

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Hidden Benefits

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. WILLIAM A. DAWSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly indebted to my good friend and colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], for having extended his remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 3, under the heading "Hidden Subsidies." I am particularly indebted to my friend for his having reproduced, so that all the world might see it, a letter addressed to him on April 13 by the Honorable Joseph M. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The principal reason for my gratitude to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania lies in the fact that he has thus given wide circulation to a letter from one of the highest officials in the executive branch of the Government, setting forth with clarity and logic the administration's full support for the policy of the reclamation program—for the policy of developing the West. I may add, Mr. Speaker, that Director Dodge's letter of April 13 is, in a very real sense, epoch making, for the Bureau of the Budget has been notoriously conservative in its attitude toward the authorization of Federal reclamation projects. I venture to express the hope that the policy so ably explained by Budget Director Dodge in his letter of April 13, and the recent blessing accorded by this administration to the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, meaningful as they are for the immediate present, will be of greater and greater significance in the years to come for the 17 Western States.

My good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], is noted for taking, let us say, a highly reluctant attitude toward the development of the 17 Western States. My good friend and all his Pennsylvania colleagues ought, in their own interests, to demonstrate greater concern for the development of the West, particularly, through the Federal reclamation program.

It is not the hidden subsidies of the Federal reclamation program with which my friend should be concerned. It is the hidden benefits of that program of which he should take note. Indeed, this House, as well as the other body, and the people of the country as a whole ought to take note of these immense hidden benefits of the Federal reclamation program. As a result of 50 years of effort, some 7 million acres of good farmland are under irrigation in the West; 125,000 family farms are receiving water for irrigation in the

West; 125,000 suburban homes in the West are receiving irrigation water.

As a result of some 47 harvests since the Federal reclamation program was put under way in 1902, almost \$9 billion worth of agricultural products have been derived. This is the result of the investment of less than \$2 billion in the last 50 years. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, some 25 hydroelectric powerplants, constructed under the Federal reclamation program, produced gross revenues of more than \$48 million. And, what of the more than \$500 million paid back by the water and power users in the West on Federal reclamation projects during the past 50 years? What of the almost \$3 billion in Federal tax revenues alone coming into the Nation's coffers from reclamation project areas? What of the fact that retail sales in the 17 Western States, where this Federal reclamation program touches the people directly, have averaged more than \$150 per capita higher than in the other 31 States?

My friend should concern himself with the direct financial effect on the railroads in Pennsylvania, on Pennsylvania's manufacturers, and on Pennsylvania's merchants of the Federal reclamation program. If my distinguished colleague will take time to look into the situation, he will find, for instance, that, in 1 year alone, the Federal reclamation program was responsible for the movement out of the State of Pennsylvania of more than 98,000 railroad cars, carrying more than 27 million tons consigned to the Western States. The figures on motortruck loadings are even more stupendous.

The thing that has been too long hidden from the general public, and, apparently, from my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is the benefit to the country at large from the Nation's investment in the Federal reclamation program. The President and his aides evidently recognize these benefits. The Congress has recognized these benefits. I hope that the Congress will continue to give evidence of its recognition of these benefits through the authorization of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects.

When my friend speaks of "hidden subsidies" connected with the Federal reclamation program in the West, he must do so with tongue in cheek. I say that, because his 22d Congressional District in the great State of Pennsylvania has benefited from Federal Government aid in the construction of public works for many years. He is active in seeking the authorization of additional works. His constituents do not have to pay, as our western water users have to pay for the cost of these works. Indeed, the taxpayers of my State of Utah, and the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming have helped to pay the cost of these works.

Already built in Mr. SAYLOR's district are: the Mahoning Creek Reservoir, at a

cost to the taxpayers of the United States of more than \$6½ million; the Crooked River Reservoir, at a cost of more than \$4½ million; and the Johnstown project, at a cost of almost \$9 million. Now bulding in his district is the Conemaugh project, at an estimated cost close to \$50 million. His constituents do not have to repay the costs of these works, with or without interest. It seems unreasonable on his part to complain against the established policy—a policy established under Theodore Roosevelt—whereby the western water users are not required to pay interest on the country's investment in their irrigation works.

Celebration in Honor of Capt. William A. Maguire, United States Navy, Retired

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a short statement concerning the celebration to be held in my home community of Anaheim in commemoration of Capt. (Ch. C.) William A. Maguire United States Navy, retired, on May 16.

