Ellsworth, XXXX
Col. James Howard Walsh, XXXX
Col. Chester Witten Cecil, Jr., XXXX
Col. Augustus Maine Minton, XXXX
Col. William Porter Farnsworth, XXXX
Col. Edgar Eugene Glenn, XXXX
Col. Herbert Leonard Grills, XXXX
Col. Robert Shuter Macrum, XXXX
Col. Llewellyn Owen Ryan, XXXX
Col. Daniel Webster Jenkins, XXXX
Col. Stanley Tanner Wray, XXXX
Col. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Jr., XXXX
Col. Claude Edward Duncan, XXXX
Col. Millard Chester Young, XXXX
Col. William Sebastian Stone, XXXX
Col. Raymond Judson Reeves, XXXX
Col. Thomas Cebren Musgrave, Jr., XXXX
Col. Russell Lee Waldron, XXXX
Col. John Dale Ryan, XXXX
Col. William Hugh Blanchard, XXXX
Col. Clifford Harcourt Rees, XXXX
Col. William Edward Rentz, XXXX
Col. Charles Wesley Schott, XXXX
Col. William Monte Canterbury, XXXX
Col. Charles Pratt Brown, XXXX
Col. Major Samuel White, XXXX
Col. James Oscar Guthrie, XXXX
Col. Henry Russell Spicer, XXXX
Col. Thomas Patrick Gerrity, XXXX
Col. Ralph Emanuel Fisher, XXXX
Col. Woodbury Megrew Burgess, XXXX
Col. Alvord Van Pattern Anderson, Jr., XXXX

Col. Glynne Morgan Jones, XXXX
Col. Alfred Frederick Kalberer, XXXX
Col. Ethelred Lundy Sykes, XXXX
Col. Benjamin Jepson Webster, XXXX
Col. George Stewart Cassidy, XXXX
Col. Karl Truesdell, Jr., XXXX
Col. Joseph D. Croft Caldara, XXXX
Col. Albert Theodore Wilson, Jr., XXXX
Col. Ira David Snyder, XXXX
Col. Howell Marion Estes, Jr., XXXX
Col. Joseph James Nazzaro, XXXX
Col. Joseph Stanley Holtoner, XXXX
Col. John Dudley Stevenson, XXXX
Col. Thomas Alan Bennett, XXXX

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Joseph M. Carson
Charles F. Chillingworth, Jr.
Howard L. Collins
Henry Crommelin
William L. Erdmann
Harry H. Henderson
Ira E. Hobbs
Willard K. Goodney
Peter W. Haas, Jr.
Robert S. Hatcher
Frederick N. Kivette
Victor D. Long
Redfield Mason
Armand M. Morgan
Edward N. Parker
Lewis S. Parks
Robert B. Pirie
Lester K. Rice
James S. Russell
John H. Sides
John Sylvester
Edmund B. Taylor
John M. Taylor
George C. Townner
David M. Tyree
Frederick B. Warder
Joseph H. Wellings
Austin W. Wheelock
George C. Wright

MEDICAL CORPS

Thomas F. Cooper
James R. Fulton
Bartholomew W. Hogan
French R. Moore
Ocie B. Morrison, Jr.

SUPPLY CORPS

Charles G. DeKay
Frederick W. Hesser

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Joseph F. Jolley

DENTAL CORPS

Ralph W. Malone

The nominations of Norgren B. Allen et al. (with the exception of Eleanor M. Halm to be a lieutenant in the Nurse Corps of the Navy, which was confirmed on March 6, 1953), for appointment in the Navy or in the Marine Corps, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 4, 1953, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Norgren B. Allen on page 1629 and ending with the name of Robert J. Vroegindewey, which appears on page 1630.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art unchanging in Thy love and goodness, we are again turning unto Thee for guidance and strength, for courage and hope.

We thank Thee that Thou art always willing to satisfy our nameless longings and to give us of Thy companionship and counsel as we walk the ways of life, which at times seem so very dark and devious.

May Thy spirit of peace and power descend upon our troubled minds and hearts, lifting us out of those fears which paralyze our energies into a faith which inspires us with confidence and joy.

Wilt Thou illumine our souls with a glorious vision of the fulfillment of Thy gracious promises when all our doubts shall be dispelled and righteousness and truth shall be victorious.

To Thy name we ascribe the praise. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 12, 1953, was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday next for 30 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

Mr. CLARDY. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saw to the effect that some people achieve fame and others have it thrust upon them. I guess I am in that latter category because I was joined with

you Saturday in the column of a gentleman I shall leave unnamed but denominate as the champion liar of the United States. He lied about me as he did about you, Mr. Speaker. I mention this only because as time goes on, and he names me again, each time he lies I shall call it to the attention of the House. Saturday was No. 1. The only thing I really regret about it is he had an idea that I had not thought of first. He said that I had suggested investigating Americans for Democratic Action. I have done no such thing, but it is a very good idea. That leftwing outfit has approved the teaching of communism in our schools. It has sponsored the idea that teachers be allowed to belong to the Communist Party. Maybe we should look into the antecedents of that outfit.

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE

Mr. JENKINS. 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 Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, a lady in my home county in Ohio a few days ago sent one of her sons to see the State representative, who also lives in my home city, and she wanted the State representative to call me by telephone to deliver to me a telephone message that she had gotten from her son, who was then in Seoul, Korea. She wanted me to know that her son told her that it was true that they had been repulsed and driven back from Triangle Hill, because they did not have sufficient guns and ammunition with which to adequately carry on their attacks or to defend themselves adequately. Her son had said that quite a number of his companions were waiting in a long line at that time to get to the telephone so they could call their parents in the United States to tell them the same story. Her son said that he had been at the front since October.

Mr. Speaker, this is eloquent testimony as to whether our boys on the bleak fighting front have been neglected. However much this story of a shortage of ammunition distresses us, we hope it will never occur again.

AMMUNITION SUPPLY IN KOREA

Mr. POFF. 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have on my desk a letter whose contents are of timely interest and should be brought to the attention of the Congress. It was written by an officer only recently returned from the battlefields of Korea. With your permission, I will quote a few excerpts:

The reason for my letter is the current investigation of ammunition in Korea. The

testimony of the generals makes sense to me for each is telling just what he wants to paint his picture. My experience was on the lowest possible level, so it may be presumptuous of me to even bother to write. Be that as it may, in November of 1952 every mortar, recoilless rifle, tank, and artillery piece had an ammunition allocation, and expenditures in excess of the authorized amount had to be explained to higher headquarters. The three forward observers under my supervision were constantly reminded of the ammunition restrictions. Orders were published that 15 enemy had to be spotted in a group before the forward observer could fire on them. All of these restrictions made for supply economy but were frustrating to the little men fighting the war (such a war as it is).

So Van Fleet is correct that there was a shortage, Clark is right that there is never enough for those who want to shoot it, and from the Olympian heights of Collins it may be true that there is plenty in the stockpiles.

Mr. Speaker, letters of this nature are approaching epidemic frequency. What can 10,000 congressional investigations prove more than these letters prove? I say let us have an end to words and let us have a little action in the Defense Department, and woe be to the little man whose dereliction of duty has been responsible for a single drop of American blood.

FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. COLMER. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, if there were any doubt in the minds of those in charge of our foreign policy or for that matter of just the ordinary layman as to what the policy of the new Soviet regime is to be, that doubt should now be dispelled.

The Supreme Soviet met in Moscow yesterday. The new dictator, Georgi Malenkov, told his applauding hiring delegates from behind the Iron Curtain that there are no controversial issues with the capitalistic world that cannot be settled peacefully.

Surely this propaganda has a familiar ring. It was to the tune of similar statements that his predecessor, Dictator Stalin, committed many warlike gestures and aggressions. We get again the picture of the masters of the Kremlin holding the olive branches in one hand and pulling the strings of international discord with the other. Yes, the pattern is the same with the exception of new faces in the picture. Peace propaganda is broadcast while at the same time our innocent planes are being shot down from the skies.

Mr. Speaker, it has now been some 2 years since American and allied leaders were lured into a false sense of security and misled into giving up the advantages gained in Korea at the expense of so much American blood by a simple suggestion of one of the Kremlin's hirelings, Malik, that there was no reason why a truce should not be had in Korea. At that time, we took this floor to admonish our leaders that this was nothing

more than a Trojan horse. We regret exceedingly that this prophecy proves to be correct.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, our leadership will not forever remain blind to the real purpose and design of the Kremlin, the destruction of our economy. We repeat again what we have pointed out on this floor and elsewhere over a period of the past 7 years:

Russia wants neither war nor peace. Her real purpose is to bleed us white; and through the resultant chaos and confusion divide and conquer.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WINSTEAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, the first formal celebration of the centennial year of the University of Florida will be held March 19-21, when Gen. James A. Van Fleet, alumnus, former football coach, and professor of military science and tactics, will be an honored guest. Many other outstanding figures will take part in the 3-day educational program.

Because of its system of student government, the University of Florida has made a great impact on the State and Nation, and many of the political leaders of the State received their early training as student leaders on the campus of the university. Seven of the 10 men in the Florida congressional delegation are University of Florida alumni. The Governor of Florida, most of the members of his cabinet, and many members of the State legislature are former students of this great institution.

I feel that the contributions of the University of Florida, which is located in my district, the Eighth Congressional District of Florida, are of such major significance that it is proper I call the attention of my colleagues to the centennial celebration of this great institution of higher learning.

This year is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Florida. On January 6, 1853, Gov. Thomas Broome signed the bill which created the East Florida Seminary—the first State-supported institution of higher learning—from which the College of Arts and Sciences of the present University of Florida traces its origin.

Public desire for higher education in Florida goes back to 1824, 2 years after Florida became a Territory. At that time, public land was set aside for two seminaries, one east of the Suwannee River, and one west.

In 1837, 8 years before Florida became a State, a board of trustees was appointed for the university that was to be. Not until 1851 was an enabling act passed which made action possible.

After the eloquent appeal for the cause of higher education made by Gilbert Kingsbury, principal of a private school already in existence in Ocala, the Florida Legislature agreed to adopt his school as the East Florida Seminary.

During the Civil War years, the young school struggled, but a reorganization moved it to Gainesville in 1866, where it functioned until 1905.

Meanwhile, other State-supported schools of higher learning were competing for scholars and funds. Consequently, in 1905, the Buckman Act called for a consolidation of these schools into the University of Florida for boys at Gainesville; the Florida Female College—later Florida State University—and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, both in Tallahassee.

Supervision was placed with the board of control, representing the seven geographical regions of the State. Schools, incorporated into the University of Florida, were located in St. Petersburg, Bartow, Gainesville, and Lake City. Buildings were also erected at Eau Gallie, but the proposed school there never functioned.

In 1935, the University of Florida pioneered in the field of higher education by establishing the University College curriculum for the first 2 years. This is a general liberal arts course which is required before a student may enter a specialized professional course.

In 1947, the University of Florida became coeducational, and a \$20,000,000 building program was launched.

Today, in the centennial year of 1953, the University of Florida has an 1,800-acre campus, a plant valued at \$35½ million, a faculty of over 1,300, a student body of over 9,000, and consists of 10 colleges and 4 divisions.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. MOULDER. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, because of recent publications and statements criticizing, misconstruing, and exaggerating the meaning of personal expression of opinion in answer to hypothetical questions propounded to the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, I take this time and opportunity to say, as a member of the Committee on Un-American Activities, that the committee has never given any consideration to investigation of communism in the churches or the clergy of America. The subject has never been considered or mentioned in any respect by the committee. In fact the clergy and churches of our country have been and are the most powerful and effective force in our fight against the godless slavery of com-

munist. The Kremlin leaders despise religion, but American church leaders know, or should know, that the Communists are not indifferent to the possibilities of exploiting the Soviet-sponsored Russian Orthodox Church of America, which is controlled by the Kremlin through the Moscow archbishop.

