HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who wert the God of our fathers we thank Thee that in the annals of our national history we have the record of men and women whose life and character exemplified our country's noblest traditions and loftiest ideals.

Today we are paying tribute to the memory of an American patriot whose supreme ambition was to know and do Thy will.

We rejoice that he always kept the windows of his soul open toward the unseen and eternal, whence came his memory of an American patriot whose supreme ambition was to know and do Thy will.

Grant that we also may be inspired with faith and hope as we enlist in a crusade to bring peace and freedom to all mankind.

Pray us in the name of the Prince of Peace.

Am'en.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 9, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carroll, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 685. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and rights-of-way in the State of Wyoming to the town of Jackson, Wyo.:

Act to amend section 2 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, relating to the meaning of the word "commodity":

S. 2772. An act to provide for the disposal of paid postal-savings certificates; and

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to request the President to appoint a commission to survey the United States-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamquoddy title to the islands of that project shall be entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the printing and mailing of periodical publications of certain societies and institutions at places other than places fixed as the offices of publication;"

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the engrossed bill, H. R. 4254, for the relief of Aneta Popa.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, which was read:

FEBRUARY 10, 1954.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Pursuant to authority granted on February 8, 1954, the Clerk today received from the Secretary of the Senate, the following messages:

That the Senate has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution, entitled "Joint resolution to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation"; and

That the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of Representatives of the following titles:

H. R. 5959. An act to exempt certain commissioned officers retired for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war from the limitation prescribed by law with respect to the combined rate of retired pay and of compensation as civilian employees of the Government which retired officers may receive.

H. R. 5801. An act to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone government.

H. R. 5739. An act to authorize the printing and mailing of periodical publications of certain societies and institutions at places other than places fixed as the offices of publication.

H. R. 395. An act 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.

That the Senate has passed Senate bills of the following titles:

S. 1184. An act to authorize relief of authorized certaintied employees of the Government of the United States, with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

That the Senate has passed Senate bills of the following titles:

S. 2772. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.


S. 2313. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act in order to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SMADER.
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION ENROLLED

Mr. AXCOMPT, from the committee on House Administration, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 395. An act 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.


H. R. 1496. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hermine Lamb.

H. R. 1516. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clementine De Byck.


H. R. 2618. An act for the relief of Santos Sanabria Alvarez.

H. R. 3653. An act for the relief of Lee Sig Chew.


H. R. 2830. An act to enable the Hawaiian Homes Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public lands.

H. R. 2842. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain land and access rights to the Territory of Hawaii.

H. R. 2885. An act authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii to issue a right of purchase lease to Edward C. Searle;

H. R. 3027. An act for the relief of Tamiko Nagae.

H. R. 3238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ursula Eichner Claws.


H. R. 3619. An act for the relief of Rufin Mankowski.

H. R. 3728. An act for the relief of Mrs. Helen Bonanno (nee Eoubeek).

H. R. 3775. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna Holder.

H. R. 4439. An act for the relief of John Abraham and Abramah.

H. R. 4577. An act for the relief of Edith Maria Gore.


H. R. 5165. An act for the relief of Max Kassen.

H. R. 5379. An act to authorize the printing and mailing of periodical publications of certain societies and institutions at places other than places fixed as the offices of publication.

H. R. 5861. An act to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone government.

H. R. 6745. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Colorado to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. Don Alexander against the United States.

H. R. 5539. An act to exempt certain commissioned officers retired for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war from the limitation prescribed by law with respect to the combined rate of retired pay and of compensation as civilian employees of the Government which retired officers may receive.

H. R. Res. 358. Joint resolution to discharge indebtedness of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, February 9, 1954, he did on February 10, 1954, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 395. An act 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.


H. R. 1496. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hermine Lamb.

H. R. 1516. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clementine De Byck.


H. R. 2618. An act for the relief of Santos Sanabria Alvarez.

H. R. 3653. An act for the relief of Lee Sig Chew.


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H. R. 2885. An act authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii to issue a right of purchase lease to Edward C. Searle;
Allen Furlow had a host of friends. He was one of my best friends. I will always remember when we journeyed to Washington, D.C., to elect three Congressmen in March of 1925 to look over the situation in the House of Representatives and to select our office rooms in the old House Office Building. We were very much impressed, but we were also eager to tackle the relatively few routine matters before Congress and to get on the job. We waited 13 months after our election, but we were sworn in as Members of the House of Representatives in 1926.

Allen J. Furlow was a man of integrity and sterling character. He was always a gentleman, and with his charming and talented wife, there was a genuine glow of friendship and understanding which endeared them to their many friends.

Mr. Furlow was born in Rochester, Minn., on November 9, 1890, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Furlow. He was graduated from the Rochester High School with the class of 1910, and attended the University of Michigan.

In 1913 he and his friend, the late G. P. Gentling, purchased the Rochester Daily Bulletin, which they published for 2 years. In 1920 Mr. Furlow was a graduate with the class of 1920 from George Washington University in Washington, D. C., where he was a student of Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

Following graduation, he married Miss Ruth Irish at Pine Island, Minn. Mrs. Furlow survives with two sons, John Allen Furlow, of Chicago; and Dr. William Furlow, of Hanover, N. H. Other survivors are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Furlow of Rochester, and Walter and Willard of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Furlow enlisted in World War I as a private on October 1, 1917, and served overseas as a member of the 345th Field Artillery in the United States Army in France and Italy. He was promoted to first lieutenant and was honorably discharged from service February 21, 1919.

Following the war, Mr. Furlow resumed his law studies and was one of the organizers of the Rochester, Minn., Will­liam T. McCoy Post of the American Legion. He served as a delegate to the national meeting at the Rochester High School.

After graduation from law school, he returned to Rochester to enter law practice. He served as senator from Olmsted County in the Minnesota Legislature in 1923-24, and resigned the senate post to become First District Representative in Congress for the 60th Congress. He was reelected to the 70th Congress. He was a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

During his service in Congress, he introduced the law providing for a continuous honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1930, Mr. Furlow was a legal representative of the Curtis-Wright Corporation in Washington, and was an editor of the 1929 volume of United States Aviation Reports which brought up to date the development of aviation in the United States. From 1934 to 1937, he was in the legal department of the Veterans Administration in Washington, and returned to Rochester to resume the practice of law. In 1933, he was appointed by the Attorney General of the United States as a special assistant in cases assigned under the petroleum code.

In addition to his law practice in Rochester, he was well-known as a public speaker and toastmaster. Mr. Furlow presided over many dinners and public meetings. He took an active interest in public affairs.

Mr. Furlow was one of the principal organizers and presidents of the Rochester Kiwanis Club and served on its first secretary.

During the last few years, Mr. Furlow's law practice included representation of management in labor negotiations. He was joined in law partnership by John de J. Pemberton, Jr., and Franklin Michaels. He was also a member of the Minnesota Bar Association, and Judicial District Bar Association, American Bar Association, and American Judicature Society.

In addition to civic organizations and the American Legion, Mr. Furlow was a member of the Rochester Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the Rochester Shrine Club, and the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Furlow was an outstanding citizen and a patriotic American. He served his country with distinction in both war and peace. His service as a Member of the House of Representatives in Congress is well noted on the pages of congressional history. His contribution to his home community, the State of Minnesota, and the United States is recognized and respected and loved by his fellow men.

I will always treasure the memory of my friendship with Allen Furlow. His home and fireside were always open to me. His untimely death brings great sorrow to his wife and to his sons and also to his brothers and other members of the Furlow family, as well as to his friends. I believe that the membership of the 83d Congress will join with Mrs. Andreason and myself in extending our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Furlow and her family in their sorrow.

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 Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the speech of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, during the past 13 years, as I understand it, the United States has given to foreign na­tions not merely a very high value, something over $90 billion. If one wanted to be critical, one could pick out expenditures for such things as building ski lifts in European mountain resorts, and say the whole foreign aid program was wrong.

Personally, when I heard that America was being ridiculed abroad, I laid this not on the steps of the past adminis­
American Activities from discharging its duties.

The plaintiff in this action happens to be the State chairman of the Labor Youth League of Michigan. This organization is a proscribed organization. It was so designated by the then Attorney General in a suit that he brought, as a subsidiary organization and also by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

This resolution authorizes the Committee on the Judiciary to take whatever steps are necessary in order to challenge the right of this member of a Communist-front organization to question the validity of the subpoena and also to continue with the injunction proceedings, the object of which is to restrain the committee from conducting its meeting in accordance with its rules and procedure.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. I want to make a short preliminary statement as a predicate for my question. The gentleman is a member of this committee. He knows that since 1930 we have been investigating un-American activities. He knows, of course, that hearings have been held in all of the cities of the United States. Literally hundreds of witnesses have been subpenaed. Documents over a period of years have been seized, have been obtained from different sources, until there is no room to store them.

All the committees, beginning with the committee that I had the honor of chairing, have lasted for about 9 months, and the committee which Mr. McCormack headed, which lasted perhaps 10 months, and the committee which I headed and which was renewed 7 times by the House of Representatives and lasted for 7 years—all of these committees, and every patriotic and civic or labor organization that has investigated this subject, have been unanimous in finding that communism is a criminal conspiracy.

Time and time again in the course of our hearings we discovered that Communists would commit any crime to further theirotechnology. At the very beginning of the movement two of the leading Communists were imprisoned for counterfeiting, to secure money with which to finance the party's activities. We succeeded in putting Earl Browder in the penitentiary because of a violation of the passport law.

It seems to me, and I want the gentleman's opinion about this, that after this long period of time, and after all these committees, headed by Democrats or Republicans, have concurred in the same finding that we are dealing here with a political movement or a political party, but with a crime and a major crime, the worst crime that anyone can commit, because if someone steals your property, he steals that which he can replace; but when he undertakes to steal your freedom and your liberty, then he is committing a heinous offense—does not the gentleman believe, in view of our declarations to the world that we are opposing a criminal conspiracy, the time has come when we ought to be consistent and outlaw the

Mr. DIES. Five Democrats and two Republicans; that is correct. Our committee unanimously found during this period, as a result of a study we made of the progress of communism during the period that it was under cover, that it was not able to make any headway in this country; that it had no contacts, had no influence. It became a threat when it was given the legal apparatus so that they could camouflage and mask their true aims and thus deceive innocent and gullible people. Furthermore, Mr. Hoover has been in possession of full and complete information with regard to Communists, those concerning

fratation, but on the usual individual "crackpots" who always seem to find an outlet for their pet ideas in Government spending programs.

However, the overall objective of assisting foreign nations get on their feet economically was worthy and transcended in importance any pokey projects administered specific projects which were a part of the program.

Now, foreign policy emphasis is being directed toward assisting friendly nations by giving them arms and training their defenses in order that they can resist aggression. This I applaud. I come to praise Caesar, not to bury him.

In the matter of giving military supplies, however, let us have it clearly in mind we are dealing with a two-edged sword. A loaded gun is not the thing you hand to someone who you are not sure will use it the way you intend.

Recently, a State Department official stated that the Arab States are "uncertain of themselves; uncertain of their friends; uncertain of their enemies; they are frequently uncertain of their position, in many cases; and their people are frequently uncertain of their government."

Last year, Mr. Speaker, Congress made $50 million available for purchasing and giving arms to Arab States out of funds allocated to the Mutual Security Program.

How do we know such arms would not be used to attack a nation that this country has not been concerned with the defense of America, but that we know of nothing:

Mr. WALTER. Was not the division of this action happens to be the State chairman of the Labor Youth League of Michigan. This organization is a proscribed organization. It was so designated by the then Attorney General in a suit that he brought, as a subsidiary organization and also by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

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Mr. WALTER. I would be very happy to submit that list to our committee, and trust that the distinguished chairman will find time to deal with it appropriately. It is an extremely important matter.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have two questions, Mr. Speaker. The first of these is a question from the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DRES) has spoken of, because the man who has the temerity to bring this suit is a Communist. This is simply the traditional Communist technique of dilatory tactics by harassment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution (H. Res. 441).

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Representatives HAROLD VEDE, Kurt Clardy, Subcommittees of the House of Representatives for Un-American Activities, have been summoned to appear on Monday, February 15, 1934, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, to testify and give their depositions in the case of Bolan v. Harold Vebe, Kurt Clardy, Subcommittees of the House of Representatives for Un-American Activities, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, civil action file No. 19176; and

Whereas the service of such summons on Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the Committee of the House of Representatives will hamper and delay if not completely obstruct the work of the Members of the House of Representatives in their official capacity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby approves of the special appearances of Representatives Harold Vebe, Kurt Clardy, Subcommittees of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, in the aforementioned civil action; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby authorized to direct the filing in the case of Bolan v. Harold Vebe, Kurt Clardy, Subcommittees of the House of Representatives for Un-American Activities (United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, civil action file No. 19176) of such special appearances on behalf of any of the Members of the House of Representatives named as defendants therein, and to direct such other or further action with respect to the aforementioned defendants in such manner as will, in the judgment of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, be consistent with the rights and privileges of Members of the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WIER. I did not intend to speak on the resolution before the House. I had in mind to inquire of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dres), who spoke upon the legislation proposed, if in the event the legislation proposed by him, or any other legislation proposed and passed by the Congress became law, making it a criminal offense to participate as a Communist in the Communist Party, in the event that because of the indefinite nature of the Department of Justice, it would be no longer necessary to carry on in the House the activities of the Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. DIES. I would think if it becomes a crime it would be the problem of the law-enforcement agencies and the courts to handle it.

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

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I think I should call the attention of the House to the fact that in the petition the plaintiff states in paragraph 4 that the Labor Youth League is an educational organization for the purpose of studying the principles of Karl Marx. Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] asked the question he did. I thoroughly agreed with the answer given by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] that there is need for continuing investigations, because some of these activities cover more than just communism, although that is the principal field of investigation. Un-American activities go in many directions, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dres) has so well found out as a result of his experience, likewise the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], as a result of his experience on the Committee on Un-American Activities and as I so well find out as chairman of the committee of which I was chairman and of which he was a member.

My committee investigated the Silver Shirts, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dres] followed it up, an organization led by a man named Pelley—the committee of which I was chairman and of which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dres] was chairman for several years. So I thoroughly agree with the answer given by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] to this very pertinent and proper question.