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

## STATEMENT BY SENATOR KUCHEL

A celebration honoring the memory of Capt. William A. Maguire, USN, padre-hero of Pearl Harbor, is to be held on the grounds of St. Catherine's Military School, Anaheim, Calif. Following his retirement after 30 years in the Navy, Father Maguire's last assignment before his death last year was chaplain to the cadet corps at St. Catherine's.

Capt. (Ch. C.) William A. Maguire, USN, retired, served as chaplain at the school from the time of his retirement from active duty until his death in London while on vacation last September, and the Dominican Sisters of Mission San Jose, in charge of the school, plan to perpetuate his memory by erecting a new chapel in his honor. The plan has received the approval of Cardinal McIntyre.

Father Maguire wrote two books—Rig for Church and The Captain Wears a Cross—about the Navy and Navy men. Adm. Adolphus Andrews wrote as a foreword in the latter book: "This is a book about the men of our Navy by a man who must know as many of them, and know them as well, as anyone who ever wore the Navy's blue. Chaplain Maguire has, as much as any man I have ever known, a talent which is rare—the talent of knowing other men, not superficially or carelessly or through a veil of personal preconception, but as they are. To the varied, exacting tasks of his profession, he brings deep sympathy for other men and wide tolerance of their human foibles." Admiral Andrews closed his remarks with, "For the men of whom Chaplain Maguire

writes are typical of our Navy. So is the officer who writes of them."

Father Maguire was born December 31, 1890, in Hornellsville, N. Y. He was ordained July 4, 1915, in Louvain and first reported for duty with the Navy in 1917.

While on duty aboard the *Christabel* in the Quiberon Bay on April 17, 1918, he was cited for bravery and was later awarded the Navy Cross by official orders in 1920.

Father Maguire was fleet chaplain, stationed at Pearl Harbor at the outbreak of World War II. The catchy wartime tune Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition was "credited" to him; however, he officially denied any part of it.

To have known him as a priest, a man of the Navy, and a friend of all, I can only add "God rest his soul."

### The United Nations: 9 Years of Service

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CHARLES R. HOWELL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago representatives of 51 nations, united against aggression in a war then near its close, met at San Francisco. It was their purpose to lay the foundations of an international organization dedicated to the preservation of peace among nations and to a cooperative attack on problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian character—problems from which no country, in all humility, can claim exemption.

Two months later the Charter of the United Nations was signed. This Charter is not a constitution for a world government, but a treaty ratified by sovereign states. Under it, they voluntarily assumed solemn obligations as members of an international organization to work together in building the foundations of peace through greater well-being for all peoples, and in developing a system of collective security against aggression. It should always be remembered that the United Nations is not an entity apart from the nations which form it; their collective efforts for security, which find a permanent focus in the deliberations of United Nations bodies, only reflect the strength of the will to peace existing in the individual governments and peoples of the 60 member states.

Disillusionment has become the fashion in some quarters about the ability of the United Nations to resolve international conflicts—particularly East-West tensions—and to resist aggression swiftly and effectively. Yet in four regional wars, in the Balkans, Palestine, Kashmir, and Indonesia, action by the United Nations brought about a cease-fire. The determined stand taken in 1946 by the United Nations Security Council, strongly backed by the United States and Great Britain, played a major role in the cessation of direct Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran and in the withdrawal of Soviet troops. And in the supreme test—that of meeting Communist aggression in

Korea backed by the Soviet Union itself—the United Nations, encouraged by the prompt action of the United States, met the challenge.

Human institutions in a free world have a surprising resilience and capacity for adaptation. Faced with paralysis in the Security Council because of Soviet obstructionist tactics, the United Nations turned to the General Assembly to cope with the continuing Communist aggression in Korea. In the Assembly's uniting for peace resolution of November 1950, and subsequent actions, that body showed itself to be an effective forum in which the spotlight of world opinion can be focused on acts of aggression and their perpetrators. Students of the constitutional development of the United Nations believe that there is nothing in history to match the speed and effectiveness with which the United Nations developed in this time of trial.

Achievement less spectacular but of the greatest significance for the long-run development of a peaceful and prosperous world is that of the United Nations and its 10 specialized agencies in combating the economic and social problems which beset the world, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. Our former deputy representative to the United Nations, Mr. Ernest A. Gross, once said that if he had learned anything at the United Nations it was that collective security meant not only collective action against an aggressor but against hunger, disease, and ignorance.