The Committee on Un-American Activities has and will continue to expose communism. It has an excellent record of public service in exposing and warning the American people of the evils of communism, and we must not permit baseless propaganda to injure the work of the committee.

I am confident that the Committee on Un-American Activities will proceed in its important work of combatting the menace of communism and Communist propaganda and infiltration with the highest regard and respect for academic freedom and the state of due process and protection of the law of our land, and without injury to basic safeguards of our cherished freedom in America.

WEST VIRGINIA BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY

Mr. BYRD. 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, the district which I represent in the Congress is located in the heart of the bituminous coal fields of southern West Virginia. The Mountain State produces more bituminous coal than any other State in the Union, and the second and third largest coal producing countries are a part of my congressional district.

During the past several years the economy of that section of West Virginia has been a healthy economy, founded as it is upon a healthy and prosperous coal industry. At the present time the coal industry is a sick industry and the resulting effect upon the economy of my State is being severely felt. Reports show that 14,100 fewer men were employed at the mines in December 1952 than in December 1951.

My own Beckley area has been experiencing an employment decline since 1950, the lack of coal markets bringing about a closing of numerous small mines and also retarding the opening of new operations. There were about 1,350, or 12 percent, fewer coal miners employed in this area in January 1953 than in the same month in 1952. Seven operations have shut down completely and underemployment has become fairly prevalent, a three-day week being relatively common and with some mines operating one day per week.

The decline in the coal industry has affected other industries, and of a total labor force of 25,500 in the Beckley area, a total of 2,800, or over ten percent, were unemployed in January. Practically all of the unemployed are men, many of whom are over forty-five years of age, with none other than mining experience, a fact which in many instances precludes

them from finding employment elsewhere.

This situation exists because coal mines are being closed down for lack of markets due to the excessive importation of fuel oil. That the importation is excessive and serious can be seen from a look at the recorded figures. In 1946, 44,647,000 barrels of residual oil were imported from foreign sources, but in 1952 there were 126,964,000 barrels imported, or an increase of almost 300 percent. Inasmuch as a ton of coal is equivalent in energy value to 4.167 barrels of residual oil the 1952 importation represents the equivalent loss of some 31 million tons of coal.

Cumulatively, the volume of fuel oil imported amounts to 592,390,000 barrels through the seven years since 1946. Expressing this same amount of oil in equivalent tons of bituminous coal, we arrive at the stupendous figure of 142,163,000 tons of coal which have remained unmined or unutilized. Since the price of coal has varied from \$3.44 in 1946 to \$4.95 in 1952, the cumulative total of revenue loss in the seven years amounts to \$671,057,000; and predicated on the fact that the median number of tons mined per day per man averaged 6.3 to 7.2 tons during the period, one can say that the aggregate loss of man-days for the seven years amounts to 21,086,000 days. The average hourly earnings of the bituminous coal miner since 1946 have fluctuated from \$1.40 to \$2.25. The aggregate loss of wages which could have been earned by coal miners for coal displaced by foreign oil amounts to a cumulative total of \$335,992,000 since 1946.

Not only is the coal industry hard hit by the dumping of residual oil in this country, but the railroads are likewise being made to suffer. Railroads transport approximately 83 percent of all coal produced, so that the railroads did not carry 25,289,000 tons of coal not produced due to displacement by oil. Since 1946 this loss has amounted to 119,217,000 tons. The Interstate Commerce Commission has estimated that the average railroad freight rate per ton during the first nine months of 1952 was \$3.40. By mathematical calculation the revenue loss suffered by the railroads during 1952 amounted to \$85,983,000. The cumulative total since 1946 is \$358,346,000.

Since from figures generally acceptable to the ICC, labor receives about 48.2 cents out of each railroad-revenue dollar, another simple mathematical calculation reveals that railroad labor took approximately \$41½ million of the total transportation loss resulting from imported residual's displacement of coal.

Not only does the deluge of residual oil weaken the coal industry, rob the miners and the mine owners, railroads and railroad workers, oil industry owners and oil workers, of profits and jobs and wages, but it also undermines our Nation's self-sufficiency.

The United States production of residual fuel oil has been held relatively constant over the postwar years, with the 1951-52 figures being only 2 and 5 percent over the 1946-48 averages. On the other hand, world oil production and refinery operations outside the United

States have grown rapidly in the last decade. Foreign refineries produce a substantially higher proportion of residual oil than do the United States refineries, partly because of the refinery processes used and partly because of the gravity of the crudes used. Cheap foreign residual entering the American ports in quantity results in depressed prices for residual oil domestically produced and depressed prices for coal from eastern fields which must meet the competition of foreign residual or get out of the market altogether.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come when we, the Members of the Congress, must pursue not a policy that is detrimental to the economy of this Nation and which impairs its strength while enriching other nations, but a policy that will strengthen our beloved country by assuring development of its own oil and coal—the basic energy sources on which we must pin our hope if war comes. And who is there to say that the hour is not already near at hand?

In these perilous days, there can be no choice. It is time to act. Twenty-one bills, including my own, have been introduced in this body which would limit the permissible importation of foreign residual fuel oil in any calendar quarter to five percent of the total domestic demand for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

I hope that the Congress will act quickly to stop the flood of cheap residual which is creating havoc within our midst.

TAX RELIEF

Mr. JONES of Missouri. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks literally millions of income-tax returns have been filed by persons who while they are not liable for any tax payments have been forced to spend \$4 or \$5 to have their returns prepared.

While the battling forces of this Republican administration are accomplishing nothing in the way of tax relief and because of this lack of agreement are actually contributing to the possible loss of a substantial source of income, namely, the excess-profits tax, which will expire without giving any relief to those who need it most, I want to call the attention of the leadership to a relief which can be extended to millions of persons in the lower income brackets without any loss of revenue to the Federal Government by giving attention to a proposed change which would eliminate the filing of returns by those whose income is not sufficient to require a payment.

Also, Mr. Speaker, if this administration is actually interested in giving relief to those who are in the greatest need I respectfully call your attention to the advisability of increasing the exemption rather than reducing the percentage of tax.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 35 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the other special orders.

GREAT LAKES STORM DAMAGE DEDUCTION ON INCOME-TAX RETURNS

Mr. OLIVER P. 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 gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that on Friday last the Commissioner of Internal Revenue handed down a ruling which affects not only the people of my district but the citizens of all Great Lakes States.

Under this ruling, which comes under section 23 (e) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as limited by section 24 (a), the Bureau has taken the position that damage which is done to property by storm or some other sudden event of nature may be deducted from gross income when computing net income for tax purposes; while damage which is done to the same property by erosion or inundation cannot be so deducted.

Under the provisions of this ruling, Mr. Speaker, a man whose house is along the lake and whose basement is flooded or whose walls are breached by the high water of a storm, may deduct the cost of repairing that damage from his income, but the same man whose foundations are shaken because the bank is washed away by exceptionally high waters is not permitted to deduct the cost of repairs made to his house because of this exceptionally high water. As a matter of fact, if he moves his house or repairs a seawall to prevent the damage because of this erosion, he is deemed to be improving his property instead of saving it.

Mr. Speaker, as usual the legal reasoning behind the interpretation of the statute would appear logical and clear on the basis of precedent, and the Bureau is undoubtedly on firm legal ground, but this is not just a question of clear legal interpretation—it is also a question of right and justice. It is my hope that the Committee on Ways and Means will institute such legislation as is necessary to correct this interpretation of the law which brings about such inequity. There has been property damages in excess of \$60 millions in the Great Lakes Basin area during the years 1947 to 1952 because of the abnormally high-water level of the Great Lakes. Those whose property has been damaged by this abnormally high water should receive equal treatment with those whose property has been damaged by the abnormally high water of a storm.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. KEAN. 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, statistics show that there is more need by more people for social-security coverage today than there was 18 years ago when the system was started.

The number of people who are 65 and over quadrupled between 1900 and 1950. If the present trend continues, 325,000 more people will live beyond the age of 65 this year than did in 1952.

Today we have about 13,000,000 people in the United States who have passed the age of 65. This is almost 6,000,000 more than there were when the social-security system was started in 1935.

The proportion of people older than 65 in the overall population is increasing, too. In 1900, for example, those over 65 represented only 4 percent of the total population. Today they represent 8 percent and, in another 20 years or so, it is estimated they will represent about 20 percent.

Facts show that relatively few older people are working today. In 1900 about 60 percent of those over 65 worked. Today only 40 percent of that group work.

It seems obvious that it would be for the good of the country to broaden social security now so that practically all the gainfully employed can receive protection under some type of retirement system. In this way people will have the basic protection of social security upon which they can build additional protection through their own private arrangements.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on House Joint Resolution 223.

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

There was no objection.

INCOME TAXES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Federal individual income tax is now so high that it complicates business, stifles the development of new industries and the expansion of pay rolls.

The present individual income tax is diminishing drastically the purchasing power of every United States community.

These oppressive taxes should be reduced and the Government should protect the people in the possession of the money they have earned by the sweat of

their brow, instead of robbing them of their earnings through exorbitant taxation.

H. R. 1, a bill to reduce taxes, is to relieve the people of some of the crushing tax load now depriving them of the liberty to spend their own income. The following editorial is in point:

People only have so much money to spend, and if things cost more, they buy less of them.

And when people buy less things, less things are made. And when less things are made, less labor is employed. So when taxes are high, not only does the consumer bear the burden, but labor shares the burden. Similarly when taxes are high, less manufactured goods are bought and made and less raw material is used and sold.

The evil of high taxation falls blighting on the farmer and on the miner, and all producers of raw materials. It falls devastatingly on the consumer because of high prices and his consequent loss of purchasing power or diminution of return for his money. It falls ruinously upon labor, because the fewer goods are sold the fewer goods are manufactured, and the less labor is employed. It falls destructively upon our foreign trade, because high prices make competition in foreign markets impossible. It even opens up competition to foreign nations in our domestic markets; because when high taxation sufficiently raises the cost of our home products it makes it possible for foreign manufacturers to pay our tariff and still compete favorably in our home markets.

The Republican Party promised tax reduction to gain power. Based on this promise the voters elected a Republican administration for the first time in 20 years. When the Congressmen return home for their Easter vacation they will be called upon by their constituents to explain why they have failed to reduce taxes as promised. What will your answer be? What will your answer be when the 1954 congressional election rolls around?

You will not need to answer if the Republican Party keeps faith with the voters by passing H. R. 1 to give 11-percent reduction to 30 million withholding taxpayers on July 1, 1953.

If H. R. 1 is not passed by the House, then the indignant voters of the country will say, "We shall send a man or a woman to represent us in Congress who believes with us that excessive taxation creates and constitutes deflation—the worst kind of deflation. Taxation takes money out of general circulation, and gives it to the Government. Taxation provides the Government with money to buy gold to store in the ground in a virtual financial concentration camp. Taxation gives the Government the people's money to support parasitic politicians, Representatives who violate their election pledges to reduce taxes."

Taxation taxes money out of productive labor-employing enterprise and gives it to nonproductive bureaucrats. Taxation takes the money the people would spend at stores and gives it to idle jobholders.

If the people have less money, they will buy less goods; and if they buy less, they will have less comfort and convenience and they will give less employment.

Taxation in a word means depression, and it also means oppression, and excessive taxation means destruction. Let the people keep the money they earn. Let them be able to buy what they want and need. Let their purchases stimulate production and employment. Men at work make production and prosperity—not men on a dole. If spending is a stimulus to prosperity, let the people spend their own money on themselves, and on their fellow workers and not on an ever-increasing horde of idle, useless politicians.