Might I call the attention of the House—and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DRES] I am sure is acquainted with if he be successful in his successful effort of the Committee on Un-American Activities: When I was chairman of that committee, to talk about communism made people laugh. Not so today, they thought you were just trying to seek phony headlines that way when you talked about the potential dangers of communism. They have gotten an extension of my committee into a second year. But a subcommittee was appointed in 1934 to investigate commu-
nism, fascism, and bigotry and I was chairman. As a result of that investigation Hitler ordered the German Bund disbanded. Certain of the elements of the German Bund attacked the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Davis] and his committee vigorously followed and exposed the existing activity.

But my committee also found a Fascist threat. There was a certain group of wealthy people in New York City—people who were clients of one of the largest broker-dealers by United States still in existence. They were afraid of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt being to tax their wealth away. They hated Roosevelt, they hated him to the point where they didn’t despair-minded. They sent a representative over to Europe to investigate the veterans’ setup, the veterans’ organizations in Fascist countries in Europe. This particular man visited to the youngsters who were in the camps along the lines of one that existed in the United States of a veterans’ organization along the lines of one that existed in France at that time. They approached the Reserve officers and had a general’s general; they had to have a general to lead them. They could not have an enlisted man, they could not have a general’s general; they had to have an enlisted man’s general to lead them, because they send our Government into a dictatorship but with their particular kind of dictator. Smedley Butler led them on.

Smedley Butler was a great American. He kept the young people from getting involved. He kept them on to get all of the information from them for the purpose of exposing them at the right time. This same group sent representatives into the national youth camps, approaching the Reserve officers we had in there at that time who were giving some degree of military training to the youngsters who were in the camps those days.

I am exclaiming about this plot. We summoned Smedley Butler and he told the truth. He exposed that group and their damnable conspiracy blew up.

So my committee, as its last report states, has in mind not only communism but other forms of subversion that exist in this country. The last report of the Committee on Un-American Activities referred not only to communism but to a dictatorship along Fascist lines. Another group of wealthy people might rise today and they might approach someone who may not be a Smedley Butler; an enlisted man from Texas so well said, the Communists have deceived good, honest-minded people, and they might also approach someone else in the people’s families, in a period when the people’s minds are inflamed.

Yes, we have cause to watch and watch properly the Communist subversive movements in America; but there are other types of subversion that would like to take over our Government for the purpose of establishing a dictatorship, just like in Germany there were many wealthy people, not all, but some, who supported Hitler because they thought when Hitler was dictator he would be their dictator. He proved otherwise. There are people in this country who are mindful of the fact that 20 years ago it happened, the attempt was made. Fantastic? Yes. A fact? Yes. And it can happen again.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. May I ask the gentleman if it is the purpose of the gentleman’s resolution to have these committee members submit to the jurisdiction of this court in question?

Mr. WALTER. No, indeed. Actually, it provides for a special appearance to challenge the jurisdiction of the court to consider either of the two issues raised in the pleadings filed in that court.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANETA POPA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Senate, which was read:

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the engrossed bill, H. R. 4254, for the relief of Aneta Popa.

Attest:

J. Mark TAYLOR,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate is agreed to.

There was no objection.

BIENNium HIGHWAY BILL

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I introduced H. R. 7818, which is a biennium highway bill. This bill, as introduced, is the result of hearings and findings of many weeks of study made by the Committee on Public Works last summer. I think that every subject contained in H. R. 7818 was discussed at our very extensive meetings. Hearing on H. R. 7818 and other bills relating to highways as introduced by Congressmen DONALDSON, DEMPSEY, WATTS, MAC, OAKMAN, SCUTHER, PATTON, and others, will start on Monday, 11 a.m., room 3302, and we hope to finish on Tuesday or Wednesday. I hope that each Member of Congress will take advantage of the fact that the written hearings on the highway subject have been available not only in the Committee on Public Works but in the House document room for many weeks. I hope you will familiarize yourself with those hearings, and we will be very happy to have your comments or your suggestions as far as the subject of highways are concerned. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting, at this point, a comparison of the highway program now in effect, and the results and when H. R. 7818 becomes a law:

Comparison in authorizations in Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1935 and proposed authorizations in H. R. 7818

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<td>Primary system</td>
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<td>proposed in H. R. 7818</td>
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DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. HILL. 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 Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will authorize the President to use surplus agricultural commodities to improve our foreign relations, and to relieve famine, and for other purposes. I introduce, during the 1st session of the 83rd Congress, Senator SCHOEPFER, introduced a bill quite similar to the bill I am introducing today, to provide for the disposition of our surplus farm products.

The bill I am introducing would consolidate present law on this matter which expire this year, and would provide for new legislation. The Famine Relief Act ends March 15, 1954, and section 550 of the FOA Act expires June 30 of this year.

This legislation would authorize an appropriation for the Foreign Operations Administration with which it could purchase surpluses from the Commodity Credit Corporation.
These sales would be made either through private exporters or the FOA, and a safeguard in the bill provides that the sales must not interfere with the usual trade relations of the United States or friendly countries.

Secondly, the legislation would authorize an appropriation for FOA for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples abroad, regardless of the friendliness of their governments. We recall the great success of President Eisenhower's food-distribution program to East Germans last summer.

Under the provisions of this bill, the President would be permitted to use proceeds from the sales of surplus commodities for six purposes: First, for military assistance to countries of mutual defense organizations eligible to receive assistance under the act; second, for purchase of goods or services in friendly countries; third, for loans to increase production of goods or services in friendly countries; fourth, for developing new markets on a mutually beneficial basis; fifth, for grants-in-aid to increase our domestic need in friendly countries; and sixth, for purchase of materials for our stockpile.

This bill is an attempt to use surplus American food and fiber to implement our foreign policy and strengthen the free world. It is in line with the thinking of President Eisenhower on this matter as expressed in his state of the Union message and his message on agriculture to the Congress. Finally, it should build on the recommendation of President Eisenhower on this matter.

Mr. REAMS of Colorado. 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 Ohio?

Mr. REAMS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker. In this Marrian Year I can think of nothing that would be more appropriate than a Mother's Day postage stamp honoring Mary, the mother of Christ, and the world's greatest mother.

The Congress has delegated to the Postmaster General the prerogative of deciding on the subject and issuing commemorative stamps. I have written to the Postmaster General a letter calling his attention to the fact that a number of my constituents have requested that I ask my colleagues to join with me in making this request of the Post Office Department.

Mr. REAMS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, atomic energy is now at the very heart of all our plans for military preparedness and our hopes for material well-being. This fact should be reflected in the final clearinghouse for the most important issues of national policy. Outside of the President's own office, the NSC is the highest policymaking body in the executive branch of the Government. On it sit the President, Vice President, the Secretaries of State and of Defense, the Administrator of the Foreign Operations Administration, and the Director of Defense Mobilization. The National Security Council was established in 1947 to transform the individual, oftentimes conflicting, policy recommendations of the various departments of our Government into comprehensive national policies—policies which merge the requirements of diplomacy, economic stability, and military preparedness into unified programs best designed to promote the security and welfare of our country.

Mr. REAMS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I urge speedy action on the bill I now introduce.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. 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?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the gentleman from Colorado a question. Does the bill to which the gentleman referred contain any provisions maintaining the payment of subsidies on certain farm crops?

Mr. HILL. It has nothing to do with subsidies. Subsidies are paid on our products under another piece of legislation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman referred to certain legislation expiring in 1954, and that is why I asked that question. It has nothing to do with subsidies, then.

Mr. HILL. I would not say it has nothing to do with subsidies, but it certainly would use some of these surplus farm crops that we must dispose of.
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. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to provide for the distribution of up to a billion dollars worth of Government-owned surplus foods and other commodities to needy persons. This United States by use of a food-stamp plan. This is a matter about which every Member of Congress is concerned.

I do not pretend that this is the final answer. It is not my idea, but it is my hope that it will provide for the Agriculture Committee with some useful suggestions. All I know is that there are many needy people who are going hungry today, and that we are storing up and storing up and storing up food that is not being eaten.

I call your attention to the fact that the amount of food being stored is more than $6 billions worth of food in storage. I think it is absurd and tragic and cruel to build up these mountains of food with God’s blessing to us and to watch them go to waste.

It seems to me a food-stamp plan was the best and most efficient way to get some of this surplus food moving out of Government warehouses and onto the tables of those now going without beef or butter or other daily products that the Government owns in such embarrassing abundance.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue the stamps, redeemable for such kinds and amounts of surplus foods as he may determine. He leaves up to the Secretary the determination of the actual food distribution procedures, specifying only that they be distributed in “packaged” or other convenient form on the local level at such places as he may determine.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to establish standards under which the welfare agencies of any State or political subdivision may participate in the surplus food distribution program either directly through arrangements with the Secretary of Agriculture or through their State or local welfare bodies.

Some of the other States have shown some casual interest in the existing program, but most of them apparently do not have either the money or the inclination to arrange for the special machinery required under the present law.

Since relief is primarily a local problem, my bill permits local welfare bodies to participate in the surplus food distribution program either directly or through arrangements with the welfare authorities of any State or political subdivision.

Although aimed primarily at families on public welfare whose food allotments cannot begin to assure them adequate diet at today’s high food prices, my bill also provides for distribution of food stamps redeemable in surplus foods to persons in need of financial assistance but ineligible for relief for reasons not related to actual need, such as residence requirements or employability.

In Missouri, for instance, employability is a bar to public assistance. Yet we had the situation there of 5,000 farm workers sending to the government without jobs, who were actually going hungry. As farm workers, they were ineligible, too, for unemployment compensation. Fortunately, they will now get surplus food stamps under the State’s initiative. But in many States, where residence requirements or other provisions of State or local law prevent some needy families from getting relief, their plight may not be dramatic enough to arouse the State government, but it is serious enough to tax the resources of private charities. This situation has been getting increasingly worse as a result of mounting unemployment.

Last month on the floor of the House I made a speech on the sharp increases in the price of coffee. I have been deluged with letters from people throughout the country expressing the anomaly of ballooning Government-owned food surpluses and inadequate or substandard diets for many families not getting enough to eat.

After looking into the deficiencies of the present surplus food distribution system, it seemed to me a food-stamp plan was the best and most efficient way to get some of this surplus food moving out of Government warehouses and onto the tables of those now going without beef or butter or other daily products that the Government owns in such embarrassing abundance.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue the stamps, redeemable for such kinds and amounts of surplus foods as he may determine. He leaves up to the Secretary the determination of the actual food distribution procedures, specifying only that they be distributed in “packaged” or other convenient form on the local level at such places as he may determine.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to establish standards under which the welfare authorities of any State or political subdivision may participate in the surplus food distribution program either directly through arrangements with the Secretary of Agriculture or through their State or local welfare bodies to distribute to eligible families. It leaves up to the Secretary the determination of the actual food distribution procedures, specifying only that they be distributed in “packaged” or other convenient form on the local level at such places as he may determine.

Surplus food distributed under this act shall be in addition to, and not in place of, any welfare assistance (financial or otherwise) granted to needy persons by a State or any political subdivision thereof.

The bill states:

My plan would in no way affect normal food requirements, because the only people eligible under my bill would be families now unable to buy the commodities they would get in exchange for stamps because they are going hungry without these foods. In many cases, they are actually hungry.

There is absolutely no reason for that situation when the Government is beside itself finding storage space for all the beef, butter, cheese, milk, cottonseed oil, and shortening, olive oil, honey, and other commodities it has been buying up under price-support or other purchase programs.

Rather than run a big bargain basement sale on butter to the Soviet Union, I would like to see some needy American families with the fact that it is again to have an occasional pound of butter.

My bill is not intended as a solution for the farm problem, or even as a solution for the surpluses. It is intended only as a remedy for malnutrition or outright hunger in the midst of the greatest abundance God has ever given to any nation to enjoy.

RELIEF IN DROUGHT AREAS

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, I have today introduced a bill which is a companion measure to one introduced in the other body by the two Senators from Missouri, which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to lend assistance to people in drought areas in restoring their meadows and pastures. It seems that in the drought relief bill, which we passed in 1949 that the authority might exist, but apparently we are not getting the relief which we believe is necessary and is available. I would call attention to the remarks of the senior Senator from Missouri on page 1645 of the Congressional Record of yesterday, which goes into some detail in explaining this bill.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS COMMUNISM

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the Minneapolis Star Journal.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, moderate and temperate men of both political parties are deeply concerned with the delusive charges of evil against all of our political opponents which have disturbed men of goodwill everywhere in this country. It is therefore refreshing and encouraging to find a great daily newspaper, the Minneapolis Star, take issue calmly and objectively with such charges in its editorial columns of February 9. It is all the more encouraging because the Minneapolis Star does not find it necessary to use the tactics of those it attacks in making clear that truth is not the monopoly of any man or party. I commend this editorial to all of my colleagues who are distressed by this new rash of divisive partisanship which threatens both the program of the President and the well-being of the Nation.

The United States has been singularly blessed in that most of its public servants have been honest and upright men who have well deserved the confidence placed in them. We could not otherwise have survived these years which have seen the rise and fall of governments in nearly every nation of the world. We have remained strong and prosperous while other nations have collapsed. We have not only survived, but we have escaped the very worst of the depression, without direction or purpose.

We have withstood the two great evils of our times, communism and fascism, both abhorrent to us and alike, both denying the dignity and worth of the human person. We have remained a source of strength to the whole free world because we have adhered to the
philosophy which shaped this Republic in its beginning. Our governments, Federal and State, have officially acknowledged our dependence upon divine providence and our Supreme Court has said without equivocation that "the work of God is not in vain in the sight of people." Our Constitution and the constitution of our States have reaffirmed our belief in God and our respect for man made in His image and likeness.

It does not matter to find men in out of public life claim all virtue for any political organization and attribute all evil to its opponents. This failure to fix moral responsibility upon individuals and failing to hold evil and ill of personal virtue or personal sin is actually a tactic of the very totalitarianism they supposedly oppose. Only men who deny the dignity and worth of man can attribute the sins of one man to his whole family, or his whole party, or his whole nation. The rest of us must recognize that because man is made free by his nature to choose between good and evil, praise or blame is personal. This is the essence and the consequence of free will.

Communism must be reprehensible to any man who believes that the rights of human beings are prior and superior to any man who believes that the rights of all of us. But to combat this abuse with untruths and destructive character assassination to destroy the confidence of the citizen in his government is only another victory for the Communists we profess to fight. While hating the evil that is communism, we cannot permit ourselves to be used by Communists in sowing the seeds of distrust among our fellow citizens. We must instead fight the evil with constructive programs which destroy its breeding grounds and which strengthen the freedom it seeks to destroy.