In this struggle against hunger, disease, and ignorance, the one United Nations activity which has perhaps most caught the world's imagination is the expanded technical assistance program—the United Nations own point 4 program for sharing technical skill and know-how. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld has called this program "one of the great pilot ventures" of the United Nations. In the words of Mr. Hammarskjöld, this venture is "a striking confirmation of general faith in the contribution that can be made by the United Nations to the building of a world of justice and peaceful progress, to lifting the lives of all men to a level worthy of man."

Cooperation in the technical assistance program is thus symbolic of the unity of purpose with which the members of the United Nations must push on toward their goal. The United Nations is daily proving its value as an instrument of mankind for the eventual building of a world of peace and well-being. If we here in the United States hold fast to our faith in the United Nations, the momentum which our faith cannot help but give to this worldwide movement will bring nearer the reality of a peaceful and prosperous world.

The time is approaching for the chance for members of the United Nations to reexamine and review the structure of that organization. I urge that the United States strongly support the proposed conference for the revision of the United Nations Charter. Such a conference offers an opportunity to strengthen the U. N. and therefore increase the chances for world peace and a higher order of international morality.

### Hon. Clyde Doyle, Representative in Congress, 23d District, California, Reports To His People

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, each of the four terms I have been elected to serve a great people in Los Angeles County, in my native State of California, I have made written report, directly back to these people, of my work as their Representative in this great legislative body. I have done so, because I believe it is absolutely necessary for my neighbors back home at the "grassroots" of American citizenship to know what their own Representative is doing. As you well know, Mr. Speaker, very many other Members of this House, on both sides of the political aisle, regularly make similar reports. The last two by me were on April 6, 1950, and on April 28, 1952. Since these annual reports, made when I represented the 18th Congressional District, district lines and numbers were changed. In the June 1952 primary, under the "cross-filing" law in California, I was accorded the honor and recognition of my 6 previous years, and won both the Democratic and Republican nominations in the newly created 23d District, the largest portion of which was in the former 18th district.

I again repeat what I stated in our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 28, 1952, to-wit:

The strength of our democracy and the American way of life depend upon the extent to which the American people know the facts about, as Abraham Lincoln said, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Speaker, I thank you and all my other distinguished colleagues for granting unanimous consent to place this report in the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this 83d Congress. As in other years, so again, I shall send this direct through the mail to many hundreds of folks so they may know, first hand, what the actual record is.

No tax money will be spent to print the copies of this "report" which I send back home to my people in the great 23d District:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1954.

To all my neighbors of the 23d Congressional District:

I have the honor of submitting my first official report to you as residents of the newly created 23d Congressional District. I continue to recognize the responsibility you placed upon my shoulders when you elected me to be your first Representative from the new 23d District, in June 1952, when you further favored me by giving me sufficient of the ballots of both registered Democrats and Republicans. This fact, together with my natural and already established habit of first being an American Congressman ahead of being merely a partisan, gave me a richer realization of high honor and duty. It also redounded to the benefit of the 23d District on frequent occasions.



I know you realize that in this report, I cannot possibly enumerate every one, or even nearly all, of the official duties and acts which I have had the pleasure and duty of representing you in since the beginning of this my 8th year at the Nation's Capital. But, within the limit of time and space allotted me, I want to share with you as many of my official acts as possible. I want you to learn first hand. Furthermore, I believe you are entitled to have me report direct to you at your home. If I have not voted and acted as your elected Representative in Congress as you would have me, I cordially and sincerely invite you to let me promptly and fully hear from you as to how and why you think I was mistaken. How can I know what you think about the performance of my heavy duties and responsibilities, on your behalf, if you do not tell me? So, neighbor, I seek your considered opinion—at all times.

My 23d District office, located in the Post Office Building, Huntington Park, has regularly been open and expertly staffed 6 days a week from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Literally hundreds of personal and telephone calls have been promptly served by my two able secretaries. I also have another paid secretary who lives in and serves the residents of the Watts-Willowbrook area of the 23d District. There is maintained close, prompt coordination between my district and my Washington, D. C., office, where I necessarily am, almost all of the time. You will find prompt, courteous, able help from my district staff, who will contact me at Washington, if necessary.