The time for the Republican Party to match its promises with performance is now, not when it is too late to give the tax relief to 30 million withholding taxpayers on July 1 of this year. These are the persons who are hoping and praying for the 11-percent increase in their take-home pay.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 117 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the investigations to be made pursuant to House Resolution 109, by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (now comprised of the six former Committees on Insular Affairs, Territories, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Indian Affairs), acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of stenographic and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 1 after the word "That," insert "effective January 3, 1953."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 128, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1953, the expenses of the investigations and studies conducted pursuant to House Resolution 127, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$60,000, including expenditures for employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after "committee", strike out "or subcommittee."

Page 1, line 9, after "committee", strike out "or subcommittee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS—STUDIES AND INSPECTIONS

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 168 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 5, 1953, the expenses of conducting the study and inspection authorized by House Resolution 34 of the 83d Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

ADDITION TO CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1530) to supplement the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2020), relating to the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that some of the local people are trying to resolve some difficulties that will make this bill completely acceptable to all parties in the area affected. I understand that this compromise arrangement is to be worked out in the very near future, but they have requested, in the meantime, that no action be taken on the legislation. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDE FOR ADDITION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1532) to provide for the addition of certain

Government lands to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds, administrative jurisdiction over an area of approximately 21½ acres of federally owned land, formerly designated as the Naval Amphibious Training Station, together with any improvements thereon which may exist at the time of the transfer, situated on Ocracoke Island within the village of Ocracoke, County of Hyde, in the State of North Carolina. The property so transferred shall be administered by the Department of the Interior and shall become a part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, when established.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BUREAU OF PRISONS EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 395) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in light of the fact that the Department of Justice and the General Accounting Office are not inclined to recommend enactment of this legislation, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

FACILITATING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1524) to facilitate the management of the national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to facilitate the administration of the national park system and miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, to carry out the following activities, and he may use applicable appropriations for the aforesaid system and miscellaneous areas for the following purposes:

1. Rendering of emergency rescue, fire fighting, and cooperative assistance to nearby law enforcement and fire prevention agencies and for related purposes outside of the aforesaid areas.

2. The erection and maintenance of fire protection facilities, water lines, telephone lines, electric lines, and other utilities adjacent to areas administered by the National Park Service, where necessary, in the administration of such areas.

3. Transportation to and from work, outside of regular working hours, of employees of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, residing

in or near the city of Carlsbad, N. Mex., such transportation to be between the park and the city, or intervening points, at reasonable rates to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior taking into consideration, among other factors, comparable rates charged by transportation companies in the locality for similar services, the amounts collected for such transportation to be credited to the appropriation current at the time payment is received.

4. Furnishing, on a reimbursement of appropriation basis, all types of utility services to concessioners, contractors, permittees, or other users of such services, whenever necessary to insure adequate and uninterrupted service to the public: *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of such utility services may be credited to the appropriation current at the time reimbursements are received.

5. Contracting, under such terms and conditions as the said Secretary considers to be in the interest of the Federal Government, for the sale, operation, maintenance, repair, or relocation of Government-owned electric and telephone lines and other utility facilities used for the administration and protection of the national park system and miscellaneous areas, regardless of whether such lines and facilities are located within or outside said system and areas.

6. Acquiring such rights-of-way as may be necessary to construct, improve, and maintain roads within the authorized boundaries of any area of the said national park system and miscellaneous areas, and the acquisition also of land and interests in land adjacent to such rights-of-way, when deemed necessary by the Secretary, to provide adequate protection of natural features or to avoid traffic and other hazards resulting from private road access connections, or when the acquisition of adjacent residual tracts, which otherwise would remain after acquiring such rights-of-way, would be in the public interest.

7. The operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment on a reimbursable basis when such equipment is used on Federal projects of the said national park system and miscellaneous areas, chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies. Reimbursement shall be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which the equipment is used at rental rates established by the Secretary, based on actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected, and the Secretary may also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies that cooperate with the Secretary in the administration of the said national park system and other areas in fire control, such rental to be under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rentals to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received.

Sec. 2. (a) The term "national park system" means all federally owned or controlled lands which are administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, and which are grouped into the following descriptive categories: (1) National parks, (2) national monuments, (3) natural historical parks, (4) national memorials, (5) national parkways, and (6) national capital parks.

(b) The term "miscellaneous areas" includes lands under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal agency, or lands in private ownership, and over which the National Park Service, under the direction

of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to cooperative agreement, exercises supervision for recreational, historical, and other related purposes, and also any lands under the care and custody of the National Park Service other than those heretofore described in this section.

Sec. 3. Hereafter applicable appropriations of the National Park Service shall be available for the objects and purposes specified in the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 7, strike all of subsection 2 and insert in lieu thereof:

"2. The erection and maintenance of fire protection facilities, water lines, telephone lines, electric lines, and other utility facilities adjacent to any area administered by the National Park Service, where necessary, to provide service in such area."

Page 3, line 1, strike the period, insert in lieu thereof a colon, and add "*Provided*, That if adequate transportation facilities are available, or shall be available by any common carrier, at reasonable rates, then and in that event the facilities contemplated by this paragraph shall not be offered."

Page 3, line 5, strike all of subsection 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"4. Furnishing, on a reimbursement of appropriation basis, all types of utility services to concessioners, contractors, permittees, or other users of such services, within the areas administered by the National Park Service: *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of such utility services may be credited to the appropriation current at the time reimbursements are received."

"5. Furnishing, on a reimbursement of appropriation basis, supplies, and the rental of equipment to persons and agencies that in cooperation with, and subject to the approval of, the Secretary of the Interior, render services or perform functions that facilitate or supplement the activities of the Department of the Interior in the administration of the national park system and miscellaneous areas: *Provided*, That reimbursements hereunder may be credited to the appropriation current at the time reimbursements are received."

Page 4, line 4, strike the figure "5" and insert the figure "6."

Page 4, line 12, strike the figure "6" and insert the figure "7."

Page 4, line 22, change the period to a colon and add "*Provided*, That no land or interest in land may be acquired without the consent of the local taxing body by adoption of appropriate resolution."

Page 5, line 1, strike the figure "7" and insert the figure "8."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, occasionally the National Park Service finds it necessary to construct and maintain utility lines and facilities in areas outside of, but adjacent to, areas under its administration in order to provide utility service within the park area and to avail itself of opportunities to effect economies in cost of construction and maintenance. The committee has amended

subsection 2 to make it clear that this authority may be exercised when necessary to facilitate the furnishing of service only in the areas under the administration of the National Park Service. This subsection does not authorize the furnishing of any utility service to users outside the boundaries of any area administered by the National Park Service.

Subsection 4 is required by the National Park Service to simplify accounting procedures concerning the sale of essential utility services. It would authorize the application of receipts derived from the sale of utility services to reimburse appropriations. In some instances, in the case of emergencies, receipts are authorized to be used to reimburse appropriations, pursuant to authority contained in section 4 of the act approved May 26, 1930—Forty-sixth Statutes, page 382, Sixteenth United States Code, 1946 edition, section 17c. Basic statutory authority is required in order to continue arrangements presently in force and to provide legal authority for future similar agreements. No additional costs will result from this authority. The committee has amended subsection 4 to make clear that it is not intended by this subsection to authorize the National Park Service to provide utility services to users outside the boundaries of areas administered by the National Park Service.

AMENDMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL CLAIMS ACT OF 1945

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2561) to further amend the act of May 29, 1945, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property, occurring incident to their service" by extending the time for filing certain claims thereunder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand that we would be paying claims for all of those connected with the military who have property in Europe if the Russians were to move and overrun Western Europe? Would we be paying the claims for all the personal property that has been moved over there by 40,000 or 50,000 dependents of servicemen and civilian employees of the military? I wonder if there is anyone here who can answer that question?

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I suggest the gentleman propound his inquiry to the Committee on the Judiciary. While it has some relation to the Department of Defense, this bill was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, not the Committee on Armed Forces.

Mr. FORD. If the gentleman will yield, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa that I understand this proposal is simply an extension for a 2-year period

of the existing legislation, to permit the Department of the Army to consider properly claims submitted to it as a result of the war we now have in Korea. The legislation would have expired, and they have been unable adequately to handle the claims that have been presented, which I understand are legitimate.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean to say that this would not apply to the property of servicemen and civilian employees of the military presently in Europe if Western Europe were overrun by the Russians and their property lost? This then would not apply to such personnel or their dependents?

Mr. FORD. I would not want to be absolutely certain in answering the gentleman's question. I suspect that if Western Europe were overrun by the Soviet forces those stationed there at the present time would have a legitimate claim subsequently against the Federal Government.

Mr. GROSS. So we would stand to pay out from the United States Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars to indemnify those losers?

Mr. FORD. I suspect that that is the case.

Mr. GROSS. What is the limit today on the amount of property that can be shipped overseas by a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee?

Mr. FORD. There are certain weight limitations. I do not suspect there are dollar limitations.

Mr. GROSS. It is probably not advisable to delay extension of this legislation but I warn that indemnification for personal property losses of the thousands upon thousands of Americans in foreign countries, and particularly the huge tonnages of such property being shipped overseas, is a subject that should have the immediate consideration of the proper committees in this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (d) of the act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 225), as amended by Public Law 439 of the 82d Congress, is hereby further amended by deleting therefrom the first proviso of that subsection and substituting therefor the following: "Provided, That, if a claim accrues in time of war or in time of armed conflict in which Armed Forces of the United States are engaged, or if war or such armed conflict intervenes within 2 years after it accrues, it may, on good cause shown, be presented within 2 years after such good cause ceases to exist, but not later than 2 years after peace is established or the armed conflict terminates. The dates of commencement and termination of an armed conflict for the purpose of this subsection shall be as established by concurrent resolution of the Congress or by determination of the President."

Sec. 2. Effective as of July 3, 1952, section 2 (b) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (Public Law 450, 82d Cong.) is repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 by extending the time for filing certain claims thereunder, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISBURSING OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2567) to amend the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493), relating to the relief of certain disbursing officers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493), is hereby amended by—

(a) striking out the words "and within 2 years from the passage of this act."

(b) striking out the date "July 1, 1946" and substituting therefor the date "July 1, 1948."

SEC. 2. The provisions of the above-mentioned act of July 26, 1947, as amended by this act, shall be applicable in like manner and with like effect to disbursing and certifying officers and special disbursing agents of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, through such officer as he may designate, (a) to relieve disbursing and certifying officers, including special disbursing agents of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, from accountability or responsibility for losses, occurring between September 8, 1939, to July 1, 1948, of funds, or of accounts, papers, records, vouchers, or data pertaining to said funds, for which said officers or agents were accountable or responsible; and (b) to allow credits, in the settlement of accounts of said officers or agents, for payments made in good faith on public account during said period, notwithstanding failure to comply with the requirements of existing law or regulations pursuant thereto: *Provided*, That in cases of losses or payments involving more than \$2,500 the Comptroller General shall exercise the authority herein only upon the written recommendation of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force, which recommendation shall be concurred in by the Attorney General if the amount exceeds \$10,000 and which recommendation shall also set forth the facts relative to such loss or payment and shall state that such transaction, expenditure, loss, or payment appears to be free from fraud or collusion and incurred or made in good faith: *Provided further*, That the Comptroller General in all cases shall certify that such transaction, expenditure, loss, or payment appears to be free from fraud or collusion and incurred or made in good faith."

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRAHAM to the committee amendment:

Page 1, immediately after the enacting clause insert the following: "That the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493) is hereby amended to read as follows."

Page 2, line 9, after the date "1939" strike out the word "to" and insert "and."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar today.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. J. Res. 206) to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) upon the request of any Member, officer, or committee of the House of Representatives and with the approval of the Committee on House Administration, but subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to furnish electrical or mechanical office equipment for use in the office of such Member, officer, or committee. The cost of such equipment shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

(b) The original cost of equipment furnished under this joint resolution, together with the original cost of any equipment purchased under House Resolution 318, 82d Congress, which may be in use in the office of a Member at any one time shall not exceed \$2,500.