Communism is bent on the dechristianization of human society and wherever it succeeds men lose their rights, their property, and their very lives. Recognizing this, we cannot ignore the demands of Christian justice which forbid us to violate the honor of our neighbor by slander, depriving him of something even more sacred than life and property.

I know most Americans are agreed that we must root out the subversive influences in our society without respect for position or party. But I know also that most Americans are agreed that we must maintain and safeguard our respect for the expression person regardless of position or party.

The support that many parts of our President's program have received from both Republican and Democratic leaders should demonstrate that all of us are agreed that we must raise above political labels when the course of good for our country is clear. We may sometimes find it not so clear, but in doing that we do not lose the trust placed in us by the people whom we represent. Rather we try to merit that trust by representing as best we are able those who have made their wishes known by free ballot. To find extreme partisans implying lesser motives for empty political advantage is a reflection not only upon the Congress of the United States but upon the integrity of every citizen who fulfills his obligation to vote.

The right to vote is the right to dissent and the right to be heard. It can be voted against and, when we are wrong we can correct ourselves. As long as this right remains inviolate, I think we can protect ourselves from those partisans who have so little faith in the free voter that they feel compelled to rewrite history to their own ends. I am personally convinced that the truth will prevail and that the day will come when the citizen of his rights must inevitably fail, whether they are Communists or self-appointed judges who use totalitarian techniques against anything they call totalitarianism. Because we are free and strong, I do not think it becomes any of us to resort to fear in debating the great issues of our future.

Because the following editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune displays the quality of common sense and detachment needed in discussing subjects so distorted by emotion and because it scrupulously avoids fanning the fires of demagogy with more demagogy, I think it is worthy of our attention.

Abraham Lincoln sort of took a beating last night. The occasion was the Lincoln day meeting of the Lincoln Republican Club of St. Paul, a meeting at which was Senator William Jenner, Republican, Indiana, and you can't rightly say the Senator didn't express himself fluently and restrainedly in a manner of the man who talked about malice toward none.

First thing JENNER waved the bloody shirt for fair, and no matter how hard you try to see it otherwise, his performance was less reminiscent of the martyred President—who I might add, even Abe declaiming, as JENNER did, to the effect that an "invading army of alien intellectuals" had plundered our country of its resources ••• debilitated our people ••• tampered with the security of the United States and permitted traitors to bring us close to military defeat.

And a person can't quite make out whether Senator Jenner just has no sense of the ridiculous, or doesn't recognize inconsistency—or whether he's just got an amazing amount of brass. Because after having hurled such epithets as "alien-minded planners," "civilian leaders ••• trading with the enemy" and "Benedict Arnold"—and mention some of the milder terms—the Senator right piously denounced name-calling (and) denunciation of opponents.

It was, in a word, typical of the Lincoln-like manner, too, that Jenner implicitly accused former Secretary of State Acheson of treason, even by implication, that late Harry Hopkins was responsible for Russia's atomic successes, and grossly maligned the respectable and patriotic attitudes of Hoyt Vandenberg, and Joe Collins, and Adm. William Fechter as the Joint Chiefs of Staff who let Central Asia fall to the Communists.

President Eisenhower must be embarrassed by the typical Lincoln Day oration—if he's heard about it at all. It has been rebutted by some of the things the Senator praised him for. Mr. Eisenhower, for example, will not like the suggestion that he has reared the Armed Forces from the kind of overall civilian control which is an American tradition.

A lot of Minnesota Republicans must be embarrassed about their Hoeesser orator, too, Doctor templeton abduced and made the Mr. Eisenhower's—and Lincoln's—principles and who would like to keep in the GOP fold of independence which made possible the presidential victory of 1952.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOLLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, although I was nominated by the Republican party in my district in the last election, I did not receive an invitation to address any group to make a Lincoln Day speech. And I ask unanimous consent that today after other special orders that I may address the House for 20 minutes to make a Lincoln Day speech.

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

There was no objection.

LOYALTY FIRINGS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

Mr. Speaker, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, If someone on the other side of the aisle wishes to do the Republican Party a real service on Lincoln's Birthday I suggest he call an editorial entitled "Or whatever?" in the Star of February 11, 1954, to the President's attention. The President scarcely could miss the point in the implied suggestion that someone in the State Department who talks too much and too loosely is a security risk and should be separated from the Government service. I am extending my remarks to include the editorial:

"OR WHATSOEVER"

R. W. Scott McLeod, Security and Personnel Administrator for the State Department, declares that he does not think the American people "drunks, perverts, Communists, or whatever—they just want us to get rid of them." But it has been repeatedly claimed by political spokesmen that the vast majority of those fired were subversives, and the American people are surely entitled to know whether this is so.

It is now reliably reported that only 11 out of 854 ousters in the State Department have been for reasons connected with loyalty. Even this small number cannot rightfully be characterized as "traitors" or "subversives," but only as individuals whose loyalty is in doubt but who may be innocent. Mr. McLeod himself has made this point in a more carefully worded and reasoned interview published in U.S. News & World Report.

In his statement quoted above, the State Department officer mentioned two other categories of security risk and security threat. He did not say they all were "traitors" or "subversives." If the published interview he spells out the meaning of this phrase as including cases where "behavior characteristics ••• reflect on the reliability..."
The request of the gentleman from California...

Dwight D. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles consent to address the House for remarks.

The House Un-American Activities Committee

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. Price. Mr. Speaker, "Just how crazy can politicians get?" the St. Louis Post-Dispatch asks editorially in its issue of February 5.

Republican orators have been using the birthday of Abraham Lincoln as an excuse to leave the impression that Democratic administrations for the past 20 years have been guilty of treason. They not only deacrease the memory of Lincoln but they insult the intelligence of the American people.

Have they forgotten so quickly that Dwight D. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles—not to mention hundreds of other distinguished leaders of their own party participated in the affairs of our Government through those years—that they held high positions of trust and preferment in both the Roosevelt and Truman administrations?

The truth is that had it not been for the steady and firm leadership of Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles in Democratic administrations they would not be where they are today—in the No. 1 and No. 2 positions in our Government.

Fascists also investigated by Un-American activities committee

Mr. Doyle. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. Doyle. Mr. Speaker, in view of the discussion of a few minutes ago had by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCormack], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], and Mr. McCormack's emphasis upon the desirability of including Fascists, anti-communists, and their sympathizers in investigations of the subject, I thought I should call the attention of the House to the fact that the House Un-American Activities Committee, of which I am a member, adopted rule 10, on July 15, as a result of a report from a subcommittee of that committee, of which I had the responsibility of being chairman. The full committee adopted our report and recommendation which expressly sets forth and identifies Fascists as types of persons who should be investigated as being subversives. I thought the House would be glad to have that information.

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

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

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan. Will the gentleman include in his remarks a definition of a Communist?

Mr. Doyle. If the gentleman does not, I shall be glad to do it now.

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan. If the gentleman will enlighten me, I would appreciate it; and also, if he will include a definition of a Fascist.

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to the request of the gentleman from Michigan the following text from the Congressional Library.

The definitions of communism

Communism: a sketch

The term "communism" is derived from the Latin word "communis" does not occur much before 1840. It was coined in the second half of the 19th century, as a reaction against the retrogressive economic policies of the Middle Ages. "Communism" in this early sense of the word would continue until the threat of the revolution of 1848 and 1849. In the years 1840-72, the term came to imply revolutionary action for the socialized economy. Socialism on the other hand, was the term used to describe constitutional activities for the reform of the economic system in the direction of national control of the means of production. Between 1872 and 1917, the term "communism" tended to disappear. Since 1917, the meaning of the word has been narrowed down to denote the interpretation of Marxian doctrine proposed by Lenin when he came to power in Russia as a result of the revolution of November 1917.

The following definitions of communism are found in a 1931 report of the House Special Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States:

"Communism is: • a worldwide political organization advocating: (1) hatred of God and all forms of religion; (2) destruction of private property and inheritance; (3) absolute social and industrial revolution; (4) revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up Communist elements in the various nations in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed, and civil war; (5) destruction of all forms of representative or democratic government, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and trial by jury; (6) the ultimate and final objective is by means of world revolution to establish the dictatorship of the so-called international proletariat in the Soviet Socialist republics with the capital at Moscow."

Communism has also been defined as an organized effort to overthrow organized governments which operate contrary to the Communist Party's point of view in Russia. Its aims is the socialization of government, private property, industry, labor, the home, and every other institution, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. "Communism is more than a political doctrine. It aims at the socialization of government, private property, industry, labor, the home, and every other institution, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the gentleman from Michigan the following text from the Congressional Library.

Communism in the following manner:

"Communism has also been defined as an organized effort to overthrow organized governments which operate contrary to the Communist Party's point of view in Russia. Its aims is the socialization of government, private property, industry, labor, the home, and every other institution, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. "Communism is more than a political doctrine. It aims at the socialization of government, private property, industry, labor, the home, and every other institution, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

According to Communist theory, the social revolution must be carried out by the proletariat advance guarded by a Communist Party, because the people as a whole, including large parts of the proletariat itself, have been educated in the pro-Communist era, therefore, are unable to grasp immediately the new conditions of life under the new order. The duty of the Communist Party is first to point out the faults of democracy under a capitalist regime. Then, when the inevitable crisis arises from either depression or war, the people of the Communist minority should be in a position to seize political power from capitalist leadership. Once power has been attained by the Communists, a dictatorship of the proletariat will be established under which the essential means of production, including all material resources, will be taken over by the state under a military communism. This organization would continue until the threat of a new revolution. At this point, a Communist leadership would undertake the extermination of privileged classes, the education of the masses, and the creation of an highly integrated and closely coordinated economic system. Communist theory states that the elite of the Communist Party will be self-sacrificing, duty-bound, and rational and transitional. The period of dictatorship is to witness the withering away of classes. When the education of the masses is completed, and they are ready for communism, there would be no further need for states to exist. Another principle of Communist theory is that the establishment of communism in one or more countries must be followed by efforts to establish it in all countries, since communism will not be safe anywhere until it has been established everywhere."

I understand the progress and the dangers of the Communist movement, it must not...
be regarded as a social and political secular religion. This attitude of absolutism is not exclusively concerned with acquiring power and achieving social and political changes. It demands absolute dominance over every realm of life—spiritual as well as secular.  

**Fascism: A Sketch**  
Fascism is in the broad sense simultaneously a philosophy and a way of life which requires that its followers serve the state with absolute obedience and without question. It demands unconditional obedience. It makes fanaticism a virtue and weaves ideological concepts about the necessity of the supremacy of the state. It is a totalitarian state, and is based on a use of force as an instrument of national policy. The roots of modern fascism, especially the German, and to a less degree the Italian, may be traced to 19th century thought. However, it is economically a contemporary manifestation of mercantilism; politically an apologia for the acquisition of living space, a totalitarian government under a single political party, and spiritually a return to an authoritarian order. By its beginnings fascism has acted as the immeasurable enemy of democracy and of the right of man. Its society is to be built strictly upon a hierarchical order. The rulers of the state are not to be elected by, nor answerable to, the people. On the contrary, the people are responsible to the leaders whose appointment depends only upon those above them. Military discipline and blind obedience permeate the whole of civilian life. In conclusion, fascism means the seizure of power.
Mr. O’HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the other day I asked for a special order of the House for next Monday should the House be in session, to commemorate the anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine. As the House is not to be in session next Monday, I ask that the order previously entered for me for that day be changed to Tuesday.

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

There was no objection.

NAME CALLING

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOFFMAN) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those happy occasions when I find myself sitting innocently but very interestedly on the sidelines reading the papers and listening to the debates on the well of the House and from which we learn that the President has admonished the Republicans to quit being naughty and calling bad names when they refer to their Democratic colleagues.

Tolerance is always an admirable trait.

Last week we were told by the former Speaker of the House, whom we all respect and admire so highly, that the Democratic back-bone is getting a little sore. I do not know what from—carrying the load of criticism they have been heaping upon Republicans and the Republican administration—or because they are worrying because of their mistakes and so wearing themselves down—I do not know what it is. Whatever it is they have my sympathy. But here is the point I want to make, if I may: Two Members of this body whom I respect and admire very greatly, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD), and my good colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOFFMAN), have got orders today. As I understood them, they intend to make Lincoln Day speeches. I hope as many Members as contemplate making similar speeches will stay at their desks. It has been a long time since I heard a real good Lincoln Day speech, and if they will be so kind, and if the President will be so kind, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Rayburn) will be so kind and so considerate as to advise the Republicans just what names the Republicans can use—I do not mean necessarily from a parliamentary standpoint, but just to use outside, for example, what names Republicans can with propriety use when they want to describe the actions of the last two administrations or refer perhaps to legislation not investigated by some of the Members on the minority side, that is, the temporary minority side, and not transgress the rules of the House, go forward.

At present the way the situation stands and in view of the President’s statement as interpreted by members of the opposition, we do not know what to do. Must we avoid all criticism of our political opponents and their doings? Being uncertain as to just what to do, strange as it may seem, I have not said anything. That shocks you, does it not? I am amazed that I have not said anything at all in this alleged name-calling contest?

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think that probably explains why they did not send the gentleman to the House of Representatives. He has been too nice to us.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman does not know how much I appreciate that word. The former majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MccORMACK), is here. The gentleman from Minnesota does not know how much that warms my heart—

To make me feel I am not altogether unworthy to serve here. I recall what the gentleman from Massachusetts said about me on at least two occasions. He said he had a minimum of admiration for my language. I do not know what he meant. I do not know whether he meant I was a Communist, a Fascist, a drunkard, or what. How thankful am I that the good Democratic friends and colleagues.

Mr. McCARTHY. I have tried to stay within the facts and my colleagues for unanimously granting me this special order opportunity.

As far as I am concerned, I was not bothered much about that. If a man is a Communist, sure, we ought to let him go. If he is a drunkard, we ought to let him go. If he is a pervert, and has been found time after time under the rules of this House charged for that, we should let them go.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (concluding).—because the Government lacks some degree of security if they are on the payroll. Somebody is apt to set up on the blind side of one and get some secret out of him. Of course, if you want to call him a Communist I think you should have the evidence—the same goes for any other charge that is made. I have heard of the facts and the parliamentary rules when criticism is offered and I propose to do so in the future.