My office at 1030 New House Office Building, Washington, D. C., has been staffed at all times with at least two experienced secretaries who have been with me for about 4 years already. This office has also been open 6 days a week. Four mail deliveries a day bring heavy first-class letters and many important documents, reports, periodicals, telegrams, etc. I still continue to try to personally read every first-class letter addressed to me, and to personally dictate or supervise the answers. Some days I cannot possibly do so, either because my work on the floor of the House itself, or my attendance upon my two major committees, or my official absence from Washington, D. C., on committee work—these are some of the reasons I cannot personally find time or opportunity to do as much as I would like each day. The 23d District is recognized as one of the busiest and most important in the Nation. Some districts in the Nation do not need more office help, but the great metropolitan districts of Los Angeles County, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York, etc., do. But all districts are now allowed the same office budget.

At the opening of the 83d session, I made arrangements, with the consent of the Postmaster General, to have my secretary present at the various post-office buildings in my 23d District on specified hours, which were given publicity. This was in a new and different effort to take my office services to the people. However, so very little use was made of this innovation that it was discontinued in a few months.

Many letters and telegrams come to me at Washington asking me to be present at some lovely dinner, civic group meeting, veterans' convention, public celebration, or political meeting. In this connection, may I again assure you I would like nothing better than to come home for these cordial, important events. But, of course, my 8 years of seniority in Congress means more and more responsibility upon me as your Congressman. More committee meetings and duties at the Nation's Capital, and more official committee assignments away from Washington in other States; or, even in other nations.

You see, the Armed Services Committee, of which I am an established member be-

cause of my several years of seniority, is charged with hearing or actually seeing the evidence, wherever possible, before we authorize any appropriation for military expenditures. In keeping with this heavy responsibility as a member of important subcommittees, I have officially inspected and surveyed certain matters in the following foreign nations: Alaska, England, France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Africa, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, the Azores, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Okinawa, Kwajalein, Guam, Johnston Island, Hawaiian Islands, Pearl Harbor, Aleutian Islands, and Point Barrow. I have witnessed certain atomic bomb explosions and had the benefit of interviewing and meeting many of the highest staff officials of the United States and other nations regarding world conditions. Before President Eisenhower was a candidate for high office, I was one of a very few sent to Paris to confer with him and his staff. I am a member of the Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1, of which Hon. PAUL SHAFER, Republican, of Michigan, is the chairman. The majority party numerically always has the committee chairmanships and the most members on every committee. I was a member of the special subcommittee assigned to make a study of the synthetic rubber plants of our Nation. There are 35 members of the Armed Services Committee. The chairman of the committee has personally thanked me for my faithful committee work and attendance. On January 6, 1954, Hon. PAUL SHAFER, Republican, my distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1, wrote me a very gracious letter welcoming me back from Christmas vacation recess in which he also said:

"What is most impressive to me is that your interrogation of witnesses is intelligent and understanding and you do not take the time of the committee with unessential questions or observations."

As a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, I have attended its sessions faithfully. Also, I have fully discharged my heavy duties as a member of subcommittees of the full committee, sitting at San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Washington, etc. Also, I naturally feel I have functioned patriotically, constructively and ably for the reason, among others, that the committee unanimously chose me as chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules. Not all the rules from my committee were adopted by the full committee of nine members. But, most of them were. Furthermore, it is said this Rules of Procedure, printed July 15, 1953, is the first time in congressional history when such a comprehensive set of rules for the protection of the witness; guidance of legal counsel for the witness; and, for the policy and procedure of the congressional committee itself, was printed and freely distributed to all interested. Furthermore, the committee chairman, on the floor of the House of Representatives, spoke in appreciation of my services on the committee and for my "effort to keep it nonpartisan."

The speech of Chairman VELDE, Republican, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, on the floor of the House of Representatives on February 25, 1954, as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 2175, is itself clear evidence that my efforts as a member of that committee to have it function on as high a level as possible have been recognized by Congress.

Mr. VELDE said: "I wish to say to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] as well as to the other members of the committee that I appreciate wholeheartedly the support the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] has given his chairman; that I am sure each one of us realizes the importance of his effort to keep this very important committee nonpartisan; and I am sure each member of the committee has done his utmost to fulfill that obligation."