(c) The electrical or mechanical office equipment which may be furnished under this joint resolution for use in the office of a Member shall be limited to not more than two of each of the following general types of equipment:

- (1) addressing machines;*
- (2) automatic typewriters;*
- (3) electric typewriters;*
- (4) recording machines for dictating and transcribing; and*
- (5) duplicating machines.*

Sec. 2. Electrical or mechanical office equipment furnished under this joint resolution shall be registered in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and shall remain the property of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. The last paragraph under the heading "Contingent expenses of the House" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1953, is hereby repealed, and the provisions of House Resolution 318, 82d Congress, shall not hereafter be in effect.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this joint resolution, the term "Member" means a Representative in Congress, a Delegate from a Territory, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Sec. 5. The Committee on House Administration shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 6, after the word "Member", insert "officer, or committee."

Page 2, line 10, after the word "Member", insert "officer, or committee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AN ANTI-COMMUNIST EDUCATIONAL PLAQUE, THE TRUTH ABOUT COM- MUNISM, THE ENEMY OF FREE- DOM, IS PRESENTED TO SPEAKER JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.—CERE- MONY RECORDED BY THE VOICE OF AMERICA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the honor, along with other Members of the House, to participate in one of the most unusual and important ceremonies, in my opinion, ever held in our Nation's Capital. The ceremony was held in the Speaker's room, at which time an anti-Communist educational plaque called "The Truth About Communism, the Enemy of Freedom" was presented to Speaker JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., honoring this great statesman for his outstanding leadership and patriotism, and at the same time bringing to the attention of the people of the Nation and the world a program designed for the classrooms of the schools to teach our youth while they are still in school the truth about this evil ideology called communism, and what it would mean to the American way of life.

The plaque was presented to the Speaker in behalf of its author, Ernest G. Albright, by Representative WILLIAM C. COLE, of Missouri. Those attending the ceremony were as follows: Harold H. Velde, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities; Martin Dies, of Texas, former chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities; William C. Cole, of Missouri, author of bill to outlaw the Communist Party in America; William H. Colmer, of Mississippi; Tom Steed, of Oklahoma; Ernest G. Albright, author of the plaque, and myself. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., Director of the Veterans' Administration, was invited to attend but was detained because of his official duties.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is not a Member of this House who would not do anything possible to help fight and expose communism wherever it is found. However, in these confusing days when we are talking about investigating various subversive groups in our Nation, we should pause and consider seriously our actions. We are all talking about communism and Communists, and many times we accuse people of being a Communist when we ourselves are not fully informed as to the meaning of this evil ideology. And I am afraid that we have so carelessly used the term "Communist" that it has become more or less a political football.

I, for one, am willing to go along with any committee to investigate to the fullest extent any group or individual where evidence points that they are affiliated with any movement to hurt our Government.

Mr. Speaker, recently it has been charged that the clergy of this country might be infiltrated with communism

and that they should be investigated. My friends, communism is a godless philosophy or ideology. And I want to say here, as one who believes in God and the Christian religion, that if communism is to be destroyed, one of the main bulwarks that will help to destroy it is the church. And we must depend upon the clergy to fight it from the pulpit, and we should not in any way cast reflections upon those men of God who have given their lives in the field of service to bring the message of Jesus Christ on earth. Therefore, let us be sure of our ground before we take drastic action.

In closing may I again refer to this plaque. I believe in one short page that this disabled veteran has said more than has been written in many books dealing with communism. I feel that, in view of the fact that it is so concise, so easy to remember, this plaque should hang not only in every classroom of our schools but also in a conspicuous place in every public building in America.

For the information of the Members of the House, I am including as part of my remarks the complete transcript of the ceremony held in the Speaker's room, together with a press release concerning the event and the recording of the Voice of America.

The press release follows:

MEMO TO THE PRESS, PHOTO, RADIO-TV NEWS SERVICES

Monday, March 9, at 11:30 (sharp) in Speaker's room (off House floor), the following group will meet—Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., Veterans' Administration; Hon. Harold H. Velde, Illinois, chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities; Hon. Martin Dies, Texas, former chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities; Hon. William C. Cole, Missouri, author of bill to outlaw Communists in United States of America; Hon. William M. Colmer, Mississippi; Hon. George S. Long, Louisiana; and Hon. Tom Steed, Oklahoma—to take part in a ceremony presenting to the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., an anti-Communist educational plaque, "The Truth About Communism, the Enemy of Freedom."

PURPOSE OF PLAQUE

The plaque, written and designed to use in the classrooms of the schools of the Nation, has for its purpose the teaching of the youth, while they are still in school, the truth about communism and its danger to the American way of life.

HISTORY OF PLAQUE

In 1948, Ernest G. Albright, of Oklahoma, a disabled veteran of World War I, left his sickbed in the veterans' hospital at Biloxi, Miss., to come to Washington to testify before Representative COLE's Subcommittee on Election's, which was considering a bill to outlaw the Communist Party in the United States of America. It was while testifying before this committee that Albright saw the need for some program to teach our youth just what communism would do to the American way of life. Returning to Biloxi, he wrote the anti-Communist school plaque. In 1950, a group of Oklahoma civic and industrial leaders had the plaque published. Among the group were D. W. Hogan, Sr., president of City National Bank, Oklahoma City; Frank Buttram, president of Buttram Oil Co., Oklahoma City; John H. Dunkin, Brown-Dunkin Department Store, Tulsa, Okla.; and W. G. Skelley, president of Skelley Oil Co., Tulsa.

The plaque is now in use in many schools in Oklahoma. Last June, Albright accompanied his former boss, Hon. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, former Governor and Con-

gressman from Oklahoma, to New York, where a plaque was presented to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. (Albright served as page in Congress with Murray when the former Governor was a Member in 1914.)

The author has refused to commercialize the project. He represents no organization and is paid no salary. The plaque is presented to the schools free without personal profit. Only the actual cost and distribution expenses are paid by the sponsors. Albright's only ambition is to place the plaque in all the schools of the Nation.

The plaque won a 1951 Freedom's Foundation award at Valley Forge, Pa., in February 1952.

Following is the transcript of the Voice of America:

VOICE OF AMERICA SPECIAL EVENTS RECORDING

Title: Representative WILLIAM C. COLE, Republican, Missouri, presents an anti-Communist educational plaque to Speaker JOSEPH MARTIN, Republican, Massachusetts (also statement by Ernest G. Albright, originator of plaque).

TEXT

Representative COLE. Mr. Speaker, at the request of Mr. Ernest G. Albright, author of the plaque, *The Truth About Communism, the Enemy of Freedom*, I am delighted to present to you a copy of this great document.

Speaker MARTIN. Well, I am very happy to get from you this plaque that has been given by Mr. Albright. As one who has sacrificed for freedom he realizes the necessity of freedom being everywhere, all over the world. And so he is trying to teach the American people and the peoples of the world the real truth about communism, in the hopes that we can rally everybody who believes in freedom and opportunity for the individual to stand steady in support of that great principle. The American people have no ambitions upon the territory or any desire to encroach upon the prerogatives of other nations. And so all they ask is that the other nations of the world respect freedom as they do.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. This is Ernest G. Albright. I have been asked to read the plaque:

"THE TRUTH ABOUT COMMUNISM, THE ENEMY OF FREEDOM"

"Religion"

"Communists claim there is no God and that all churches should be abolished.

"Public schools"

"Communists believe that all schools, both public and private, should be controlled by the Federal Government and administered by a central government agency.

"Press, radio, television"

"Communists believe that newspapers, press services, magazines, television, and radio broadcasting stations should be taken over, owned, and operated by the Federal Government, placing all news under a Federal censorship board, and that public forums be abolished.

"Business, industry, agriculture"

"Communists believe that the Federal Government should take over and control all business of every type, including all banks, stocks and bonds, investment houses, building and loan companies, insurance companies; all public utilities, such as power, light, gas, telephone, and telegraph companies; oil and gas fields; railroads, bus, and air lines; all retail and wholesale stores and the movie industry; all phases of agriculture.

"Labor"

"Communists believe that all free labor organizations should be abolished and workers forced to join a federally controlled, slave labor trade union, without collective bargaining.

"Medical services"

"Communists believe that all medical and dental professional services, including all doctors and all hospitals, both private and public, should be owned, operated, controlled and directed solely and entirely by the Federal Government and denying any citizen the right to choose his own doctor or hospital.

"Civic, fraternal"

"Communists believe that all commercial, civic, fraternal, and patriotic organizations such as the Rotary, Lions, Exchange, Optimist, Cosmopolitan, Toastmasters, and Kiwanis Clubs; the chambers of commerce and trade organizations; the Masons, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows; the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Veterans of World War II; all school fraternities; the American Red Cross and Salvation Army; Boy and Girl Scouts of America should be dissolved and prohibited.

"Farmlands"

"Communists believe that farmlands should be socialized and owned by the Federal Government and that all farmers be forced to work for the Government as sharecroppers.

"Profit system"

"Communists believe that the profit system should be abolished and that no citizen receive more than is needed for housing, food, and clothing.

"Dictatorship"

"Communists believe that the Government of the United States should be taken over by force and ruled under a foreign dictator.

"America"

"These are a few of the liberties America will lose if Communists win their objectives. Our country, under God, became the greatest Nation on earth through free enterprise and individual initiative. Let's keep it free and great."

THE MRS. EARL BROWDER CASE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] is recognized for 35 minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, several days ago a news item appeared in one of the local papers that probably brought but a passing glance from the average reader, but behind which lies a story of one of the most flagrant violations of our laws that has ever come to my notice. I refer to the article regarding the warrant of arrest for the deportation of Raissa Irene Browder, wife of Earl Browder, deposed head of the Communist Party in the United States.

The complete story of this agent of the Kremlin has never been told and I think the American public is entitled to know the facts. I will be as brief as the facts permit.

The story begins in Russia in the year 1926. That year Earl Browder was on one of his many trips to the Communist shrine. Incidentally, it is very apparent that Browder was traveling on a fraudulent passport as the State Department has no record of having issued him a passport in 1926. On April 25, 1926, while in Russia, Browder secured a Russian divorce from his wife, Gladys, and on September 15, 1926, married Raissa Berkmen. I am not a lawyer, but I seriously doubt the legality of that divorce.

Mrs. Browder remained in Moscow where two children were born to her—one in 1927 and the other in 1931. On

or about November 1, 1933, Mrs. Browder entered the United States by crossing the Canadian border. She was without the proper visa and therefore her entry was illegal.

On October 31, 1939, 6 years after the illegal entry of Mrs. Browder, the Immigration and Naturalization Service issued a warrant for her arrest. In an attempt to forestall the arrest of his wife, Earl Browder, on November 15, 1939, filed a petition with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, stating that he was married to Raissa Berkmen Browder in Russia on September 15, 1926; that he was an American citizen by birth; that he was employed by the Communist Party of the United States of America, and was able to support his wife, and that his wife was entitled to a nonquota visa exempt from the limitation of the Russian quota. Mr. Browder was advised that the records of the State Department failed to show he had been issued a passport for travel to Russia in 1926. He promptly abandoned his petition.

On August 30, 1940, Mrs. Browder was given a hearing at which time she was represented by Carol Weiss King, well-known attorney for prominent Communist Party members. Under oath, Mrs. Browder stated that she belonged to no political party in the United States; that she had no connection with the Soviet Government; that she was not familiar with the aims of the Communist Party in the United States, and, in fact, never gave it a thought.

On October 29, 1940, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered Mrs. Browder deported, and on October 30, 1940, Attorney General Jackson refused to exercise the discretion, conferred upon him by law, that would permit Mrs. Browder to remain in the United States.