But may I sometimes I will want to say something in the well of the House which might be slightly critical of the Democratic administrations, the two that have just gone by, or of some things said here, some argument that is made. That is the reason for asking that we be advised just how we can call attention to shortcomings on the part of the opposition, if there be such without incurring the displeasure of our President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUGUST H. ANDESEN). Did the gentleman address a question to the Chair?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not a question to the Chair. I have not been discharged for security reasons.
the problems of humankind, and his patriotic devotion on the highest possible level. To follow in both my private life and my public life, I ask your understanding indulgence and allowance for me to further unfold the guiding star which I have sought to follow in both my private life and my public life. I seek to nurtur e and foster in my adult Americans possible visit these his­
torical Abraham Lincoln shrines, but of condition to all. It is clear as crystal to me that we as Amer­
ican Congressmen must adopt as our guiding motive those words of candidate­for-office Lincoln when he said:
We have to fight this battle upon principle, and principle alone.

When Mrs. Doyle and I last visited the birthplace farm and cabin where Lincoln was born and walked over some of the trails and paths which, no doubt, he had used, and then when we last visited New Salem, Ill., and Petersburg, Ill., it also as a public servant which are not
to jail. Instead I sentence them to go to
during was the one I noticed most fre­
quently on walls of offices in and about
the Capitol. In connection with the apparent fact that Abraham Lincoln was a member of the Illinois State Legislature he exchanged several letters with one Austin Gollaher, one of his early boy­
hood friends, regarding his birthplace in the promulgation of the principles of
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of Wisconsin, 1941, page 165 thereof, where the author says:

"The people were infuriated because Lincoln had dared to threaten Congress with a veto before final passage of the bill. This was Executive usurpation of the rights of Congress. It was, in effect, a declaration of war, a war aimed at frustrating the usefulness of a fellow American, a character and conduct of fellow men; these fellow citizens being at least as important to the well-being of the American way of life as the petty, small brains and voices which attack them. The foregoing instance wherein Benjamin F. Wade and others malign a fellow man, whether it be for their own selfish political aggrandizement or but one of many such similar instances which this great martyrred President had before his untimely assassination at the murderous hands of Booth.

Mr. Speaker, in making these informal remarks, with a very clear awareness on my part of my continuing and to do what I can, do not object to being interrupted, but by reason of any words or language in my vocabulary or sincere resources, I would feel unworthy of, and ungrateful to, the people who have endured childhood of my affection for and personal inspiration gained by reason of the life of Abraham Lincoln. It is he who has always been and is now my highest ideal, in whom I see the impetus, direction, and of public service in the interest of the Constitution of the United States and our Bill of Rights.

One of the annual occasions in memory of Abe Lincoln here at the Nation's Capital is the annual program held at the Ford Theater, where Lincoln was assassinated, under the auspices of the National Lincoln Association of the District of Columbia. It has been my pleasure to be personally present at these annual occasions these several years and to participate therein. On February 14, 1950, I received the following communication:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HON. CULLEN H. FREEMAN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: Please permit me to express our appreciation for your cooperation and assistance in serving as chairman of the Lincoln Anniversary Program at the Lincoln Museum yesterday. Thanks to you, it was one of the best programs we have ever had at the museum and it was attended by the largest number of persons. The attendance of 485 was probably the largest that has been in the old Ford Theater Building at any time since the night of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

We know that you will be with us at our future Lincoln Museum programs, and we will be looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD KELLY,
Special Assistant to the Superintendent.

And then on October 13, 1950, I was greatly pleased to receive advice from the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., that I had been elected to serve 4 years as a member of the board of this nationally known group, the objectives of which, according to its constitution are:

Article II, Objects: The objects of the group shall be (a) the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge respecting the history, biography, and worldwide influence of Abraham Lincoln, and (b) honor the memory and achievements of said man by appropriate convocations and exercises.

This Lincoln Group deserves your more active attention and help.

Mr. Speaker, that famous Gettysburg address given November 19, 1863, has played such an inspiring place and plan in all of my high school, college, and later years that I again wish to give the exact wording thereof:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

This is our last instead of to be here dedicated to the test of that which they at the risk of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, have nobly fought. It is rather for us, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.
1686

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

February 12

(State ment during debate at Ottawa, Ill., August 23, 1858.)

It used to be a fashion amongst men that when a charge was made, some sort of proof was demanded of it, before it was believed, and if no proof was found to exist, the charge was dropped. (Speech at Jonesboro, Ill., September 12, 1858.)

Truth is generally the best vindication against slander. (Letter to Secretary Stan ton, July 14, 1864.)

But we ourselves must not decline the burden of responsibility, nor take counsel of minority passions. (Speech at Bloomington, Ill., May 29, 1856.)

Let us be divested by none of those • • •
contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong; vain as the search for a man who should be a living man nor a dead man. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, or frightened from it by threats of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes strong, that the will to do our duty as we understand it.

I believe we need nothing so much as to

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

The regularly elected Speaker is here; the Speaker pro tempore is here.

Mr. McCARTHY. I do not mean to

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

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Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

Mr. McCARTHY of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, truly the birth, life, and
dearth of Abraham Lincoln has deservedly
achieved an enduring place in the
affection of mankind and has miraculously
shaped the destiny of mankind more than we Americans realize. So let us take heed of the simplicity, sincerity, sobriety, uncommon honesty, sympathet ismic generosity, unselfishness, and
humility of Abraham Lincoln. I would not
mind being able to contact and con-
sciously copy some of his daily traits of
habit and character. Would you?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the
remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Au-
ger H. ANDERSEN). The time of the
gentleman from California has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FORRESTER asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1 hour
on Tuesday, February 23, 1858, following
the legislative business of the day and
any other special orders heretofore entered.

LINCOLN DAY AND THE REPUBLICAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. McCARTHY) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, Feb-
uary 12 is the day which a grateful and
loving Nation has set aside to honor the
memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is also the
day which the Republican Party has

selected for special partisan purposes.

On such a special day, I would not pre-
sume to speak of the history of the Repub-
lican Party in my own name or in
the name of the Democratic Party. I
have attempted, therefore, to avoid this
difficulty, and to imagine what
Abraham Lincoln might say to members
of the Republican Party if he were ad-
dressing them today. I regret that there
are not more members of the Republican
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Mr. McCARTHY. I do not mean to
harm. I cannot be sure that it did not hurt them—my enemies or the Nation. It is important that you guard against accusation without foundation. I believe it is an established maxim in morals that a false truth, applicable to all mankind, is of greater consequence than a true falsehood. On that account, whether it is true or false, the effect of falsehood is much greater. The accidental truth of the assertion does not justify or excuse him. This maxim ought to be especially held in view when we contemplate an attack upon the reputation of our neighbors. (Letter to H. Asbury, Springfield, Ill., August 15, 1858.)

Persevering in a charge which one does not know to be true is simply malicious slander. (Cooper Institute, New York, 1686.)

The use of words and method of argument is of great significance. A man cannot prove the negative, but he has a right to claim that when one makes an affirmative charge he must offer some proof to show the truth of what he says. (Ottawa, Ill., 1858.)

It used to be a fashion amongst men that when a charge was made, some sort of proof was brought forward, to establish, and if no proof was found to exist, the charge was dropped. (Jonesboro, Ill., September 15, 1858.)

I believe, as I stated in my letter to Charles Wilson in June 1858, that we need nothing more to support us but to get rid of unjust suspicion of one another.

The procedural rights of citizens must be preserved and protected. All honor to Jefferson—to the man, who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, foresight, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there forever. No personal, and I think I may add, the only interest party in the principles which he has left us. (Springfield, Ill., 1859.)

The fight for civil liberty must go on. The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of 1 or even 100 defeats. (Letter to H. Asbury, Springfield, Ill., 1858.)

This is not a special responsibility of the man who has shared by all members of the Democratic Party as well. The War Between the States did not eliminate division and disagreement. The bitter memories of the war have given too much offense to the postwar period, when our party—our party—held power, remain to plague both parties. We cannot escape responsibility for having permitted, in some cases prolonged and even promoted, injustices and abuses which nurture bitterness.

Neither can the Democratic Party escape responsibility for having emphasized, at a time and to a degree, exploited this bitterness.

As in the time of my term of office, doubt and uncertainty, anxiety and fear are about the land. I cannot resolve all the doubts and allay all of your fears. I cannot promise the fulfillment of all your hopes. I can, and do, urge you to proceed with humility and trust in God. You shall make mistakes. Let those mistakes be the consequence of too much strength and not of too much trust and suspicion; of truth and frankness rather than of deceit; of too great leniency rather than of too severe restraint; even of running the risk of being betrayed and destroyed rather than act the betrayer.

The political system which we have received from the founders of this country does not ask less of its citizens than do other political forms. It demands a measure of dedication, an inspired confidence that citizens of a democracy can progressively achieve a higher pen but not merely based upon justice but also on freedom. What we seek is not only an external and legal order of justice, but also an internal order based on justice freely accepted and written in the hearts of all the people. (Letter to H. Asbury, Springfield, Ill., August 15, 1858.)

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

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My only purpose was to express my personal, and I think I may add, the appreciation of my colleagues for the very interesting, very instructive statement that the gentleman has made. Of course, we all know that the words of Abraham Lincoln are always inspiring, and I was bowled over all the more by the manner in which he did once or twice refer to members of his own party, would not accept the statement that those words of advice which he has given us should be addressed too to the members of the minority party at this time as well as to the majority members.

Mr. MCCARTHY. I think the members of my party would profit from them, but this is a day which is dedicated to the Republicans, and I thought that they might be particularly receptive on this occasion.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I hope we are, but I hope that the Democrats do not mind sharing with us in the inspirations and the sayings that Lincoln gave us.

Mr. MCCARTHY. I certainly agree with the gentleman in that hope.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I recollect my history, some of the remarks that the gentleman has quoted as coming from Abe Lincoln were directed at the vicious, bitter attacks made upon him and upon the Republican administration during those days by the Democrats.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Not so much by the Democrats as by members of the Republican Party. There were some Democrats who, through a great many speeches, harsh criticisms, as I recall, were members of the Republican Party.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, there were severe criticisms among the Republican Party, too, that brought about his comments.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Lincoln spoke from experience, and I think that lends strength to his words.

POLITICS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) is recognized for 20 minutes.
ideology, into what I consider an un-American practice, because it is striking at an American principle which is basic to the foundation of our democracy and to the continuation of our democracy.

We have to be careful of the type of campaign oratory people on both sides of the aisle departing from these basic philosophies of government. It is to be hoped that members in the heat of partisan campaigns members of both parties do that which they are sorry for afterwards. But we are not in the lobby at the moment. This is 5, 6, 10 months before a primary or a general election campaign.

A pattern seems to be evolving in one of the great parties where their speakers go throughout the Nation and give speeches with titles such as "Twenty Years of Treason," and casting opprobrium and epithets at Democratic officials, even to the point of questioning the patriotism of a past President of the United States.

In all of the criticisms throughout the years that I have heard of the Hoover administration I have never heard one Democrat say that President Hoover was not a loyal American. I am serving on the Commission for Governmental Organization, and I do, I also happen to agree with some of his objectives, it would never, however, occur to me to cast by imputation, implication, or direct accusation, a sentence or a word against this man's patriotism as a great American.

I have too much respect for the office of the President of the United States regardless of whether it is my President or your President. When, however, he is elected to that office I know that they are great Americans and that they have a consecration, a devoted sacred consecration to their public officials under our form of government. But, when any member of a political party deliberately goes out to accuse all members of the other political party as guilty of treason, either directly or indirectly, that is not simply un-American, it is politically unmoral. It does not, it is not, even beyond that, it is political unmorality. It only tends to divide our people. As I see it, it does not hurt the Democratic Party, because over and above our public officials, we are all Americans. So, when these individuals go around the country talking that way, they are only injuring our country because they are engaging in political un-morality and bringing about disunity.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is making a fine speech, and I think on this Lincoln's Birthday he might, if he has not already done so in his act that the members of the majority party could well follow Lincoln's admonition when he said, "With malice toward none and with charity to all. That would be good advice for them to follow.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I just ask the gentleman to yield so that I might ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Mccormack] if he knows of anyone on either side of the aisle — of course, it would now be on the Republican side — who has charged all members of the Democratic Party with any particular thing. I do not recall any such statement.

Mr. Mccormack. Has the gentleman been reading the newspapers recently?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, I have. I do not mean that I have read everything and I was not out to the box social so I do not know what they said there.

Mr. Mccormack. I think the box social is a perfectly proper thing, and that is regular party organization. I think it is perfectly proper for the Republicans, and that is a fine idea.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I was not criticizing, I just said that I was not there.

Mr. Mccormack. As long as my friend, the gentleman from Michigan, has purged himself of that I feel happy.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish that I might proceed so that I might use the rest of my time.

Mr. Mccormack. The gentleman simply has to read the newspapers. He can go out in the lobby now and read the Associated Press dispatch. Just today a newspaperman showed me additional charges that have just been made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California declines to yield further.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have whatever time he wants, if that is a proper request, not to exceed 30 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I believe the time I have remaining is sufficient.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California has 8 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I again thank my chairman. I always appreciate his kindness and thoughtfulness.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My question is this: Mr. Speaker, I asked the gentleman to yield to suggest to him as he proceeds that he name the statements which were made. I know that I can read the newspapers, as the gentleman from Massachusetts suggested, but I was asking for some specific statement wherein someone — some Republican charged all members of the Democratic Party with something that was wrong. That was all.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. Mccormack. Mr. Speaker, I have the utmost respect for the rules of the House, and, incidentally, for the rules of community existing between both branches, to answer that question; because if I answered the gentleman's question I would probably violate the rules of the House, and I would never intentionally or knowingly want to do that.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I would accept that as my own answer to the gentleman from Michigan. I have always tried since becoming a Member of the House to abide by the rules of the House. I would not want at this time to know the names or the lists of names of these people. They are in the public press. Everyone knows who they are. I will give the gentleman off the floor of this House.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.
Mr. MCCORMACK. Fortunately, thank God, we are living under a gov­ernment of laws and not of men. The rules of the House of Repre­sentatives are the law of this body, as far as I am concerned and so far as any other individual Member is concerned. I respect the law. I want my friend from Michigan, who is my dear chairman of my committee, to realize that. I am a firm believer in a government of laws and not of men.