As to the public bills I have filed in this 83d Congress, they are 16 in number. They are as follows:

House Joint Resolution 29, January 3, 1953: To authorize the President of the United States to appoint a committee to designate the most appropriate day for National Children's Day.

House Joint Resolution 30, January 3, 1953: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote.

House Joint Resolution 124, January 13, 1953: Granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suits in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system available for use in the lower Colorado River Basin.

House Joint Resolution 125, January 13, 1953: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives, increasing term to 4 years.

House Resolution 69, January 13, 1953: Creating a Commission on the Problems of Aging and Elderly People.

H. R. 1534, January 13, 1953: To amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to insure proper review of disability status of persons discharged from the armed services and to provide for a copy of disability record and to provide for presumption of service-connected injury or disease.

H. R. 1535, January 13, 1953: To provide a 1-year extension of the existing 5-year limitation on the period of time for presenting Indian claims to the Indian Claims Commission.

H. R. 1536, January 13, 1953: To amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, so as to increase the limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with the funeral and burial of deceased veterans.

H. R. 1537, January 13, 1953: To amend the Social Security Act to provide for payment under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system of child's insurance benefits to children who have attained the age of 18 but are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability, and for other purposes.

H. R. 1538, January 13, 1953: To restore the right of certain veterans to apply for insurance.

H. R. 1539, January 13, 1953: To provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater.

H. R. 1540, January 13, 1953: To amend the Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$125 a month without deductions being made from their benefits.

H. R. 1541, January 13, 1953: To provide reduced postage on airmail parcel post sent to members of the Armed Forces of the United States in certain areas.

H. R. 1542, January 13, 1953: To provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in the United States or elsewhere.

H. R. 1543, January 13, 1953: To provide hospital and medical treatment for certain disabled veterans residing abroad for service-connected disability.

H. R. 3473, February 24, 1953: To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties and for other purposes.

All of these have been referred to committees or subcommittees. Before the committee will proceed with a hearing on any public bill, the executive or administrative agency or department has first to file its approval or disapproval with the congressional committee concerned. Many times Members of Congress file a public bill, well knowing in advance that such bill will not get out of committee or be approved by the department.

But all major legislation is a matter of education; necessity and compromise. Also bills by minority Members of Congress never take precedence over similar bills by majority party Members. My public bills were filed by me aware of these factors. But, each of them stated a principle I felt should have some worthy consideration in any study of related legislation.

During this 83d Congress I have filed 22 private bills. Such bills are generally for the benefit of persons claiming relief from Uncle Sam on account of refunds due, naturalization and immigration relief, compensation claims, alleged damage, etc. These private bills are for the benefit of residents of the 23d District. All such bills also have to have reports thereon from the Federal agency concerned before they can begin being processed in committee.

The daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has been placed by me in the 23d District public libraries, college and high-school libraries so as to be available to the largest number of citizens. I have frequently mailed to the public officials throughout the 23d District whatever valuable Government printed matter I could obtain, including valuable printed information to the school faculties for assistance to them in instruction about matters at the Nation's Capital. Some of these publications I have been pleased to be able to obtain, even at my own personal expense. And, many students have also received from me pertinent data and cordial assistance from my offices.

I know of no request for assistance, founded on merit, which has not had attention with dispatch and my best efforts. However, it has been well said, "There are some things that even a Congressman cannot accomplish."

I am also sure that the record speaks clearly of my active and cordial and able assistance, at all times, with the very able public-school officials of the several school districts, who have called upon me for assistance from the Nation's Capital, in important matters there pending. For instance, in April, the Compton Union High School district was given a tentative entitlement of \$19,762.23 for 1954, with \$14,821 immediate payment. The Bellflower City School district was at the same time given a tentative entitlement of \$52,426.20 for 1954 with \$39,319 for immediate payment, and the Enterprise School district, Compton, was allowed tentative entitlement of \$6,736.70, with immediate payment of \$5,052. I now desire to compliment all these school officials and representatives. They have been prompt and thorough. I frequently receive compliments from the Federal level for them. This session I have already been pleased to cooperate with the schools of Paramount, Downey, Bellflower, Compton, and Lynwood, for which I have received their appreciative expressions.

Again in this 83d Congress I did as I have done in the 79th, 81st, and 82d Congresses, personally testified before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House in favor of a decent and necessary raise in salary for the postal clerks, carriers, and employees.