On November 13, 1940, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote the Attorney General on White House stationery as follows:

Will you please give me a statement on Mrs. Browder's case? I have had several letters on the rights and wrongs of it, and have promised to inquire.

With the attack on Russia in June 1941, the deportation of Mrs. Browder was laid aside. In November 1943, Mrs. Browder filed a motion for a reopening and reconsideration of her case on the grounds that there was now a new Attorney General who had not exercised his discretion in her case. Mrs. Browder's case was then referred to Mr. Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to the Attorney General, who returned it with the notation, "No need of review by the Attorney General." On December 2, 1943, the Board of Immigration Appeals denied the motion to reopen and reconsider.

On January 3, 1944, President Roosevelt wrote the new Attorney General for statements for himself and Mrs. Roosevelt on the Mrs. Browder case.

On January 6, 1944, Attorney General Francis Biddle reported to the President. He said, in part:

The Board's opinion stated that suspension recommendations are a matter of discretion, exercised with extreme care and only in deserving and meritorious cases, and that a full and frank disclosure by the applicant of conduct and activities, past and

present, is required so that a certificate may be made to Congress of worthiness and good moral character. In view of the applicant's failure to remove the doubts and evasions in the record in conformity with Attorney General Jackson's order, the Board's conclusion was the only logical result which could have been reached. Furthermore, we cannot overlook the policy considerations attendant upon the certification to Congress of as controversial a matter as the Browder case.

Subsequent to the first hearing Mrs. Browder made a request for voluntary departure. This was abandoned when she petitioned for a reopening and reconsideration of her case.

Between December 2, 1943, when the Board of Immigration Appeals denied the motion to reopen and reconsider, and January 19, 1944, something happened. On the latter date, Mrs. Browder was given another hearing for the purpose of voluntary departure and pre-examination. And this before the same Board that had denied her motion or petition for reopening and reconsideration.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my desire to burden the record or usurp the time of other Members of this body but because of what has recently occurred in this case, I feel that I should insert in the RECORD at this point the opinion of the Chairman of the Board of Immigration Appeals, who, on the face of the record, seems to have made a complete about-face in the Mrs. Browder case.

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

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Can the gentleman state the name of the Chairman of the Board of Appeals?

Mr. BUSBEY. Thomas G. Finucane.

On April 5, 1944, the Board labored and brought forth the following masterpiece of confusion and evasion. The Chairman of the Board, in his opinion, said:

On its first consideration of this case October 29, 1940, this Board directed the respondent's deportation to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the ground that she was in the United States in violation of the Immigration Act of 1924 because not in possession of an immigration visa at the time of entering this country. At the same time an application for suspension of deportation under section 19 (c) (2) of the Immigration Act of 1917 was denied. The order of the Board was affirmed by the Attorney General. A motion based on the record as it then existed seeking suspension of deportation was denied without prejudice December 2, 1943. A second motion dated January 17, 1944, requesting reconsideration and reopening of the case and for the privilege of voluntary departure under section 19 (c) (1) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, and preexamination was filed with this Board. The application for suspension of deportation was abandoned. We granted this motion to the extent of directing further hearing. The hearing has been accorded and the case is now before us on the issue of whether this discretionary relief prayed for should be granted.

That the respondent is deportable on the ground that she lacked an immigration visa required by the Immigration Act of 1924 when she entered the United States from Canada in November 1933 without undergoing immigration inspection is not questioned. The only issue is whether she should be ac-

corded relief permitted by section 19 (c) of the act of 1917, as amended.

The respondent was married to Earl Russell Browder, a citizen of the United States, in Moscow in September 1928. She has had three sons by this marriage, two born in Moscow and one in New York, all citizens of the United States. They reside with her and her husband in New York. At the original hearing, the respondent testified that her husband is the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and that she assisted him as a secretary and by doing research for his writings and speeches. The original record was at best sketchy as to the respondent's beliefs concerning the tenets of the Communist Party.

The authority to authorize suspension of deportation or to grant voluntary departure under section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917 is limited by section 19 (d) which so far as pertinent to the consideration of this case prohibits the grant of either relief to aliens subject to deportation under the act of October 16, 1918, as amended. This act provides for the deportation, among other groups, of aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or who have been members of or affiliated with any organization that believes in or advocates such overthrow.

In the consideration of the case in 1940, although not concluding that the respondent was deportable under the 1918 act, Attorney General Jackson held he could not make an affirmative finding that she was not because of a failure on her part to disclose fully her political beliefs made necessary because she was the wife of an outstanding member of the Communist Party of the United States, Earl Browder. The Attorney General further held that the record as then constituted did not justify granting the relief requested. He pointed out, however, if the respondent desired to come forward and produce evidence to dissipate the doubts induced by the record, she might at any time prior to deportation move to reopen the hearing.

The recent hearing accorded the respondent was to enable her to "dissipate the doubts" induced by the original hearing. At this hearing she answered all questions propounded to her. First, it must be remembered that there is no direct evidence of any kind that the respondent is or ever was a member of the Communist Party in this country or in Russia or had views in common with those who thought the Government of the United States should be overthrown by force or violence. The respondent denied that she was a member of the Communist Party in Russia and denied membership in any organization of any kind in this country except a parents-teachers organization in Yonkers. Her life as revealed at the last hearing, both in Russia and in this country, gives no basis for inferring anything to the contrary, and in fact is consonant with her testimony. The respondent graduated from Petrograd University in 1917, while the Czarist government was still in power. She studied law, which included a course in political economy. Her interest, however, has not been political economy but education, specializing in criminology and delinquency of young children. Prior to her marriage to Earl Browder in Russia on September 15, 1928, she supported herself by teaching. Her attitude toward the political upheaval in Russia was that of an observer rather than of an actor, although, she says, she was in full accord with the overthrow of the Czarist regime.

The respondent met her husband, Earl Browder, at a social function when he was a journalist and writer. She denied that then she knew his political theories. Her interest in him was not as a political personage but as a man. It was not until after Earl Browder was elected general secretary of the

Communist Party that the respondent discovered he was a member of that party. Sometime after she came to this country the respondent says she helped her husband to the extent of doing some historical research, finding special quotations and special material for him, specifically in reference to Thomas Jefferson, and doing some typing. This work was done at home. She claims to have known only a few of her husband's political associates, and these few seldom visited her home. In a word, she claims that the maintenance of her home and caring for her three sons so occupied her time that she had little left for political matters.

In reference to her political beliefs, the respondent testified that she has read the Communist Manifesto, the program of the Third International and parts of Das Kapital, but says she has not studied these documents. When questioned specifically in regard to her beliefs in communism or in the capitalist system, her reply was that she had not made a sufficient study to form an opinion and that she did not believe she was competent as an expert to discuss the question. This explanation is reasonable remembering that the respondent is by occupation a housewife.

We conclude, therefore, that the doubts heretofore entertained in this case concerning the respondent's possible membership in or affiliation with an organization believing in or advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, or belief in the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence have been dissipated by the last hearing. There is nothing but favorable comment on the respondent's character and demeanor during the years she has lived in the United States. Upon full consideration of the entire record and because of her three United States citizen sons, we conclude that she should be permitted to depart from the United States at her own expense rather than be formally deported and granted preexamination.

Order: It is ordered that the order of deportation of October 29, 1940, and the warrant predicated thereon directing the deportation of the respondent to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be withdrawn.

It is further ordered that an order of deportation not be entered at this time but that the alien be required to depart from the United States without expense to the Government to any country of her choice within 6 months after notification of decision conditioned upon arrangements being made with the local immigration office for verification of departure.

It is further ordered that preexamination be authorized conditioned upon approval by the Department of State of the alien's preliminary application for an immigration visa.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the fact that the opinion I just read was written by the same person who, on October 29, 1940, wrote:

Such answers, coming from the wife of the leading representative of the Communist Party in this country and from an individual, furthermore, who, according to her own testimony, has assisted him actively in preparing his articles and speeches, are hardly credible.

And who, again on December 2, 1943, wrote:

The doubts and evasions mentioned in the opinion of Attorney General Jackson and in our former opinion have not been dispelled nor have these been any proffer of evidence which might tend to dispel them. The respondent has persisted in her failure to remove these doubts and evasions.

Inasmuch as both Earl Browder and his wife, Raissa—or Irene as she is sometimes referred to—have been indicted for

perjury in connection with obtaining voluntary departure and preexamination, it is now clear that the Board of Immigration Appeals was guilty of malfeasance when they, on April 5, 1944, authorized the preexamination. Whatever information was available to obtain the indictment was available to the Board of Immigration Appeals upon proper inquiry.

For instance, the *Daily Worker* of May 28, 1938, says:

Comrade Irene Browder's report to the commission dealt in detail with every phase of party activity with definite proposals for work among women, the mass of Italians, Jews, Poles, and Germans in the Nation.

Mrs. Browder's report was published in toto in the September 1938 issue of the *Communist*, official monthly publication of the Communist Party, U. S. A. It is replete with such phrases as "comrades," "our commission," "our party," and so forth. When considered with the fact that Mrs. Browder made her report at the Tenth Convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A., it is a little hard to understand the conclusion of the Board of Immigration Appeals that "there is nothing but favorable comment on the respondent's character and demeanor during the years she has lived in the United States."

It cannot be said that the State Department was without information concerning the questionable activities of Mrs. Browder for there was in the files of the State Department a lengthy memorandum dated May 10, 1944, reciting numerous facts regarding Mrs. Browder and concluding with this paragraph:

It is submitted that her activities and writings show clearly she was an important member of the American Communist Party at least in 1938 and 1939, which membership would render her ineligible under the act of June 28, 1940, and for exit permit and subsequent entry on a quota immigration.

The decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals authorized preexamination conditioned upon approval by the State Department of Mrs. Browder's preliminary application for an immigration visa. Mrs. Browder then applied for a visa. A committee for preliminary hearings unanimously rejected the application. A review committee consisting of a representative of the Army, Navy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the State Department then voted 4 to 1 against granting the visa. The lone vote in favor of granting the visa was by the State Department representative.

The case then went to the Board of Appeals for Visa Cases. This Board was made up entirely of political appointees. In the opinion, signed by Robert J. Buckley and Milton J. Helmick, the Board said:

It would be a clumsy thing for the United States ever to seek to separate her from her family and deport her on the basis of her alienage from a home in which she has lived nearly 11 years.

The American consular officer in charge of the Montreal office was then notified that the State Department "has no objection to the issuance of an immigration visa to Raissa—Mrs. Earl—

Browder, also known as Irene Browder and Raya Berkmen, who is presently residing at 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, N. Y."

On October 26, 1944, Julian L. Pinkerton, a Foreign Service officer at the consulate general in Montreal, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities. He stated that in the latter part of August the consulate at Montreal received a letter from the attorney of Mrs. Browder, and after talking the matter over with Mr. James E. Callaghan, his immediate supervisor, he replied to Mrs. Browder's attorney saying that Mrs. Browder might come to Montreal to make formal application if she wished, but that she might be found ineligible under the immigration law to receive a visa. Mr. Pinkerton further testified that several days later Mr. Callaghan told him he had just received a call from Mr. Traves, Chief of the Visa Division of the State Department in Washington, who said that the letter to Mrs. Browder's attorney had caused concern among her friends and advisers and that the Montreal office should have known better than to send a letter to Mrs. Browder's attorney that was practically a refusal of the visa; that Mr. Traves said he had fought the issuance of a visa to Mrs. Browder but that his chief told him that refusal of a visa at that time would be very embarrassing. Mr. Pinkerton further testified that Mr. Callaghan made it very clear that when Mrs. Browder made an application at Montreal she was to be issued a visa. He said he was given orders not to ask Mrs. Browder any embarrassing questions and that he did ask her a few innocuous questions and issued the visa which was signed by Mr. Callaghan.