What disturbs me is the action taken by Mr. McLeod. I say this in no unkind sense at all, nor in any extremely partisan sense. Mr. McLeod is going around the country making speeches, when he is personnel and security officer of the State Department. A member of the Civil Service Commission says that he is violating the Hatch Act. Somebody else says he is not.

I see here my friend, the chairman of the House Administration Committee, Mr. LeCompte. Perhaps he, or somebody else, can decide whether or not this is the Hatch Act. Somebody ought to decide that. I think of the poor 21 or 22 employees of the Boston office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who were prosecuted under the Hatch Act. And then I think again of Mr. McLeod who lifts himself above the law and then, as I have said, I think of these poor employees of the Boston office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who were prosecuted for violating the Hatch Act.

Now, what about this gentleman? Is he above the law?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just a minute, because I would like to know what is the gentleman's explanation of the unfriendly words that he has used in referring to the members of the Democratic Party?

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I cannot refuse to yield to Mr. YOUNGER from California, and I am very glad to do so.

Mr. YOUNGER. While we are celebrating the memory of Lincoln, I think we should remind ourselves, as I am reminded of one of his admonitions, that I think the gentleman protesteth too much.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman always makes a very fine contribution to a discussion. May I now proceed in the time which has been allotted to me?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to his very dear and beloved chairman?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman. I know that he will make a contribution which will go down in history as something that should be referred to by our children and our grandchildren.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for that sarcastic remark; I appreciate it. My only regret is this—

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I hope my friend, after I kindly yielded to him, would not impute sarcasm to me.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is an admirable quality, I understand, and one of the methods Lincoln used to impress his views upon the people.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is the gentleman finishing his speech now?

Mr. HOLIFIELD—

I do not propose to question the patriotism or assail the motives of any man or class of men.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I never question the gentleman's motives. I would not do such a thing as that.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I accept the gentleman's explanation of the difference, but I would like to know what is the difference between political un­morality and unmoral conduct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if a gentleman will yield for just a minute, I would like to have the gentleman correct a mistake.

I did not say "unmoral conduct." I said "political unmorality." That is different. Unmoral conduct may go farther beyond that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I accept the gentleman's explanation of the difference, but I would like to know what is the difference between political un­morality and unmoral conduct, because they had charged the Members of the Democratic Party with some reprehensible conduct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if a gentleman will yield for just a minute, I have a question for the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK to Mr. Holifield. Mr. Speaker, is it true that the gentleman from Massachusetts is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Party, and is it true that he has been at some time or another a member of the Democratic Party?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Do I take the point that this is the gentleman's explanation of the difference, but I would like to know what is the difference between political un­morality and unmoral conduct.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.
House

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman, whom I respect very highly, knows very well where the line of personal attack upon me was drawn. Where the difference of opinion occurs is in the area of economic philosophy. He knows that without me telling him, I may say to the gentleman that I differ with the gentleman's party on many economic positions. I do consider that some of those positions which the gentleman's party takes are not for the best interest of all the American people, but I do not impute any disloyalty or treason to the gentleman because he happens to differ with me on that point of view. I will give the gentleman his point of view.

There has been $29 billion worth of rapid tax amortizations granted, some of them by the former administration; I opposed them. For the present administration, I would require some little time to answer, but on the first, regarding the tax-amortization matter, the gentleman, I think, would leave the impression that it is unnecessary—maybe this is magnanimous—for the gentleman's party to claim to the Democrats. I doubt that very much. I therefore think some of this complaint is really not justified.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker. 3 months before Pearl Harbor, in 1941, a vote was won by the gentleman in this House, the extension of the Selective Service Act. It passed the House by a vote of 202 to 201. Every Republican Member of the House that I did have, 21 voted against the extension of the law. I never impugned the motives of anyone of those Republican colleagues who voted against it. I disagreed sharply with their point of view, and in the House, a vote of 202 to 201 was taken to overrule the objections that I had to it. I believed we needed the Selective Service Act. I do believe that we should have a united force against any of the enemies of freedom, whether it be the Communists or the extreme right as the Fascists. So, I say in order to get that united force that we need to present as strong America in this day of peril; that this is the time when we should be united; that this is the time when we need a united force against any of the proponents of tyranny, whether it be from the extreme left as practiced by the Communists or the extreme right as practiced by the Fascists.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I believe that the words of Abraham Lincoln as written in a letter to Charles Sumner, words which are quoted by the gentleman who I had a right to do. But I never attacked their honesty, their motives, or their patriotism. I think that is the key to the difference that I have between disagreeing on judgment and attacking motives or patriotism.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I believe that the words of Abraham Lincoln as written in a letter to Charles Sumner, words that we may well take to our hearts today. In conclusion I want to give them to you, and I give them to you because I believe that all lines that I have with them in judgment, which I had a right to do. But I never attacked their honesty, their motives, or their patriotism. I think that is the key to the difference that I have between disagreeing on judgment and attacking motives or patriotism.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that we extend remarks in the RECORD, or re­serve and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. WOLVERTON.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois (at the request of Mr. JONES of Illinois).

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. PATZEN.

Mr. OAKMAN (at the request of Mr. KNOX). Mr. ROBINO (at the request of Mr. SIRKS) in two instances.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. SIRKS). Mr. DOYNE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANAHAN (at the request of Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania).

Mr. PRICE.

Mr. BYRD.

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

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas.

Leave of Absence

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FOLLER of Kansas (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), until February 22, on account of official business.

Mr. CLAIBORNE (at the request of Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan), indefinitely, on account of illness.

Senate Bills and Joint Resolution Referred

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule referred as follows:


S. 1154. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 1381. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1990. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, relating to the meaning of the word "commodity" to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1996. An act to strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2313. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act in order to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to request the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project and other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjournment

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 16, 1894, 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:

Mr. Price. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1894 in the amount of $1 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency (H. Doc. No. 321); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Price. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were ordered 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. 3413. A bill to grant certain lands to the Federal Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., to individual Indians in certain cases; with amendment (Rept. No. 1160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFEE: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 355. Joint resolution amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (55 Stat. 629), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico; without amendment (Rept. No. 1169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. WOLCOTT:


By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 7841. A bill to amend and supplemented the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented; for continuing the construction of highways for certain purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 7841. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to provide for the imposition of nominal charges or fees by the Commission for inspection certificates, registrations, licenses, permits, or applications issued or provided by the Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 7845. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit certain individuals who are entitled to annuities under such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLES of New York:

H. R. 7844. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DREYER:

H. R. 7845. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the computation of Federal income tax gain; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYE:

H. R. 7846. A bill to make affiliation with the Communist Party unlawful; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EBERHARDT:

H. R. 7847. A bill to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal financial assistance in non-Federal projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 7848. A bill to grant longevity pay-step increases to Federal employees on an equal basis upon the completion by them of 10, 15, and 16 years of service, respectively; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 7849. A bill to include all types of compensation paid to officers and employees of the Federal Government by the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska:

H. R. 7850. A bill to make the United States Naval Postgraduate School a depository for presents of the President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H. R. 7851. A bill to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both but­tocks; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H. R. 7852. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, on or before April 6, 1949, relating to emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stock­men in connection with major disasters; to the Committees on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEARNY:

H. R. 7853. A bill to permit retired police­men, firemen, and teachers of the District of Columbia to waive all or part of their annuities, relief, or retirement compensa­tion; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 7854. A bill to authorize modification of the existing project for Bellingham Har­bor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7855. A bill to authorize certain mod­ifications in the existing project for Port An­geles Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7856. A bill to authorize certain mod­ifications in the existing project for Quillay­ute River, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7857. A bill to authorize the improve­ment of Shilshole Bay, Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7858. A bill to authorize improve­ment of Alaine Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7859. A bill to authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7860. A bill to authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Everett Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 7861. A bill to provide that the maxi­mum age at which certain individuals em­ployed under the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall be 24; to the Committee on Armed Services.
By Mr. METCALF:  
H. R. 7864. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'KONSKY:  
H. R. 7863. A bill to safeguard the rights of certain land owners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been brought into question by reason of errors in the original survey and grant; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:  
H. R. 7864. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to establish an effective program for the planning and construction of the existing project for Bellingham Harbor in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7865. A bill providing for the refund of employment taxes paid by farmers on agricultural products to improve facilities for navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7866. A bill to establish an effective program for the planning and construction of the existing project for what is nominally called the Downtown Lock and Dam project of certain navigational interests in such lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:  
H. R. 7868. A bill to increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of the United States which may be brought into the country without payment of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 7869. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:  
H. R. 7870. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in the United States, by use of a food-stamp plan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WESTLAND:  
H. R. 7871. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for the Quillayute River in the State of Washington in order to provide for navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7872. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for Fort Angeles Harbor in the State of Washington in order to provide for a mooring basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7874. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for Bellingham Harbor in the State of Washington in order to provide for a small-boats basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 7876. A bill to authorize the President to use agricultural products to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. J. Res. 373. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the T-7 day period beginning June 27, 1954, as National Amateur Radio Operator's Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:  
H. J. Res. 374. Joint resolution providing that a study be made to determine the most appropriate methods and the estimated cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF:  
H. J. Res. 375. Resolution providing that a study be made to determine the most appropriate methods and the estimated cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WIER:  
H. J. Res. 442. Resolution authorizing additional copies of the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Organized Communism in the United States" for the use of the Joint Committee on Un-American Activities and Members of the House; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 444. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Communist Activities in the New York area; and additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities relative to investigation of Communist activities in the Los Angeles area; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HART: Memorializing the Congress of the United States to continue the maintenance of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HESSELTEN: Resolutions of the general court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts urging Congress to withdraw legislation to prevent the Government of the United States from engaging in any business, professional, commercial, financial, or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to provide for Federal housing projects in the west, south, and north ends of Boston; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing Congress of the United States to legislate for providing for two daily deliveries of mail to residence; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing Congress of the United States to reduce the age requirements of recipients of old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to expressing its firm opposition to the projected St. Lawrence sea-way and particularly to any cooperation in the formation or extension of any international organization of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BOLLING:  
H. R. 7877. A bill for the relief of Mid-Continent Distributors, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED:  
H. R. 7878. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Esposito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:  
H. R. 7879. A bill for the relief of Albert Hermann Lehmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HÉBERT:  
H. R. 7880. A bill for the relief of Norman J. Sarrat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HÉBERT:  

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:  
H. R. 7882. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Simonetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIRWIN:  
H. R. 7883. A bill for the relief of Sister Leonia (Lugina Turesan); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Kansas:  
H. R. 7884. A bill for the relief of Rural High School, District No. 6, Highland, Kan.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:  
H. R. 7885. A bill for the relief of Solan Singh Rai and Jogindar Kaur Rai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE (by request):  
H. R. 7886. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:  
H. R. 7887. A bill for the relief of William Henry Diment, Mrs. Mary Ellen Diment, and Mrs. Gladys Everingham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:  
H. R. 7888. A bill for the relief of James H. R. Stambough; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:  
H. R. 7889. A bill for the relief of Garrett Norman Soulen and Michael Harvey Soulen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Miss THOMPSON of Michigan:  
H. R. 7890. A bill for the relief of Alma K. Weitzel, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:  
H. R. 7891. A bill for the relief of Miss Christine Hass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTLAND:  
H. R. 7892. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims in law or equity, which Maquinna Jongie, a citizen of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the State of Oregon, has against the United States; 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:

503. By Mr. RUSH: Petition of post-office clerks and carriers of Wellsboro, Pa., in support of legislation granting increase in pay; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
Improved Benefits Under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H. R. 7840, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Hearings on this bill before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will begin at an early date.

This bill is jointly sponsored by all standard railway labor organizations. It provides for the liberalization of benefits to retired railroad workers, their widows and children, and increases the daily benefit rate for unemployed railroad workers. A summary of the changes proposed by this bill is as follows:

First. Widows benefits at age 60: Under present law aged widows are not eligible for survivors benefits until age 65. The bill reduces the eligibility age to 60.

Second. Disability work clause: Under present law, a disability annuitant is deemed recovered if he earns more than $75 in each of six consecutive months. The bill provides for withholding the annuity in any month in which more than $50 is earned. This will reduce terminations on the one hand, and eliminate abuses on the other.

Third. Survivor’s benefits for disabled children and widowed mothers: Under present law, a widow’s mother and her child cease getting survivor’s benefits when the child reaches age 18 even though the child may be permanently and totally disabled, the survivor’s benefits to the widowed mother and child will continue beyond age 18.

Fourth. Maximum creditable and taxable compensation: Under present law, the maximum compensation that is creditable for both railroad retirement and unemployment insurance purposes is $390 per month. The bill increases this maximum to $350 both for tax purposes and for credit toward future benefits under both the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance systems. In connection with establishing the new benefit rates for crediting this additional compensation under the Unemployment Insurance Act, it is also provided that the daily benefit rate shall not be less than one-half the last daily rate of pay at which he worked in railroad employment, but with a maximum of $8.

Fifth. Crediting of compensation earned after age 65: Under present law, compensation earned after retirement age is used in computing the annuity even though lower earnings in later years operates to reduce the annuity. The bill provides for discrediting compensation disregarding such compensation—though crediting the service—if using such compensation would reduce the annuity.

Sixth. Receipt of both survivor annuity and retirement annuity: Under present law, a widow who has had railroad employment and is eligible for a retirement annuity in her own right and who would also be eligible for a survivor annuity by reason of her husband’s employment has the latter offset against the former and cannot receive both; the bill provides for both to be paid.

Seventh. Delegates to convention: Under present law, service as a delegate to a labor organization convention is covered employment. These conventions frequently include delegates from units outside the railroad industry or outside the country who have no other covered employment. The accumulation of these trifling credits is of no substantial value compared with the nuisance of recording it and collecting the taxes on it. The bill excludes such service from coverage where the individual has no other covered employment.

Mr. Speaker, I have received the following letter from representatives of all the standard railway labor organizations in behalf of this bill. I am happy to note that all these organizations are in full agreement in support of this legislation.