As to the lads I have nominated to compete for entrance to West Point and Annapolis Academies during all my 8 years, I am proud to report that only one has failed in scholarship. And this was in only one subject. I wish to respectfully suggest that if there are boys who wish to take the civil-service examinations for the two existing academies; to wit, West Point or Annapolis, because they have decided to make it their career, I would be proud to arrange so such lads can get a chance to compete. Also, I am invited to name 10 boys from the great 23d District to take competitive examinations for the newly authorized Air Academy. I invite inquiry by interested lads in the 23d District. I always require approval of parents for boys to take the necessary examinations. I cor-

dially invite prompt inquiry. Any boy qualified physically, and of the required age, without regard to creed, color, or politics, is entitled to be considered on his own merits. I have never, nor will I, nominate a lad on account of any political consideration or gain to myself.

Because I know folks at home, in all congressional districts, should know what the attendance record of their own Congressman is, I quote the Los Angeles Times for April 11, 1954, as follows:

"Perfect records: The tally of Los Angeles Congressmen with perfect voting records in the 14 House rollcalls this year, includes 4 Republicans: PATRICK J. HILLINGS, Arcadia; JOSEPH J. HOLT, Van Nuys; GORDON McDONOUGH, Los Angeles; G. P. LIPSCOMB, Los Angeles, and 1 Democrat, CLYDE DOYLE, South Gate."

My appreciation is hereby given to the newspapers and press of the 23d district for using so much of my newsletter from time to time.

We have not had opportunity to vote on subjects of aid to veterans and veterans' dependents, aid to aged and elder citizens, extension and expansion of social security, benefits for veterans under educational and health programs, etc. But, I have always supported these in principle. I expect to do so again.

As there have been comparatively few roll-call votes as of this date; and, as it is to be hoped there will be several very important votes shortly, it has been stated that a vote schedule or tally sheet of all the California Congressmen will soon be issued. This will give all the rollcall votes of all California Representatives during this 83d Congress. Therefore, it will be interesting for you to know how we all voted on the same measures. I am informed this will soon be generally publicized throughout all the California Congressional Districts. I respectfully urge you to observe my vote in this vote tally and request you to let me know wherein you think I made any mistake and why you think so. I have never claimed to be able to so vote in Congress as to please everybody. But, I have always voted according to the equities and justices as I saw them, when the final text of the legislation was written and presented on the House floor. To this I have always added the factor of my own conscience. I have never voted to please any pressure group, nor any bloc, nor stood in any personal relationship to materially profit or lose on the outcome of any legislation upon which I have voted as your Representative.

Being frequently asked as to when Congress will adjourn for the summer, I can only say that the House now appears to me to be well ahead, several weeks at least, of the Senate. July 31 is the reorganization bill deadline—but, it is not always observed. It is now likely that the House will probably have to wait until the Senate catches up.

However, as June 8 is the date for the California primary election, in every congressional district, it is here expected that every California Congressman, in both parties, who desires to do so, shall leave the Halls of Congress and go to his congressional district and campaign for his own reelection. Here at Washington the long-established and frequent phrase, heard on both sides of the political aisle, is as follows: "If you can't be elected, you can't be a Congressman."

Therefore our committee colleagues and all Members of the Congress naturally expect we California Members to be absent from committee and the House floor long enough ahead of June 8 to meet our reelection campaign needs, whatever they may be.

In fact, some of the California men are already home in their respective campaigns. As the election dates of each State come up, the Members from that State are excused from Congress to go home. Congress expects them to go home in plenty of time and as

often as necessary to adequately meet election campaign needs. Two years comes around very rapidly for Congressmen.

There are other matters I would like to visit with you about, but I hope to meet very many of you personally. Mrs. Doyle joins me in this hope. She has now worked side by side with me all these years but has never asked for, nor received, one cent of Federal pay for her services.

Let me name in general outline the geographical outline of the great 23d District, which I have the honor to represent, and in which you and I have the privilege of residing, as including the cities and towns and vicinities commonly known as: Bell, Bell Gardens, Bellflower, Clearwater, Downey, Florence, Graham, Firestone, Watts, Willowbrook, Huntington Park, Maywood, Paramount, Walnut Park, Compton, Lynwood, South Gate, Lugo, Hollydale, Home Gardens, Hondo, and Vernon.