On March 15, 1948, Mr. Traves, Chief of the Visa Division of the State Department, testified before the same committee. He stated he did not tell Mr. Pinkerton that a visa to Mrs. Browder must be granted. He said he was approached by Consul General Byington with the question:

What is the big idea of sending an instruction up here to grant a visa to Mrs. Browder? You know very well that she is a Communist.

The witness said that after a meeting in Secretary Hull's office he was informed by Mr. Berle that Secretary Hull had stated that President Roosevelt did not desire to be embarrassed by having Mr. Stalin take the matter up with him on one of his trips where he was to meet Mr. Stalin and that he felt that the good of the country demanded that the visa should be granted. When asked as to what influence was brought to bear in the Raissa Browder case the witness stated:

I think it was the White House—Mrs. Roosevelt, that is, Miss Thompson, to Mr. Hull and to Mr. Berle, and then through to me.

Further light on the political aspects of this case is revealed in a memorandum to Mr. Stettinius from Mr. Traves, dated October 31, 1944, just a few days before the election. The memorandum is as follows:

Complying with your request, the following is a brief résumé of the Browder case.

Mr. Carusi, who was then the executive assistant to the Attorney General, telephoned to me and asked that every possible consideration be given to Mrs. Browder's case. He said that he was sending the BC forms to me personally; I asked him at that time how she could be admitted under the Immigration Act and he stated that the Board of Immigration Appeals had decided that she had not been a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party.

The case then went to the Primary Committee, on which the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, and the Department of State were represented and was unanimously refused as it was considered that Mrs. Browder was inadmissible. It then went to the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee and was refused by a vote of 4 to 1. The matter was then taken up with Mr. Carusi in a letter from Mr. Berle to Mr. Carusi. Mr. Carusi replied and gave a copy of the findings of the Board of Immigration Appeals. The case then went to the President's Board of Appeals, which reversed the Primary and Review Committees and found Mrs. Browder to be admissible insofar as the public safety was concerned. Confidentially, it was my opinion then, as it is now, that the findings of the Board of Immigration Appeals are erroneous. I do not believe that they had the benefit of the entire file as I believe it is generally known that Mrs. Browder has been affiliated with the Communist Party. The matter was discussed with the Secretary and Mr. Gray, of the Secretary's office. It was my feeling that if the Browders were friendly to the administration and to our Government that they would not demand that the case be considered just prior to election as it was bound to be made a political issue.

The authorization to grant a visa was forwarded to the American consulate general at Montreal and Mrs. Browder was informed accordingly. The consulate general forwarded a regular form letter to Mrs. Browder informing her that she should present herself in person at the consulate general supplied with the necessary documents. A postscript was added to the general effect that a visa would be withheld if it were found that she was inadmissible under the Immigration Act and I believe that she telephoned to Washington to inquire as to the meaning of such a postscript. I discussed the matter again with the Secretary's office and with Mr. Berle and it was decided that I should telephone to the consulate general and state that the case had been approved by the immigration board of appeals and by the President's board of appeals. When I telephoned, the consul general was in the hospital for an eye operation. Consul Johnson, who was temporarily in charge, was at lunch and I therefore spoke with Vice Consul Callahan, who is in charge of issuing visas. I gave him the information concerning the board's decision and told him that the case had a green light, but certainly never stated that the visa must be issued nor did I imply that they had been stupid in the handling of the case, as has been indicated by the newspapers.

Consul Pinkerton examined the documents when they were submitted by Mrs. Browder and was evidently very much perturbed concerning the issuance of the visa as it had been he who had placed the postscript on the letter to Mrs. Browder. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinkerton had a nervous breakdown some time previous and for that reason had not been placed actually in charge of the visa office. He was annoyed at not being placed in charge but I feel the consul general was quite correct as he could not have stood the nervous strain in his nervous condition. We must realize that this officer had recently been a patient at St. Elizabeths and to put him in charge would have been criminal.

Personnel records will show, I believe, that roughly a month prior to this case being given any publicity that he had presented himself at the Department and, I understand, was given leave for 1 year without pay or until he could regain his mental equilibrium.

I have had many telephone calls from newspaper correspondents and have seen Mr. Donoghue of the Hearst papers on two occasions. It seems that Mr. Pinkerton went to a lawyer named Grimes to state his case and it is rumored that Mr. Grimes is a strong Dewey supporter. You have, no doubt, seen that considerable publicity has been given on the matter, which I shall be glad to submit should you desire.

Mrs. Browder entered the United States on the visa granted her by the State Department. On April 12, 1946, she filed a petition for naturalization in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

On March 31, 1947, the Immigration and Naturalization Service filed a lengthy memorandum setting forth the history of the Raissa Browder case, her activities and affiliations, with the statement that she is ineligible for naturalization and the facts should be presented to the court.

Thus the case of Raissa Browder lay quietly gathering dust until, in the dying days of the Fair Deal, she and her husband were indicted for perjury.

If she committed perjury in 1940, why did it take 12 years to discover it? The Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Justice and the State Department could have obtained sufficient information regarding Mrs. Browder's activities to know that she was perjuring herself when she testified under oath. In fact, the record favors the conclusion that the several Government agencies and departments were aware of the fact. Who is responsible for this mess? There is much more to the Browder case, but time does not permit a detailed analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that this matter be referred to the proper committee of the House for a thorough and complete investigation and determination as to who is responsible for this deliberate and willful evasion of our laws. Any committee of Congress is welcome to all the information I have concerning the manipulations by the State Department to obtain a visa for the wife of the head of the Communist Party of the United States.

PUBLIC UTILITIES LEGISLATION

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

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution relative to the regulation of utilities within the District of Columbia. Similar legislation has been public law in Illinois since 1934. In our State it is called the Illinois Public Utility Act, impairment of capital of public utility, dividends; powers of commission.

Before introducing this resolution I have conferred with Mr. Harrison, of the corporation counsel's office. Mr. Harrison has conferred with Mr. Spencer, of the utilities commission. Both of these

gentlemen state there is no such legislation relative to utilities in the District of Columbia. It applies to all utilities, and is a safeguard in the public interest.

I have no way of knowing to what committee this resolution will be assigned. Regardless of where the Speaker assigns it, I will ask for immediate consideration of it. I believe the legislation is justified and a safeguard for the District of Columbia regardless of any present utility controversy.

If it has proved a safeguard in Illinois, it should prove the same for the District of Columbia. I have talked by phone with the Honorable George Perrine, of Illinois, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and he stated to me that the law has been proven in the public interest.

The Illinois law is as follows:

(1) Whenever the commission finds that the capital of any public utility has become impaired, or will be impaired by the payment of a dividend, the commission shall have power to order said public utility to cease and desist the declaration and payment of any dividend upon its common and preferred stock, and no such public utility shall pay any dividend upon its common and preferred stock until such impairment shall have been made good.

(2) No utility shall pay any dividend upon its common stock and preferred stock unless:

(a) The utility's earnings and earned surplus are sufficient to declare and pay same after provision is made for reasonable and proper reserves.

(b) The dividend proposed to be paid upon such common stock can reasonably be declared and paid without impairment of the ability of the utility to perform its duty to render reasonable and adequate service at reasonable rates.

(c) It shall have set aside the depreciation annuity prescribed by the commission or a reasonable depreciation annuity if none has been prescribed.

If any dividends on common stock are proposed to be declared and paid other than as above provided, the utility shall give the commission at least 30 days' notice in writing of its intention to so declare and pay such dividends and the commission shall authorize the payment of such dividends only if it finds that the public interest requires such payment: *Provided, however*, That the commission may grant such authority upon such conditions as it may deem necessary to safeguard the public interest.

THE EQUAL-SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the present session of the 83d Congress I introduced House Joint Resolution 74, known as the equal-rights amendment. I also introduced this resolution in the 82d and in the 81st Congresses and also sponsored it for a brief time in the 80th Congress after the passing of Mr. Robson, of Kentucky, who was the original sponsor.

We have worked with many women's organizations and many women throughout the country for the passage of this amendment. It is a very simple amendment and it is a constant source of amazement to me that there can be

any possible opposition to it. The amendment reads as follows:

Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

3. This amendment shall take effect 1 year after the date of ratification.

May I say that this amendment has had the endorsement of both political parties in 1944, 1948, and 1952 in their party platforms? The Republican Party platform endorsed it as far back as 1940. It merely follows the logical pattern set by the Women's Suffrage amendment which was passed many years ago and it is a remarkable thing that it has not been passed before.

Some will try to make you believe that if this amendment is passed the status of women will be completely changed. Of course, we know that is utterly ridiculous. We know that you are not going to change anything fundamentally. But by this amendment you are going to make women first-class citizens. You are going to make women in the United States first-class citizens as they are in every country in the world that has a modern constitution, because in all these new constitutions the words appear that there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or sex. This is also true in the U. N. preamble where women are given full equality and where it is so stated.

Some may say: Oh, well, women are very well-treated in the United States, in fact they have many advantages that they will lose under this legislation. That, of course, is a matter for debate. Maybe some women do have privileges, maybe a small group is very well taken care of, maybe there is a wealthy class where women have larger incomes, where they pay a big income tax, where they are protected; but there are many women, the rank and file of women in the United States, who do not have this protection.

Mr. Speaker, although it may not come under the same act, women will never get equal pay for equal work until they have equal rights. That is the primary and the fundamental reason why this amendment should be written into the Constitution of the United States. But granting that we pass this amendment in the House and that it is passed in the other body, as we hope it will be—it is sponsored in the other body by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, Senator BUTLER—even then it is still up to the States. If the States reject it, it will not become a part of the Constitution. Therefore I cannot see why Members of this body should be so fearful about contemplating the passage of this amendment.

May I say for those who are afraid and frightened by certain pressure groups, that there is a change in the temper of the country toward this amendment? Many organizations that used to be against it are now coming

over to our side; some who are more obstinate in their opposition merely say that now they have no objection, that they do not consider the amendment will make too much difference. They even say that the amendment will not make any difference.

People will ask: How about your special legislation for women? The answer to that is a very simple one. What about your special legislation for veterans? Does that put them in a different category? Does that say that they will not have equal rights under the Constitution? Why, of course we have to have special legislation for many groups, but that does not change their constitutional rights. We have to have special legislation for the needy, for the sick, for the aged, for the veterans, and, if you please, for women. That is not going to change their being first-class citizens and that, after all, is all we want.

Then it has been asked, How about the protection and the advantages women will receive? How about alimony? All I can say in answer to that, Mr. Speaker, is that if this amendment will stop the alimony racket in the United States it should be passed for that reason if for no other reason. No American woman can be proud of the alimony racket and certainly if that can be ended by any legislation we should all welcome it. That is nothing to boast of or to be proud of.

But women are not being given jobs that they could well fill and that are highly paid. Women in this country are still being discriminated against under the guise of protection. I have spoken on this before many times, but I have to reiterate it again.

Take the matter of night work for women. Women are not allowed to do certain jobs after the hour of 11 or midnight. They are not allowed to wait in restaurants. They are not allowed to run elevators. Both these jobs are highly paid during the night hours, but I have never heard anybody criticize the fact that a woman can go in and clean and scrub an office all night long. That apparently is perfectly all right and has never been questioned. It is illogical, it is stupid. The answer is that the job is not quite as well paid.