Hon. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, Chairman, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, House Office Buildings, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise that all the above organizations, including the four train and engine service brotherhoods and all the organizations identified with the Railway Labor Executives’ Association, are in full agreement and in support of the draft bill which has been referred to the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, Program Masters, Masters, Mates & Pilots of America; National Marine Engineers’ Benevolent Association; International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes; Brotherhood of Railroad Signallers of America; National Organization Masters, Mates & Pilots of America; National Marine Engineers’ Benevolent Association; International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

There are organizations that represent substantially all the railroad workers in the United States. We will be, very grateful to you if you will introduce this bill and do all you consistently can to expedite its prompt consideration.

Respectfully yours,

A. M. LAMPIEY, Vice President—National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. D. JOHNSON, Vice President and National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

HARRY SEE, National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. E. LTON, Assistant Secretary, Railway Labor Executives’ Association.

The “Treason” of Cardinal Mindszenty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago this month when a so-called peace conference was held in Peking, a Communist kangaroo court with no more resemblance to a court of justice than a
Postal Employees and the Cost of Living

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, through the years Congress has established, by law, certain basic rights for postal employees. Notable among these rights is the concept that postal workers are entitled to compensation which will enable them to support themselves and their families in a manner consistent with American standards. This concept has been of great importance to the group of Americans who man the postal services.

When living costs rise, the postal workers, with their fixed income, are placed at a disadvantage. Their weekly earnings tend to cover less and less of their expenses. Previous Congresses have recognized this fact and have adjusted post office salaries upward when conditions warranted.

At the present time the average postal employee is again at a disadvantage, and he has to face daily a rising cost of living which demands which exceed his income. In this respect, and to emphasize how the postal employee is being caught under the relentless lever of higher costs, I am including a recent letter from one of my constituents in the postal service:

DEAR MR. BYRD: I am requesting your continued support in effecting increased salaries for postal employees. After working 13 years in the Beckley, W. Va., post office I find myself living by a stricter budget than ever before.

Realizing that more pay is the old, old concept, here is a brief résumé of my position:

Married, family of 4

Monthly

Take-home pay ........................ $303

Modest home payment ............... 55

Food .................................... 120

Utilities ................................ 22

Total ................................... 202

The above is figured roughly, but leaves $253 each week for clothing, school expenses for one, life and fire insurance, doctor and dentist bills, operation of 1949 Chevrolet, and other necessities that always pop up out of nowhere. Saving account was not listed, such items are now nonexistent for me.

The large majority of employees here work an extra job, or their wives work. This is far from ideal for a contented home life, or for best performance while on the job.

Surely an employee's welfare should be considered on at least an even basis with a corresponding dollar mark in the so-called postal deficit.

I do not consider myself, or my organization, sufficiently compensated for the many sacrifices which we have made. Rather it has truly been a moneymaking venture. Rather it has clearly the duty of this legislative body to remove the inequity thereby applied to our postal establishment over which they have no control. Only through congressional action can this situation be corrected.

We must, in all propriety, include the postal employees, thereby proposing that a general pay increase be awarded our postal workers. Let no class of personnel be excluded.

The cost of living affects every worker from the lowest to the highest level. We must, in all propriety, include postmasters who are the local managers of this great communication system, and who deserve to be given full consideration in this matter.

It is entirely proper that we should grant pay increases to those who labor daily to handle the mail. As a group, and a large group at that, they are widely noted for their loyalty and conscientious service. The postal carrier invariably commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

It is proper from an additional standpoint that we so act. The Post Office Department has developed into a great institution through the years. In general, it has never been considered a moneymaking venture. Rather it has stressed service to the general public, and humanitarianism toward those who comprise its personnel. If we are to keep
the faith of this loyal group of men, and of our predecessors in the Halls of Congress, we must act to close the gap between the pay of the postal workers and their living expenses.

Sign Alaska Statehood Discharge Petition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MELVIN PRICE
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, discharge petition No. 7 is now at the Speaker's desk. I trust it soon will have enough signatures so that the House of Representatives may proceed to consider H. R. 2982, the Alaska statehood bill. That bill was favorably reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on statehood for Hawaii and which has voted for it. I appeal to my colleagues to accord to the House the same consideration Hawaii has had. I am convinced that if the Alaska bill were voted upon it would be passed by a substantial majority. In any event, we should have the opportunity to work our will on the statehood bill. I do not like to suggest that political considerations are involved here in denying members of our family scalded her hand with some hot grease. The burn was severe and would have been a handicap to us as we were entertaining that afternoon. My wife happened to have a bottle of B-N-G in the medicine cabinet and applied it to the hand immediately and in a few minutes there was no pain and after 30 minutes the blisters had subsided. That night when she returned home there was no trace to where she was burned. I would like to be the first to bring it to the attention of the House and the country that for some 9 years this company has been trying to obtain approval for its product for burns since it is my belief that this company should have a basis. Partisan politics has no part in this. I am convinced that there is great merit in this product and believe that further research could be done to explore the possible uses of this extract in the treatment of other diseases.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 7, a member of my family scaled her hand with some hot grease. The burn was severe and would have been a handicap to us if we were entertaining that afternoon. My wife happened to have a bottle of B-N-G in the medicine cabinet and applied it to the hand immediately and in a few minutes there was no pain and after 30 minutes the blisters had subsided. That night when she returned home there was no trace to where she was burned. I would like to be the first to bring it to the attention of the House and the country that for some 9 years this company has been trying to obtain approval for its product for burns since it is my belief that this company should have a basis. Partisan politics has no part in this. I am convinced that there is great merit in this product and believe that further research could be done to explore the possible uses of this extract in the treatment of other diseases.

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Mr. Speaker, the close of the last session of Congress I inserted an article in the Congressional Record referring to the new burn remedy, B-N-G, manufactured by the Worth Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Park Lawn, Ill. Mr. Speaker, a number of Congressmen in the last session referred to this product with high praise as to a number of instances that they had used it for their own families. I would again like to be one of those Congressmen to give a small report on my activities in connection with this product and call it to the attention of the House and the country that for some 9 years this company has been trying to obtain approval for its product for burns since it is my belief that this company should have a basis. Partisan politics has no part in this. I am convinced that there is great merit in this product and believe that further research could be done to explore the possible uses of this extract in the treatment of other diseases.

Sincerely,

JAMES Q. GANT, JR., M.D.

Utilization of Reserve Officers in the Regular Establishment as Enlisted Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OVERTON BROOKS
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to submit a lengthy, well-written letter from Hon. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower. This letter relates to the utilization of Reserve officers in the Regular Establishment as enlisted men, and the letter follows:


HON. OVERTON BROOKS,
House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Brooks: This is in reply to your letter of December 22 in which you question further the propriety of permitting individuals who were given direct Reserve commissions to be inducted for enlisted service.

First, I wish to emphasize that the problem does not involve a mistake on the part of the military department in awarding Reserve commissions. At the time that the individuals in question were commissioned there existed a statutory provision for a justified procurement objective for officers possessing their qualifications.
Failure to order these individuals to active duty in a commissioned status was not a matter of law or service regulations, as well as the involuntary release from service of active duty of large numbers of officers who wished to remain in the service. Those individuals awarded Reserve commissions in an inactive duty status or on active duty as enlisted men, to meet mobilization requirements. The individuals in question possess qualifications which make their retention as Reserve officers for this purpose highly desirable.

The matter is worse than this. A Reserve lieutenant in the Army may be drafted and placed in the Navy as an enlisted man. A Reserve officer in the Air Force may be drafted and sent to the Marine Corps as an enlisted man. This action shows, in my judgment, scant regard for the Reserve commission. It is not in the best interest either of the enthusiasm of the Reserve, whether it be an enlisted or commissioned Reserve, to realize that the Reserve commission is treated with scant consideration by the agency which awards it.

Commissioned officers in the National Guard are not treated in this way, and they should not be so treated. A fortiori, commissioned officers in the Reserve establishment, should be assured that their Reserve commission is a badge of honor and a symbol of pride, and we from the Congress, and Secretary Hannah from the Defense Department, should join in making the service in the Military Establishment fair and acceptable and should encourage our young men to enter on active duty with pride and enthusiasm.

Utilization of Reserve officers as enlisted men is not without precedent. Many fine officers of World War II were individuals who had earned and held Reserve commissions while they were Regular Army enlisted men, and today there are many Regular Army and Air Force enlisted men who hold Reserve commissions in their respective services, including a considerable number who enlisted following their release from active duty during the recent reduction in force. In the light of the factors outlined above I feel that the solution adopted in this matter is the one which under present circumstances best serves the interest of all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. HANNAH.

Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for Secretary Hannah's logic and reasoning. The matter, however, impresses me differently to the way it seems to impress Secretary Hannah. Many of the arguments I have raised in the Regular Enlisted Establishment to whom he refers as having Reserve commissions are people who are willing to submit to the higher authority if they are allowed to remain in an inactive duty status in order to remain on active duty, although those people hold Reserve commissions.

I would be pleased to know that these people may wish to remain on active duty in order to continue uninterruptedly their military career and for retirement purposes. Even in these cases it is not a healthy situation that is produced when the Defense Establishment will permit commissioned officers to serve in non-commissioned grades.

The argument is far stronger in the case of a situation to which I refer, I have in mind, for instance, the case of a Reserve officer who is drafted into the armed services because he is within the draftable age group. These men have volunteered to serve the Military Establishment in Reserve commission grades. They have been rejected by the Armed Forces because it is stated that they are not needed. The draft laws permit, and the Defense Department cooperates in, the drafting of these Reserve officers, forcing them to serve in enlisted grades against their will.

The President Sets Us Right on Indochina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. USHER L. BURDICK OF NORTH DAKOTA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, while I have criticized the President on occasion—especially on his farm program—in the spirit of friendship and in numerous occasions given him full credit for what he has done and said.

His latest statement in regard to sending troops to Indochina will be applauded by most Americans. He stated, 'I cannot conceive of a greater tragedy than for the United States to become involved in a war in Indochina or anywhere else.' That is what the people of the United States have been waiting to hear. That is what will mark this administration as differing from the past administration. This administration, I believe, will have the overwhelming approval of the voters of the United States.
It is the only government on earth that is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The idea of having treaties of the United Nations attempting to hamstring our Constitution is an example of this "giving up some of our sovereignty."

My advice to the American people is to keep our defenses strong; preserve our form of government as it is, and then defend it against any power or combination of powers in the universe. Do not rely on others to come to our aid, but rely upon ourselves, and ourselves alone, to preserve the greatest government yet to appear on the face of the globe.

Abraham Lincoln

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. CHARLES G. OAKMAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. OAKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 145th anniversary of the birth of the great illustrious Member of this body who has ever known—Abraham Lincoln. It is, therefore, most appropriate that we recall the life and character of this great American. This day called for a reflection of America as a nation. It calls for a return to the beliefs of our forefathers and their fervent faith in Almighty God. We must re dedicate ourselves in order to find new strength to complete the tasks confronting us.

Last Monday I introduced in the House of Representatives House Joint Resolution 371, to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag by adding the words "under God" following the word "indivisible," making the pertinent phrase "one nation indivisible under God."

Our forefathers recognized the inherent truth that any government of and by the people must look to God for divine leadership in order to protect itself against tyranny and despotism. In the year 1789, when the first Constitution for the government of the people under its jurisdiction was devised in America, the Mayflower compact, in its opening sentence, declared: "In the name of God. Amen." This was open recognition of the need for the official conjunction of the laws of God with the Constitution and laws of the land.

On July 4, 1776, our freedom-loving forefathers composed one of the world's great political masterpieces—the Declaration of Independence. It said, in part:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

The same document speaks of men being "endowed by their Creator" with unalienable rights and appeals to the "Supreme Judge of the World" that this Nation be free.

Later, at Gettysburg, on November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln in a 2-minute dedication speech said:

"That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Throughout our history, the statements are that men have been replete with references to God. Our Presidents have never failed to recognize man's subservience to His Master as the only form of servitude which assures life, liberty, and happiness.

It was William Penn who said:

"Those people who are not governed by God will be ruled by tyrants."

Four years before the Declaration of Independence, we find George Mason arguing to the General Court of Virginia that:

"All acts of legislature apparently contrary to natural right and justice are, in our laws, and must be in the nature of things considered as void. Therefore, the laws of God, whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth.

It was during the Presidency of Abra­ham Lincoln that Congress passed an act on April 22, 1864, directing that the words "In God We Trust" be placed on our coins. This avowal of faith has been imprinted on billions and billions of coins during the last 90 years.

Records show that under date of No­vember 20, 1861, the then Secretary of the Treasury addressed a letter to the Director of the Mint, stating, in part:

"No nation can be strong except in the strength of God or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins."

If this recommendation has been followed in a material symbol such as our coins, should not the same idea be followed in a material symbol such as our national coins, should not the same idea be inscribed on our national coins? This avowal of faith has been imprinted on millions and billions of coins during the last 90 years.

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If this recommendation has been followed in a material symbol such as our coins, should not the same idea be inscribed on our national coins? This avowal of faith has been imprinted on millions and billions of coins during the last 90 years.

In the course of legislation, I have observed that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to God. The Constitution provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. It is a guarantee of the liberty of conscience and also a reflection of the need for the official conjunction of the laws of God with the Constitution and the laws of the land. The fact that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to the Laws of God is an example of this.

The President went on to say:

"In the course of legislation, I have observed that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to God. The Constitution provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. It is a guarantee of the liberty of conscience and also a reflection of the need for the official conjunction of the laws of God with the Constitution and the laws of the land. The fact that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to the Laws of God is an example of this.

I have recommended one means of achiev­ing it.

After attending church services last Sunday, President Eisenhower particip­ated with churchmen of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths in an Amer­ican Legion radio and television program that was part of that organization's back to God movement. The Presi­dent said that this country needs now, as it ever has needed, "positive acts of renewed recognition that faith is our surest strength, our greatest resource."

Whatever our individual church, whatever our personal creed, our common faith in God is a common bond among us. In our fundamental faith, we are all one. Together we thank the power that has made and preserved us as a nation. By the millions, we speak prayers, we sing hymns—and no mat­ter what their words may be, their spirit is the same—in God is our trust.

On this same program, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, one of our most eminent Protestant clergymen, declared:

"Our country will remain strong only as we remain religious.

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, a leading pre­late of the Roman Catholic Church, said:

"If we are to keep our rights and liberties, then we must also keep our God.

And, finally, Rabbi Norman Saltz, one of the Nation's outstanding Jewish led­ers, stated:

"If we can teach our children to live by the concepts of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we can redeem them from moral failure.