No; there are many people who are still anxious to keep the women on a lower plane as far as the labor market is concerned. Personally I do not want to see women get better jobs because they are women. I only want to see them get them if they have the capacity to do the work. But I think it is unfair to have things as they are today, where a woman can get a job only if she is just a little bit better than a man. I think we should be fair. I think that women should be paid equally. I think they should be given equal status, and I believe that where they need protection on account of sex there is absolutely nothing under this amendment that can possibly preclude their getting it. There is no reason why women should not have maternity care and maternity benefits, just as much as that the veteran should get hospitalization and special care for the suffering that he has undergone as a veteran. The veteran is doing something

for his country that the women cannot do. On the other hand, the women are doing something for their country that the veteran and the men cannot do. So we know, and we admit, and we welcome the fact that there is a difference between the sexes, and we know that this amendment will in no way change the facts of life and will in no way change the laws governing these differences.

I am happy to report that 12 identical bills have been introduced into this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert as part of my remarks the numbers of these bills, as well as the names of the sponsors, and a list of 122 Members of this House who have expressed themselves as being favorable toward this amendment.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

BILLS INTRODUCED ON EQUAL RIGHTS 83D CONGRESS

House Joint Resolution 64, MILLS, Arkansas.

House Joint Resolution 74, ST. GEORGE, New York.

House Joint Resolution 90, POULSON, California.

House Joint Resolution 146, DAVIS, Tennessee.

House Joint Resolution 148, HARRIS, Arkansas.

House Joint Resolution 175, VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania.

House Joint Resolution 182, WILSON, California.

House Joint Resolution 185, REED, New York.

House Joint Resolution 186, BARRETT, Pennsylvania.

House Joint Resolution 191, CHUDOFF, Pennsylvania.

House Joint Resolution 197, THOMPSON, Michigan.

House Joint Resolution 198, GRANAHAAN, Pennsylvania.

SPONSOR LIST FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT AS SUBMITTED BY WOMEN'S PARTY GROUP

Alabama: FRANK W. BOYKIN, CARL ELLIOTT, LAURIE C. BATTLE.

Arizona: JOHN J. RHODES.

Arkansas: WILBUR D. MILLS, OREN HARRIS, W. F. NORRELL.

California: HUBERT B. SCUDDER, JOHN E. MOSS, JR., J. ARTHUR YOUNGER, ALLAN OAKLEY HUNTER, ERNEST K. BRAMBLETT, GORDON L. McDONOUGH, DONALD L. JACKSON, CARL HINSHAW, NORRIS POULSON, HARRY R. SHEPPARD, JAMES B. UTT, JOHN PHILLIPS, ROBERT C. WILSON, HARLAN HAGEN, CHARLES S. GUBSER.

Colorado: BYRON G. ROGERS, WAYNE N. ASPINALL.

Connecticut: JAMES T. PATTERSON, THOMAS J. DODD.

Florida: A. S. HEERLONG, JR., DWIGHT L. ROGERS.

Illinois: RICHARD W. HOFFMAN, EDGAR A. JONAS, LESLIE C. ARENDS, WILLIAM L. SPRINGER, MELVIN PRICE, MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN.

Indiana: E. ROSS ADAIR, EARL WILSON.

Iowa: THOMAS E. MARTIN, HENRY O. TALLE, H. R. GROSS, PAUL CUNNINGHAM.

Kansas: CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

Kentucky: BRENT SPENCE, CARL D. PERKINS, JAMES S. GOLDEN.

Louisiana: F. EDWARD HEBERT, OTTO E. PASSMAN.

Maine: CHARLES P. NELSON.

Maryland: EDWARD T. MILLER, JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX, GEORGE H. FALLON, DEWITT S. HYDE, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL.

Massachusetts: HAROLD D. DONOHUE, EDWARD P. BOLAND.

Michigan: GERALD R. FORD, JR., RUTH THOMPSON, ALVIN M. BENTLEY.

Minnesota: EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, HAROLD C. HAGEN.

Missouri: MORGAN M. MOULDER.

Nebraska: R. D. HARRISON, A. L. MILLER.

Nevada: CLIFTON YOUNG.

New Jersey: CHARLES R. HOWELL, WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, GORDON CANFIELD, FRANK C. OSMERS, JR.

New York: STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT, ABRAHAM J. MULTER, KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, J. ERNEST WHARTON, LEO W. O'BRIEN, DEAN P. TAYLOR, BERNARD W. (PAT) KEARNEY, WILLIAM E. MILLER, EDMUND P. RADWAN, JOHN R. PILLION, DANIEL A. REED, ALBERT H. BOSCH, WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.

North Dakota: USHER L. BURDICK, OTTO KRUEGER.

Ohio: FRAZIER REAMS, THOMAS A. JENKINS, WILLIAM H. AYRES, ROBERT T. SECREST, FRANK T. BOW, J. HARRY MCGREGOR, WAYNE L. HAYS, GEORGE BENDER, GORDON H. SCHERER.

Oklahoma: TOM STEED.

Oregon: HOMER D. ANGELL.

Pennsylvania: WILLIAM A. BARRETT, WILLIAM T. GRANAHAAN, EARL CHUDOFF, IVOR D. FENTON, JAMES G. FULTON, ROBERT J. CORBETT.

South Dakota: HAROLD O. LOVRE, E. Y. BERRY.

Tennessee: PAT SUTTON, CLIFFORD DAVIS, JOE L. EVINS.

Texas: OLIN E. TEAGUE, FRANK IKARD, BRADY GENTRY, LLOYD M. BENTSEN.

Utah: DOUGLAS R. STRINGFELLOW.

Vermont: WINSTON L. PROUTY.

Virginia: HOWARD W. SMITH.

Washington: RUSSELL V. MACK, WALT HORAN, THOR C. TOLLEFSON.

West Virginia: HARLEY O. STAGGERS, CLEVELAND M. BAILEY, ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN.

Wisconsin: GARDNER R. WITTHROW, ALVIN E. OKONSKI, WILLIAM K. VAN PELT.

Hawaii: JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, we have many friends in Congress and out of Congress who will help with the amendment and who will help in securing its passage. I am also happy to say that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary has assigned this amendment and this bill to a subcommittee, and it is my hope that this subcommittee, under the distinguished chairmanship of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] will take up the study of this brief, simple, noncontroversial amendment, will work on it, will report it to the House favorably, so that we can see who our friends really are, what is going to happen to it, and then turn it over to the States and let the States decide. After all, in the world at large, this legislation is already a foregone conclusion. It has taken place everywhere: In India, in Russia, behind all the Iron-Curtain countries, not that we intend to imitate them in any way. It is also true that it exists in France and England, and practically wherever parliamentary procedure is now in existence. The only reason we have not had it written into our Constitution is that our Constitution is very, very old, and in the days when it was written no such thing was contemplated any more than woman's suffrage was contemplated. During the fight for woman's suffrage the same arguments, exactly, were advanced as are advanced against this amendment. We were told that women would regret suffrage; that it would completely change

the Government; that it would completely change the home. Of course, it has done nothing of the kind. It has made very little difference, in fact, in the number of women interested in politics. That, I as a female politician, deplore. But when you look at how few women have come to the House of Representatives or to the Senate, you can see that woman's suffrage has not made a very great difference. It has not made a great difference in the American home because most women, all right-minded women in fact, are more interested in their homes than they are in going into politics. So they have to go into politics when they already have reached a certain age, and that means that all the best jobs and all the experience has already been preempted by the men and so, you see, they do not get any further anywhere. I can assure those of you who may be fearful that the world and the country is going to be taken over by women on account of the passage of this amendment, that it will not be so.

What it will do is give equality, so that men and women can work together in our country as they do all over the world as first-class citizens together, as patriots together, and as people who are going to work for the good of their country for the equality of both sexes.

There is no more reason why a man should be penalized than a woman. There is no more reason why a man should have to pay alimony to a woman who chooses to marry one husband after another just to collect alimony than that a woman should pay alimony for a like reason.

There is no reason, for instance, why my husband cannot sell any property in the State of New York without my signature, but I can sell any property I want without his signature.

So you see the amendment is a just amendment. It is just for both sides. It is not going to revolutionize the world, it is not going to change the status of women very much, but we do believe that working through this amendment we may in time see women get equal pay for equal work, an equal status and an equal right to take their place beside their men as they have always done anyway in our history, as they did in the days of the pioneers and as they can do today. The American woman wants no privileges. The American woman is willing to stand on her own two feet beside her man and beside the men of the Nation and work for the United States of America. We will work together, but we will work far better together if we work as equals.

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

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I simply want to compliment the gentleman on her very fine statement, and to say that the women of America have no better advocate than she in behalf of their interests. I trust that in the persistency and the consistency of her views she will make them felt in the near future.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank my colleague. I hope I can count on his help.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SADLAK (at the request of Mr. SEELY-BROWN), for 1 week, on account of death in family.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND VISIT TO THE INFANTRY SCHOOL AT FORT BENNING, GA.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, had I been able to be here on Friday to attend my subcommittee meeting on the Treasury, I would have done so. However, I left for an inspection trip to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., where I believe I picked up information that compensated for what I might have lost here that day.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I should like to list below a series of observations gained during the Fort Benning trip and what has been done about them:

(a) Contacted Department of Defense, Public Information Division, and the Department of State requesting that vocal and visual recordings be made of ceremonies showing the Korean officers graduating the Infantry School this week at Benning with particular emphasis on the Korean national anthem as it will be sung. Here for the first time, perhaps, the people of the free world will have a chance to see and hear the flower or Korean manhood render their national anthem in stirring mood. For the first time, I think, the west will see and hear the east unfold with a passion that will stir its heart. I was informed the Department of Defense likes the idea and will follow through on it. My contact to the State Department informed me the suggestion will be passed along. Here the Voice of America can bestir the Orient as it has never been stirred. I trust the commandant of the Infantry School, Brigadier General Malloy will give all concerned his fullest cooperation.

(b) On a visit to the congressional liaison office, Department of the Army, I asked several questions concerning Fort Benning activities. Some were:

(1) Why the officer candidates' pay scale has been changed from its prior status? Who authorized the change, and inasmuch as all candidates are on an equal footing for almost 6 months why they aren't equally paid? Here is Americanism with a low blow.

(2) Why officer candidates are not exposed to winter warfare tactics though they are trained in jungle and mountain survival techniques?

(3) Why officer candidates have not been shown any significant training films dealing with the Korean war, now in its third year? While it is appreciated that training companies have Korean-experienced officers in command, surely no one officer has lived through all the significant battle phases of the Korean war. Thus we deny our future combat leaders an exposure to valuable battle experiences by denying them these films. Why haven't they been shown? Or even made?

(4) What is the status of clothing allowance?

(5) What is there to the rumor that medical care for military dependents will soon be disallowed?

(6) Is it true that Regular Army officer survival benefits are less advantageous than Reserve officer survival benefits? Why?

(7) Is there a deliberate plan to demoralize our Armed Forces personnel here at home?

(8) Why hasn't the Armed Forces sold the American people on the fact that only what the ground soldier holds, civil government controls; that in spite of our Navy and our Air Force being able to shell and bomb offshore and overhead to the Yalu, the minds and hearts of the free world know that political control extends to just above the 38th parallel, Navy and Air Corps notwithstanding?

(9) Why don't we have a Chief of Infantry whose job it would be to fight for just such points and more, as are raised here?

There will be more to this, Mr. Speaker.

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. VELDE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY.

Mr. HILL and to include a radio broadcast.

Mr. MASON on the subject Congress Can Stop Government Waste and to include excerpts from an article in the current Reader's Digest.

Mr. AYRES and Mr. MORANO.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WICKERSHAM in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GORDON and to include an article. Mr. MACHROWICZ and to include extraneous material.

Mr. REAMS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include an editorial from the Toledo Blade.

Mr. PATMAN in two instances and to include certain statements.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas and to include an editorial.

Mr. ABERNETHY and include a speech. Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota and include an editorial.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois and include certain factual information.

Mr. JENSEN and include an editorial.