I would like to take but a minute to add one more before the final appeal of the arguments I anticipate in opposition to my amendment.

The first concerns the relationship of church and state. The phrase "under God" has never been used in any of our constitutions or laws. It has no reference whatever to the establish­ment of a state church.

The first amendment of our Constitution prohibits Congress from passing laws respecting an establishment of religion. It is also a reflection of the need for the official conjunction of the laws of God with the Constitution and the laws of the land. The phrase "under God" has never been used in any of our constitutions or laws. It is also a reflection of the need for the official conjunction of the laws of God with the Constitution and the laws of the land.

The fact that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to the Laws of God is an example of this.

The President went on to say:

"In the course of legislation, I have observed that the Congress of the United States has made frequent reference to the Laws of God is an example of this.

I have recommended one means of achiev­ing it.
doctrine of a separate church and state. A distinction exists between the church as an institution and a belief in the sovereignty of God. The argument that this amendment might be a breach of the separation principle cannot be material.

Secondly, the argument may be made that the proposed amendment violates the right of a person to disbelieve in God, a fundamental of a free democracy. However, there is a vast difference in making a positive affirmation on the right of a person to disbelieve in God. I cannot accept either of these contentions as valid, if indeed they are at all. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the joint resolution I have introduced will place a new meaning on all the truths which this Nation holds so dear, enabling us to regain our reverence for God in this 20th century America, and making it possible for us to rediscover our own values and the solid basis upon which it rests. Then we, too, can say with Lincoln—"this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom."

H. R. 7530, To Make Tax-Free the Gain on the Sale of a Personal Residence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, I introduced in the House the bill (H. R. 7530) to amend section 112 (n) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's home will not be taxed whether or not he replaces it with another residence. This bill is intended to correct a situation which now places an unjustifiable financial burden on the mothers and fathers of our population. The home-buying experience of most American families usually follows this pattern.

The young married couple rents an apartment. Then, as children come along and they need more space, they purchase a small home. As the children move on to high school and college age, more livable space is required and the family moves again to a larger home. This is the general pattern.

The whole panorama of family life unfolds within these walls. This home is the scene of birthday parties, graduations, courtships, weddings, and when these events are but memories, the old home has served its purpose for this family. Now the parents have completed the lifetime task of rearing the family and they decide to take a smaller home or apartment to enjoy their just reward of peace and rest.

Such a state of the law penalizes these parents for the fulfillment of their family obligations; in effect that law punishes them after they have sent forth from the old home the families of the future, the bedrock strength of America. This situation demands correction, and I hope the principles of my bill will be approved by the Ways and Means Committee.

Can We Afford To Prepare for Every Conceivable Kind of War?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the risk and danger which the American people are voluntarily expected to assume as a result of the new look defense policy are implicit in a statement by Deputy Defense Secretary Roger M. Kyes. He said last November 12 that—

We must reassess our strategy planning and logistics in the light of technological advances, and have the courage to discard the outmoded procedures and weapons which will no longer serve more than tradition. We can no longer afford to allay every conceivable kind of war. * * * We can no longer afford the luxury of the status quo in strategic planning.

I am impressed with the sentence: "We can no longer afford to prepare for every conceivable kind of war." I submit that here is the very core of the weakness of the new look defense policy.

Our Nation's safety must rest on defense plans which will prepare us for every conceivable kind of war. History provides innumerable examples where nations have failed to prepare for every conceivable kind of war. Twelve years ago France prepared to fight a defensive war in the Maginot Line and was not prepared for the kind of air war and the war of armor and movement brought to it by Germany. In our own Nation's Revolution, England was well prepared to fight a naval battle and an orderly encounter between highly disciplined and well-trained soldiers but was not prepared for the kind of war the "ras tail, bob tail" Revolutionary Army had learned from its experience in Indian warfare. Today, France is adequately equipped to deal with a sizable military force on ordinary terrain, utilizing conventional air power, armor, and mobile troops, but it is hopelessly bogged down in the kind of war it is fighting in the jungles and rice fields of Indochina. It is too much to ask of the enemy that he satisfy the Defense Department's own concept of defense and fight the kind of war for which his adversary is conceivably prepared.

The administration has committed itself to a calculated risk which it chooses to call its "new look" defense policy. In essence, the administration defense policy springs from political and budgetary considerations. Imprudent as it may have been, in 1952, the Republican office-seekers promised the American people a balanced budget. A balanced defense effort now becomes subordinate to the political implication of an empty campaign promise.

The administration has sent to Congress a budget in which 73 percent of the cuts are in national-security items. The Army, and to a lesser degree the Navy, bear the brunt of these cuts. The following are some of the effects of the military cuts:

1. Total manpower cut from 3.9 million now to 3 million June 1955.
2. Army manpower cut from 1.4 million now to 1.164 million June 1955.
3. Marine manpower cut from 250,000 now to 215,000 June 1955.
4. Navy manpower cut from 770,000 now to 688,900 June 1955.
5. No new authority for Army procurement and production is being asked for.

Along with the budget, the Congress receives the suggested bromide: "We have no outstanding military expert in the White House who are we to question his judgment." I cannot, and I hope that the Congress as a whole will not, accept this neat avoidance of responsibility.

The Congress must make a searching inquiry and the American people must know the extent of the calculated risk they are expected to accept.

Political promises of the administration and the insatiable desire of the top 2 percent of the Nation's business and industry for more tax cuts should not be allowed to stand between this Nation and preparation for every conceivable kind of war.

The new look concept of defense may be characterized by reliance on fleets of long-range bombers carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs to strike military and industrial targets of an enemy nation, with minor consideration given to the use of ground and naval forces. It must be borne in mind that the new Air Force budget is a total reversal of last year's cutbacks. Last year the administration cut the Air Force budget by $5 billion, canceled orders for 1,000 planes, and put the Air Force ground forces in mothballs—120 wings. In an about-face, the new budget increases the Air Force budget by
$600 million and raises the Air Force goal from 300 wings to 375 wings. The result is a loss of 1 year in Air Force buildup. Compare this to the statement by Presidential Candidate Eisenhower on September 25, 1952:

...a new kind of war...that will call a halt to stop-and-start planning; an administration that will not demobilize and then hurriedly re-invests.

Let me make it crystal clear that I am not playing off the Air Force against surface forces. We must have a strong retaliatory Air Force and adequate homeland defense. In addition, we must have a strong ground force.

Let me describe two conceivable kinds of war we might be forced by the Soviets to fight. Needless to say, we will be forced to fight the type of war for which we are least prepared. I ask you to consider in the case of each whether the new look defense concept of the administration meets these threats.

AN ALL-OUT GLOBAL CLASH

The air war is joined. Washington, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago stand in peril of destruction. Millions of Americans are dead, wounded, or homeless. Our war-mapping potential is seriously crippled.

In turn, a dozen of Russia's major cities and industrial targets are in rubble. Both nations convulse and gasp from the terrible punishment.

Russia, no longer able to sustain a continued effort from her homeland, sends her ground forces in all directions. A weak European defense army is under assault. Yugoslavia and Greece are neutralized by Romania.

Turkey is fighting to save her own territory.

Japan cringes before the threat of Red China.

Chaos reigns in Korea, Indochina, British Malaya.

Italy is neutralized internally by Communists from within.

France is paralyzed.

London is in ruins and the British Commonwealth of Nations is powerless to offer aid.

The United States stands in peril of losing its forces in France, its air bases, and great quantities of munitions.

The Russian submarine force harasses our shipping around the world.

As Russia overruns Germany and France, the United States is confronted with the decision of dropping atomic bombs on the major cities of its allies. Russia controls its gain in Asia, France, Germany, Italy, and draws strength for its massive land forces which are surviving off of the substance of conquered countries.

A logical question does our new look concept turn the tide?

What I am saying is simply this: We could easily have an atomic standoff and lose a war as the result of the balance of power held by Russia in its enormous land armies.

Let us consider the other conceivable kind of war in relation to the new look concept.

TWENTY YEARS OF COLD WAR CLASSES AROUND THE WORLD, PREDICTED BY J. G. HAMILTON

No peace in Korea. We are faced with the inevitable necessity to maintain troops there or must assume perpetual support of South Korean military forces.

Indochina is lost to France.

Trouble is revived in Malaya.

Italy has voted itself a Communist form of government.

France is gripped by internal paralysis.

Japan is weak and Communists are gaining strength.

Red China has stepped up pressure on Formosa which threatens an active military campaign.

Communist gains are noted in the Arab States.

Communists are active in Africa.

Europe as a whole is apathetic to the thrust of communism, and anxious to trade with the Reds.

Asia is all but lost.

Russia is systematically arming its new satellites.

Where, in the face of this picture, do we deliberately initiate an all-out atomic war? With what do we intervene to turn the tide? Unless we choose to initiate retaliation on the ground and on the sea, as well as in the air. Congress must recognize the necessity for a strong ground force and a Navy capable of delivering atomic war, we fight on the ground and sustaining it.

Lincoln and the South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. BROOKS HAYS OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the memory of no other man has had the unifying influence for this Nation as that of Abraham Lincoln. There are many things for the South to recall in tenderness and appreciation but the utterances and actions of none arrayed against us in 1861-65 compare with those of the man who "threw the leader against her in war can never be justified said to have been her enemy." These were the words of J. G. de R. Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, in 1915, and he also said of Lincoln:

"With the rest of the United States the South will not only honor and revere but will cherish the name of her son, the First American."

The author probably meant that in Lincoln new and historic forces produced for the first time a distinctively American type of statesmanship. Jefferson might be regarded as occupying that position but if we consider influences with roots entirely in the New World, the tribute would doubtless be accepted when we consider the principles which since the South's great orator, Henry W. Grady, made use of the same language in his eloquent reference to Lincoln:

"From the union of these (northern and southern) communities...from the union of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slowly perfecting through a century, of a people who stand as the first American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the munificent and grace of this Republic—Abraham Lincoln."

The sources of the South's feeling are found in the great human qualities of Lincoln. When others misunderstood the South he seemed to know the mind and purpose of our people. When others expected humiliating admissions of error which the South could not give he asked only that we take our place as restored and honored members of the Union. To Mr. Adovus in 1861 he gave instructions "not to indulge in expressions of harshness or disrespect or even impatience concerning the seceding States, their rulers, or their people."

These are examples of the kindness of Lincoln in a period of intense bitterness and are evidences of his greatness of soul and loveliness of character. Surely, resolutions upon Lincoln's use of the cement of charity should inspire us to conquer present-day divisiveness and march together regardless of party or sectional loyalties.

There are other reasons beside the charity of Lincoln for the South's cherishing his memory. Our years of reflection upon the forces which brought the rupture in 1861 has produced a clearer judgment regarding the impersonal character of those forces and has emphasized the fairness of Lincoln and the soundness of his policies for readmitting the South. We remember, as well as charity, won the South's affection. His sense of fairness often found expression in his speeches, as, for example, his message to the Congress on December 1, 1862, dealing with compensated emancipation:

"It is no less true for having been often said that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this proposition (slavery) than are the people of the North.

Lincoln and Grant were kind to Lee as the great ordeal neared its close and the South could never forget a kindness to its most beloved son.

Lincoln's democracy, his simplicity, his appreciation of the common man—these were qualities which found a response in our hearth. In recognizing the memory of Lincoln we would not detract from the possessive feeling which is rightfully the North's and our pride is sufficiently served in recalling that he lived through a memorable year under southern skies and that he spoke feelingly of his southern heritage.

The South does not question that Lincoln shared our suffering in the war. To
his friend, George P. Floyd, the hotel keeper at Quincy, Ill., he said:

I have not suffered by the South. I have suffered with the South. Their pain has been my pain. Their loss has been my loss. What they have gained, I have gained.

This was one of the deep and moving sentiments of his nature and partially accounts for the high place he holds in the affections of the South.

Such a life helps us to pierce the mystery contained in the beautiful lines of St. John: "And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us." Many of us carry the impressions gained in boyhood from those who could speak from personal memory of the work of this great man. From their accounts as from the pages of recorded history we conclude that the idea of human sympathy and limitless good will for a little while became flesh and dwelt among us.

House Joint Resolution 243, To Amend the Pledge of Allegiance To Include the Phrase "Under God"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in the first session of this Congress, on April 20, 1953, I introduced in the House, Joint Resolution 243, to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

That resolution would insert in the pledge the words "under God," so that the pledge would then read:

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

I have been most pleased to note in the press a report of the sermon of the Reverend George M. Docherty at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the church at which Abraham Lincoln worshipped. The sermon was delivered on February 7 with President and Mrs. Eisenhower seated in Lincoln's pew. Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address used the words "under God" and Dr. Docherty seized the opportunity to urge the phrase be added to the pledge. Without these words, he said, the pledge ignores a definitive factor in the American way of life and that factor is belief in God. Without that phrase, the pledge could be the pledge of any republic.

Relating how his children once described with strange solemnity the ritual of the salute to the flag, he added:

I could hear little Muscovites repeat a similar saying, with satisfaction, and small flag with equal solemnity.

For Russia, he pointed out, also claims to be a republic, indivisible, with justice and liberty.

Dr. Docherty and I are not of the same Christian denomination, but I may say that in this matter he has hit the nail right on the head. You may argue from dawn to dusk about differing political, economic, and social systems, but the fundamental issue which is the unbridgeable gap between America and Communist Russia is a belief in Almighty God.

From the outset, Dr. Docherty has purchased that faith himself to the significance of a grain of sand and open the floodgates to tyranny and oppression.

An atheistic American, as Dr. Docherty points out, is a contradiction in terms.

This country was founded on theistic beliefs, on belief in the worthwhileness of the individual human being which in turn depends solely and completely on the identity of man as the creature and son of God. The fraudulent claims of the Communists to the role of champions of social, economic, and political reform is given by the lie by their very own atheist materialist concept of life and their denunciation of religion, the bond between God and man, as "the opium of the People."

As Mr. Docherty so eloquently pointed out, the American way of life is more than the material total of baseball games, hot dogs, Coca-Cola, television, deep freezes, and other gadgets. "If it is," he said, "a way of life that sees man as a sentient being created by God and seeking to know His will, whose soul is priceless till he rests in God."

It is, therefore, most proper that in our salute to the flag, the patriotic standard around which we rally as Americans, we state the real meaning of that flag. From their earliest childhood our children must know the real meaning of America. Children and Americans of all ages must know that this is one Nation which "under God" means "liberty and justice for all."

The Boy Scouts of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, yes it was 44 years ago—February 1910—that this great organization, the Boy Scouts of America, was incorporated. Do not think for a moment, though, that that was the beginning of scouting. Dan Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton and many others had groups of boys learning scouting here in America long before that, and so had Sir Robert Baden-Powell and others in Africa and England and Europe. When Baden-Powell was asked whence he drew the principles on which he based his great organization, he said the idea came from the Boy Scouts of America.

When a boy becomes a Scout, he begins to develop the best qualities of a man. Whether he is a member of a neighborhood patrol, or a member of a troop, he learns to take care of himself in all circumstances, to be independent and unafraid, to act on his...
own initiative. While he is learning independence, he is at the same time learning to follow orders and directions accurately, and to work and play well with others. He is learning to work for concrete achievements and public recognition, or in a word, in working up the higher degree in scouting; but at the same time he is held constantly to the high ideal of at least one good deed to be done every day, without regard to record, or public notice. He learns to value his own rewards more for the recognition they bring to his patrol and troop than for any personal prestige. He knows, too, one of the most valuable lessons in life, that the real fun and joy of living always comes from struggling against difficulties, overcoming fears, and facing dangers, either alone or in a team with a few good friends.

Democrats and Republicans, we are all together in supporting the Boy Scouts of America. It is a nonpolitical organization, always counting among its honorary presidents and vice presidents the President and ex-Presidents of the United States, and among its most fervent supporters many of the most eager workers of both parties. So I think, as a loyal Democrat and a good Scout, I can close my remarks in no more appropriate way than by quoting the words of a rock-ribbed Vermont Republican, Calvin Coolidge. Speaking of the principles embodied in the Scout oath and Scout law, Coolidge made this simple and magnificent statement:

It would be a perfect world if everyone exemplified these virtues in daily life.

Constitution of Members of Congress
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, on January 13, 1953, I introduced House bill 1574 to succeed House bill 451, introduced in 1951, and House Joint Resolution 383 in 1950. This bill provides:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be a felony for any Member of the Congress of the United States of America to accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any part of the salary or compensation of an employee whose compensation is paid by the United States, employed by him to carry on his official duties.

Sec. 2. Within 16 days after the close of any session of Congress, every Member of the Congress shall file a written statement, under oath, with the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House (to which body the Member belongs) giving the names of those employed by him during such past session, the salaries paid to each, and the total salary paid to all. Any part of said salary or compensation the Member has accepted or received, directly or indirectly, shall be returned, and these reports shall be open for public inspection.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any Member of Congress to accept any money or anything of value, directly or indirectly, from any person, firm, association, or corporation to enable such Member to maintain himself while acting as a Representative of the people, and those who offer and contribute to the maintenance of a Member of Congress shall be guilty of an unlawful act, and shall be liable to prosecution for a felony.

Sec. 4. When any Member of Congress files his statement as provided in any of the sections of this act, he shall give a list of any contributions made to him while acting as a Member of Congress and said statement shall include the names and addresses of persons so contributing and the amount thereof.

Penalty
Any Member who shall file a false statement as herein provided, or who keeps or retains any part of the salary of an employee, directly or indirectly employed by him in the discharge of his official duties, or who accepts money or any other thing of value from any person, firm, association, or corporation to maintain himself while acting as a Member of Congress, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine equal to twice the amount of the salary, compensation, or gratuity unlawfully accepted to maintain himself, and shall be subject to removal from the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, since I proposed the bill set forth above, two Members of Congress have been convicted of unlawfully withholding part of salary paid to actual or imaginary employees. If this bill had been in effect neither one of the convictions would have taken place, because I do not believe you would ever find a Member who would walk up and deliberately swear to a statement that was untrue.

Is it not better for Congress itself to direct the membership than to have the public courts clean up what Congress should do?

Every time a Member is convicted, it reduces the prestige of Congress with the people. When the people find out that the integrity of a few Members is being impeached by these convictions, it cannot help but reduce the respect with which the public accepts the membership of Congress. I will try again to get action on this bill.

A Tribute to the Lithuanian Nation
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. PETER W. Rodino, Jr., of New Jersey
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago John Hvasta, a man who has known the communism oppression and has lived to tell about it, declared to his cheering Hillside, N. J., friends that he was able to survive the long months of an unlawful act, and said: "I did not live in Czechoslovakia and the arduous trials of a fugitive in a foreign land only because— as he said— "I always kept my faith in the American people and my faith in the God that faith, I would have lost myself."

In these inspiring words, there lies the profound lesson for all of us, especially Congressmen here, that this great and free and the slave world has been fast becoming more and more crystalized. Simply stated, it is that America must continue to give faith and hope to the many millions of John Hvastas who are now caught up in the awful grip of Soviet tyranny.

On this anniversary of Lithuanian independence, I urge that the case of John Hvasta, to advance whose welfare I had never ceased my efforts, be sung out as an example of what can be done by a few individuals to keep alive the spirit of John Hvasta's faith, that we might well have otherwise succumbed to the counsels of despair. That the same can be done for an entire nation, I have not the slightest doubt. Nothing is impossible in this world so long as the spirit and the will are vigorous and firm to press on to their conclusion dedicated objectives.

To the nearly 2 million Lithuanians now under Soviet domination, let America, therefore, pass on to them with resounding declaration the priceless and inspiring words of faith and freedom.

Never can the present servitude of this great people be accepted with equanimity; never shall that nation and her courageous people be left in oblivion with the hope of tomorrow's resurrection in the awful solitude of forgotten history. America—as indeed the entire free world—has faith in the Lithuanian people that one day freedom shall be theirs.

Restoration of Ford's Theater
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. LEE Metcalf of Montana
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in the House of Representatives today a resolution which I hope will lead to restoring Ford's Theater where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. The joint resolution provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to make a study to determine the most appropriate steps which could be taken to preserve and interpret Ford's Theater, in Washington, D. C., as it was on April 14, 1865, and to determine the estimated cost of reconstructing the stage, boxes, and scenic setting. The results of the study, together with the recommendations of the Secretary with respect thereto, shall be submitted to the Congress as soon as possible after the study is completed.

The Secretary of the Interior shall include in his report the cost of installing for the first section of this joint resolution an estimate of the cost of reinstalling the famous Oldroyd collection of relics in the Ford Theater building or in another suitable museum building to be erected on land to be acquired immediately adjacent to the Ford Theater building.

Ford's Theater has become a shrine visited annually by hundreds of thousands of people. Many express a regret that the theater has become a "warehouse museum." It seems to me appropriate that a measure looking to the theater's restoration be introduced on the birthday of the Great Emancipator.
Ford's Treater is owned by the United States and as Melvin D. Hidreth, Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, pointed out recently, "Its restoration should be carried out by the United States."

Lincoln, the man of the people, belonged to all Americans. He is not the exclusive property of either political party nor faction of a political party.

Those who glibly proclaim themselves the political heirs of the Republican Party which he carried to victory in 1860 seldom quote what Lincoln said, and never match his clarity. As an example, this from his annual message to Congress on December 3, 1861:

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and can never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits."

"Nor is it likely that the Great Emancipator would have been a party to turning away one of the great musical organizations of this Nation—the Howard University choir—from the doors of the Lincoln Day dinner on February 5, 1864."

"The man who said "A house divided against itself cannot stand" would take a dim view of the present efforts of extremists in his party to turn neighbor against neighbor, to sow suspicion and divide our country into warring factions."

"When Lincoln finally succumbed to the wounds he had received, Secretary Stanton said, "Now he belongs to the ages." It is fitting and proper that the scene of one of the greatest tragedies in our history should be a permanent memorial to this great American."

Thirty-sixth Anniversary of Republic of Lithuania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RICHARD W. HOFFMAN OF ILLINOIS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the impending commemoration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Lithuania, on February 16, 1918, stands as a reminder of the lesson which the free world should have learned from the destruction of free government in that country. The world cannot attain a lasting peace without adherence to those principles of justice and morality by which free men must always be governed. We can achieve nothing lasting when in the name of expediency national commitments are abandoned, the very fundamental truth upon which this country was founded, that "Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is in keeping with the stature of the man for us to affirm our belief in this principle and in the consequence which flows from it, the right to self-determination which constitutes the foundation of all."
National Committee would not have his office and could not long hold it if the President be the leader of the party, opposed him.

Mr. Hall’s part in this plot to brand millions of Americans as traitors makes him the logical object of any firm action by the President to enforce his views.

Mr. Hall and his committee have sponsored the current nationwide tour of Republican lunatics whose disgusting antics have gagged the throats of every decent American citizen.

There is clear evidence in the record of the heavy hand of Mr. Hall and the Republican committee in the planned attack against former President Harry Truman, of which Attorney General Brownell was the mouthpiece.

Mr. Hall and his committee sponsored the Republican box supper affair here in Washington at which Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams accused the Democratic Party of political sadism.

Mr. Hall has indicated his direct opposition to the question of whether communism will be an issue in the 1954 congressional elections.

The real issue here is whether the President is actually the leader of his Party, whether he is the person with those admirable qualities of leadership which were endorsed by the majority of voting Americans in 1952. The time has come for the President to take his stand and grab the reins of control. The vitriolic campaign of Republican oratory which Mr. Hall has sponsored and enthusiastically supported can lead to a division of the American people that will seriously weaken our Nation in this hour of crisis.

Now is the time for the President to act. He can prove his dedication to the principles of Abraham Lincoln, to the principles of decency and fair play, by summarily dismissing Republican Chairman Hall.

Seven Great Pillars of Civilization
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. CLYDE DOYLE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, February 12, 1954

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of February 16, 1954, many of the Members of the House and Senate of this great Congress were the pleased and honored guests of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at a sumptuous and beautifully appointed annual banquet here at the Nation’s Capital. At each of our reserved places at the tables was a magnificently printed and prepared booklet containing a study entitled “Seven Great Pillars of Civilization.”

The appropriate words by this distinguished patriotic order were as follows: May this brief sketch of mankind’s spiritual and intellectual evolution serve as a reminder of some of the historic figures and events that shaped western civilization.

These were the Seven Great Pillars of Civilization which became a part of the structure of our Republic at its founding—symbols of the rights of man, for which the VFW was proud to fight on foreign soil.

In hostile waters, and in the air. Today, all that America means in a challenge.

May we resolve to meet this awesome challenge in the heroic spirit that preserved our Nation in other days of peril, a dedication to the principle “that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.” (Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States).

The introduction to the booklet was as follows:

This is dedicated to promotion of America. To better perform this service we should become more appreciative of our own product, and prepared booklet in colors entitled “The appropriate words by this distinguished order were as follows:

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Opposite this page was a drawing entitled "A Saracen University." The words by this drawing were:

There is no enrollment, and no diploma in these seats of learning, found in the mosque; the tuition is based on a voluntary agreement between teacher and student.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

In the year 1066 A. D. William of Normandy defeated the Saxon King Harold at Senlac and became the conqueror of England, but the Englishpeople as coming from God. Secure in his seagirt island, he developed a tolerancy that enabled him to organize the ancient Anglo-Saxon heritage of the "moot"—that local liberty in which the community assembled to give its assent to their leaders' deliberations. In this manner free courts, speech, and the dignity of the individual were encouraged, so that soon the peninsula came to regard themselves as allies of the Crown. Thus we see the beginning of parliamentary institutions, with the conquest becoming the starting point of English freedom, and bringing into being a constitution upon which, were founded, the basic protection of life and property.

So another great pillar—a symbol of law and order, an impartial third party. A very magnificent drawing opposite this page was entitled "William the Conqueror Being Lifted Up at Westminster" with the following notation:

On Christmas Day, 1066, William was lifted upon the shoulders of his knights so that all men could see, and therefore recognize their king.

JEFFERSON AND THE RIGHTS OF MAN

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson, in company with many American businessmen and farmers, drew up a document dealing with the rights of man, and thus created the cause of the American Revolution. In this new Republic no official would ever be permitted to think, decide, act, or judge as one man; a government was devised to divide these responsibilities. Writs of Habeas corpus were written:

This was the first document of its kind ever written. The Government was servant, and not master, and the Constitution is designed to make it so. Here, then, is that of which the sixth great pillar of civilization is made; "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

An inspiring drawing of the Jefferson Memorial here in the Nation's Capitol appeared opposite this "pillar" stating, "Let everyone ascribe the faith and merit he chooses to the cause of freedom!"

FREEDOM OF HUMAN ENERGY

A "wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them free otherwise to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government." (Excerpt from writings of Thomas Jefferson.)

Down through the ages many human beings have starved. Many were intelligent people, and with fertile lands of great extent, and yet they were unable to get enough to eat. There has been no exception for in Jefferson's day the French people were dying of hunger, and today, even in countries rich in agricultural philosophies, families kill millions. China and India are continually ravaged and in the 1930's thousands died of starvation in the richest farmlands of the world.

How, then, are we to account for such abundance in America that the pangs of hunger are unknown; there has never been a famine recorded in this country.

Human beings still live in hovels with no windoWs or fireplaces; they eat bread and water. Americans take these features for granted, and regard electricity, and all its appliances and equipment as everyday necessities, easily available for our use. The forces of nature are harnessed for the use of humblest citizens; sanitation, hygiene, and other services are accepted without questioning, and are not even regarded as luxuries today.

These are facts. Why is it so? The answer is so clear that it will stand up under scrutiny; simply put, it is this: "cessation of freedom, which in turn produces freedom of spirit and consciousness one cannot improve; if one cannot improve one has no incentive—no will, or purpose, to do the first requisite for creating something. The impossibility of Edison, Ford, and men like us the vanity and futility of a quest for salvation which leaves ourselves unchanged.

Direct our steps, guard us from error, deliver us from all evil. Help us to sit where others sit, seeing the tangle skinned through the eyes of those less fortunate than ourselves. So make us faithful ministers of this fear-haunted and stripped generation. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Knowland, and by unanimous consent of the Senate, the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 11, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, February 15, 1954, the President had approved and signed the act (3. 15) to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—RETURN OF BILL

A message from the House of Representa­tives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, returned to the Senate in compliance with its request, the bill (H. R. 4254) for the relief of Aneta Popa.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. Knowland, and by unanimous consent, Mr. Milliken was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate this week.