Mr. HOSMER in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCHERER and to include an editorial taken from the Paris Beacon News. Mr. GROSS and to include copies of certain letters.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GEORGE and to include a newsletter.

Mr. PILLION and to include a statement.

Mr. REED of New York in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include a letter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois and to include an editorial from the Chicago Tribune entitled "What Eisenhower Said About Taxes."

Mr. BROYHILL in two separate instances, in one to include an editorial from the Alexandria Gazette and in the other a broadcast by Earl Godwin.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1188. An act to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 17, 1953, 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:

544. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report of operations, expenditures and obligations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to the act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329); to the Committee on Agriculture.

545. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of legislation amending section 319 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, entitled "A bill to simplify the procedure for securing licenses to operate certain types of radio facilities"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

546. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of legislation amending section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, entitled, "A bill to extend the time within which the Commission must act on a protest from 15 days, as now provided to a period of 30 days"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

547. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Virgin Islands Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 105); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

548. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of certain bills and resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

549. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Department of the Interior on a plan for the construction of the potential Payette Heights Unit, Payette Division, Boise project, Idaho, together with related documents and letters of comment on the report, pursuant to the authority of the Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

550. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution to extend until July 1, 1953, the time limitation upon the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions which but for such time limitation would be in ef-

fect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed on December 16, 1950"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

551. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1954"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

552. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization dated January 16, 1953, authorizing the granting of conditional landing permits to bona fide alien crewmen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 212 (a) (28), pursuant to section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 117. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 109; with amendment (Rept. No. 159). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 128. Resolution to provide funds for the investigations and studies made by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce pursuant to House Resolution 127; with amendment (Rept. No. 160). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LeCOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 168. Resolution authorizing funds for the inspection of the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 161). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP: Committee on House Administration. House Joint Resolution 206. Joint resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives; with amendment (Rept. No. 162). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1880. A bill to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic bishop of Northern Alaska for use as a mission school; without amendment (Rept. No. 163). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 3974. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the United States Senate; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 3975. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended; to the

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 3976. A bill to increase the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$800; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARDY:

H. R. 3977. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that station licenses shall be issued for an indefinite term, and shall be revoked only by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H. R. 3978. A bill amending section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GENTRY:

H. R. 3979. A bill to prohibit picketing in the immediate vicinity of the White House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 3980. A bill to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. R. 3981. A bill to restrain further deterioration of our currency and to restore confidence in the dollar by returning the currency of the United States to the gold standard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 3982. A bill to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 3983. A bill to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JENKINS (by request):

H. R. 3984. A bill to amend section 10 of the act of October 15, 1914, commonly known as the Clayton Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3985. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KRUEGER:

H. R. 3986. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds to complete the International Peace Garden, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3987. A bill to authorize and direct the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable with respect to technical, scientific, and engineering positions in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3988. A bill to provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LOVRE:

H. R. 3989. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, so as to improve the credit services available to farmers seeking to adopt soil and water conserving systems of farming contributing toward development of a permanently and abundantly productive American agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 3990. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 3991. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 3992. A bill relating to the extension of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to ministers and members of religious orders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 3993. A bill to establish effective means to determine Communist domination in unions and to eliminate Communists from positions of influence and control in labor unions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 3994. A bill to authorize and direct the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable with respect to technical, scientific, and engineering positions in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 3995. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the receipt in bond and taxpayment at rectifying plants of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling, and packaging, or for bottling and packaging without rectification; and the production in bond and taxpayment of gin and vodka at rectifying plants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 3996. A bill to amend section 81, National Defense Act, as amended (32 U. S. C. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176), to provide for the organization of the National Guard Bureau, and to define the responsibilities, functions, and duties of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3997. A bill to amend section 67 of the National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for an active-duty status for all United States property and disbursing officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 3998. A bill to authorize the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to regulate and condition the declaration and payment of dividends by public utilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 3999. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 4000. A bill to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 4001. A bill to amend section 801 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, in relation to exports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 4002. A bill to provide for continuing retirement pay, under certain conditions, of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, who incurred physical disability while in the service of the United States during World War I, World War II, or any subsequent conflicts in which the United States has engaged, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 4003. A bill to extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 4004. A bill to amend section 5210 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New York:

H. J. Res. 225. Joint resolution designating August 17 of each year as National Holstein-Friesian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOSCH:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution recommending a new 60-nation conference to consider the advisability of reorganization, revision, and amendment of the Charter of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

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

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona: Memorial of the Arizona State Legislature requesting the formulation of a plan for cooperation in the development of ground-water supplies on Indian reservations in central and southern Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Arizona State Legislature relating to the Federal excise tax on ladies' handbags and requesting the Congress to repeal this excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming: Memorial of the 32d State Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Federal Communications Commission to continue the reservation of VHF television channel 8 at Laramie, Wyo., for educational purposes for a period of 2 years from the date of expiration of the original reservation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the 32d State Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America with reference to passing legislation to modernize the 160-acre limitation now imposed upon farm units in federally financed reclamation projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the 32d Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to redefine the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the 32d State Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America by proper action to quitclaim unto the State of Wyoming all right, title, and interest in and to all sections 16 and 36 within the State of Wyoming, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, so as to vest immediately in the State of Wyoming not only legal title to sections 16 and 36, when surveyed and not otherwise disposed of, but also with an indefeasible proprietary interest in all sections which are surveyed or were surveyed as of the date of the Enabling Act of July 10, 1890; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to granting the Territory of Hawaii statehood in the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, concerning the restoration to Congress of the fixing of tariffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to using money collected by Federal gasoline, diesel fuel, and lubricating oil taxes

upon Federal-aid primary highway systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting enactment of legislation providing for the withdrawal of Federal Government from the field of gasoline taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to transmitting a copy of the civil defense and mutual aid interstate compact developed on the model form established by the Council of State Governments, and adopted for use by the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the restoration of the gold standard and to increase the price of gold commensurate with the present value of the dollar; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the approval of legislation designed to provide a stabilized market for the products of domestic mines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab States and its essentiality to the free world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the enactment of legislation to readjust the boundaries of the Olympic National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, to redefine the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting legislation to modernize the 160-acre limitation now imposed upon farm units in federally financed reclamation projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, urging the appropriation of funds to construct a road between Fairbanks, Nenana, and Healy, Alaska, during the 1953 building season; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting certain tax exemptions covering income derived from the industrial use and production of natural resources in Alaska; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 4005. A bill for the relief of Frank T. P. Chiu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4006. A bill for the relief of Karen McDougal Reed and Christine Cornell Reed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES (by request):

H. R. 4007. A bill for the relief of Joao Pinguel-Rodrigues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 4008. A bill for the relief of Tomas Aguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4009. A bill for the relief of Jose Louis Barrenechea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4010. A bill for the relief of Enrique Izaguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4011. A bill for the relief of Luis Izaguirre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARDY:

H. R. 4012. A bill for the relief of Guy Plumail, Mrs. Jacqueline Plumail, and Michael Plumail; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 4013. A bill for the relief of Erwin S. DeMoskoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 4014. A bill for the relief of Li Chiu Fu and wife, Leung Sue Wa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4015. A bill for the relief of Josef, Paula, and Kurt Friedberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 4016. A bill for the relief of Silverio Bolzoni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 4017. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land and improvements to the England Special School District of the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 4018. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jackson S. Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4019. A bill for the relief of Eugene Lucchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 4020. A bill for the relief of Ahamad Meah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 4021. A bill for the relief of Reginald Wynne Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4022. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo D. Meadows; 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:

86. By Mr. HILLELSON: Petition of J. L. Lewis, and 35 others, urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will reduce the tax burden caused by the payment of 32 cents out of every dollar earned by the average American; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Kenosha County Medical Society for the revision of the doctor draft law, Public Law 779; to the Committee on Armed Services.

88. Also, petition of members of the WCTU of Janesville, Wis., urging passage of legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio and television and in our magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

89. Also, resolution of the Business and Professional Women of Burlington, Wis., in favor of the St. Lawrence seaway project and in the joint participation of the United States with Canada in the development and control of the seaway; to the Committee on Public Works.

90. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Corning, Calif., requesting enactment of legislation to appropriate moneys necessary to bring the Veterans' Administration hospital program to the needed standards to meet the needs of the veteran population

of California; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

91. Also, petition of Mrs. Beulah Phillips, and others, of Orlando, Fla., requesting enactment of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

92. Also, petition of Mrs. Faith B. Barkre, and others, of Orlando, Fla., requesting enactment of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou infinite and gracious spirit, who hast made us for Thyself, may we now be numbered among the seekers and finders of God for we need Thee so greatly in our private and public life.

Grant that we may yield ourselves gladly and unreservedly to the guidance and discipline of Thy divine truth in order that our minds and hearts may be emancipated from all those fears which weaken, those doubts which darken, those sins which blind and deaden our souls, and those sorrows which make us lonely.

We are daily beseeching Thee that Thou wilt create within the hearts of men and nations those finer feelings and nobler thoughts which are the progenitors of achievement in the building of a more glorious civilization.

Inspire us with the same lofty aspiration which filled the life of St. Patrick, Thy servant, whose Christlike character and ministry, many in this and other lands are honoring today.

Hear us in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman, the holding of ceremonies, and permanent location in Statuary Hall.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 173. An act for the relief of Socorro Gerona de Castro;

S. 255. An act for the relief of Sister Odilia, also known as Maria Hutter; and

S. 1229. An act to continue the effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act, as amended and extended, until July 1, 1954.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. 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 Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on this special day—St. Patrick's Day—from the bottom of my heart I wish "you all"—of the North, the South, the East, the West—"The top o' the mornin'."

This is one day of the year when the world is divided into two classes—those who are Irish and those who would like to be Irish.

St. Patrick's Day is and always will be a day of national importance. I have heard it said not only that St. Patrick was a Scotsman but that he was a Republican. There is no question that he was an Irishman, either real or adopted, and by the results of the last election St. Patrick must have been on the side of the Republicans in the United States.

As direct descendants of the kings of Erin, the Republican Irish—the Allens, the Bates, the Bennetts, the Byrneses, the Corbets, the Cunninghams, the Doolivers, the Dorns, the Gavins, the Goldenes, the Heseltons, the Hillings, the Horans, the Kearneys, the Kearns, the Keatings, the Kilburns, the McConnells, the McCullochs, the McDonoughs, the McGregors, the McVeys, the Martins, the Meaders, the O'Haras, the O'Konskis, the Pattersons, the St. Georges, the Sheehans—all acclaim the affection we have for "the other side of the aisle" Irish: the Bolands, the Byrnes, the Carnahans, the Delaneys, the Dempseys, the Donohues, the Donovans, the DoYLES, the Fallons, the Feighans, the Fogartys, the Granahans, the Harts, the Kelleys, the Keoghs, the Kildays, the Kirwans, the Lanes, the McCarthys, the McCormacks, the McMillans, the Macks, the Maddens, the Mahons, the Mollohanes, the Murrays, the O'Briens, O'Hara of Illinois, the O'Neills, the Philbins, the Regans, the Rileys, the Rooneys, the Shelleys, the Sullivans, and the Suttons.

St. Patrick was a great missionary and early Christian. While in this House the Republican Irish may be slightly outnumbered by the Irish on the other side of the aisle, we promise you much missionary work in the next year.

Lest there be overconfidence on the side having the greater numbers, let it be said that the fighting Irish may have been outnumbered but never outfought. We shall send into this battle O'Konski, of Wisconsin, to convert O'Klein, of New York, and in reserve against the unbelievers we challenge you with "County Clare" Hoffman.

If anyone makes light of the difference in numbers, remember, there may be only one saint but many sinners.

Which proves conclusively that St. Patrick was an Irishman and a Republican.

But today on St. Patrick's Day—and for today only—all is sunshine and harmony among the Irish and the non-Irish