In closing this report to you, my neighbors of the great 23d District, I renew my hope that my wife and I may have the pleasure of meeting and knowing as many of you as possible. Mrs. Doyle will remain at our residence in South Gate until we return to Washington for the 84th Congress (I hope).

I will return to the 23d District from Washington before June 8, the same as the other California Congressmen do, expecting to return to Washington right after June 8, as it is evident Congress will not adjourn for several weeks after that.

So, asking you to let me know what you think, and why; and inviting you to let me know whenever and wherever you think I can be helpful to any person or problem, I have the honor to be,

Your Congressman,

CLYDE DOYLE.

**Hon. Sam Rayburn, Distinguished Law-  
maker, Made Honorary Member of In-  
ternational Legal Fraternity of Phi  
Delta Phi**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. JOE L. EVINS**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday evening last in the city of Washington, D. C., Hon. SAM RAYBURN, our beloved colleague and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was initiated into the International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. The ceremony in which Speaker RAYBURN, statesman and distinguished lawmaker, was made a member of this great international fraternity of distinguished lawyers was most impressive. In making Mr. RAYBURN an honorary member, the fraternity has added distinction to the roster roles of its membership. As we know, former Speaker RAYBURN has contributed immeasurably to the growth and development of the law of the land, if not a practitioner of his profession in the courts, certainly in the role of legislator both as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Texas and as a distinguished legislator for many years in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. RAYBURN's role has been that of advocate for the passage of progressive legislation for the people of this Nation



as a Member, chairman of his committee, majority leader for his party, and Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than any other Speaker in the history of this Nation.

Along with Mr. RAYBURN, a fellow Texas attorney, D. L. McCormack, and Judge W. K. Miller of the district court were also made honorary members of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity together with some 37 senior law students of George Washington University and Georgetown University in a joint ceremonial.

Mr. RAYBURN delivered on the occasion of the banquet, following the initiation, a brilliant and inspiring message addressed principally to the young lawyers, his fellow initiates. Unfortunately, a manuscript copy of this address is not available for reproduction in the RECORD. In the main, the address was that of an elder statesman designed to inspire the young lawyers of the Nation together with an optimistic faith in the future destiny for our country.

Phi Delta Phi has saluted Mr. RAYBURN and in turn Mr. RAYBURN has brought added honors to the membership of this distinguished legal fraternity.

### Polish Constitution Day

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, May 3 is an eventful day in the history of human freedom. On this day in 1791 the Polish Constitution was adopted by the people of Poland. In the annals of human progress it was a great step forward in the evolution of the democratic processes. Listen to the words contained in the preamble of this immortal document:

Persuaded that our common fate depends entirely upon the establishing and rendering perfect a national constitution; convinced by a long train of experience of many defects in our government, and willing to profit by the present circumstances of Europe, and by the favorable moment which has restored us to ourselves; free from the disgraceful shackles of foreign influence; prizing more than life, and every personal consideration, the political existence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation, whose care is entrusted to us; desirous, moreover, to deserve the blessing and gratitude not only of our contemporaries but also of future generations; for the sake of the public good, for securing our liberty and maintaining our kingdom and our possessions; in order to exert our natural rights with zeal and firmness, we do solemnly establish the present constitution, which we declare wholly inviolable in every part, till such period as shall be prescribed by law, when the nation, if it should think fit and deem necessary, may alter by its express will such articles therein as shall be found inadequate. And this present constitution shall be the standard of all laws and statutes for the future diets.

Subsequent events have torn asunder this great nation dedicated under the terms of this great charter. Poland is

still under the yoke of cruel and ruthless Russian domination. Her people, however, forcefully demonstrate to the world that the shackles of freedom are bursting at the seams. The two young Polish fliers who escaped from Poland are the best evidence in support of this statement. From the case of Frank Jarecki I know personally that the cauldron of freedom is boiling over and will soon overflow its sides. When the time is ripe we must and will be ready to offer our helping hand. This is the policy of liberation announced by President Eisenhower when he assumed office. We will not fail our trust. We this day rededicate ourselves to this mission of freedom and liberty for a heroic nation and its sturdy and stalwart people.

Today, the world over, people of Polish descent rejoice and send their spiritual greetings to the gallant men, women, and children in Poland. As our forefathers fought and died for freedom, so, too, has fate required this of the Polish people. From this suffering will come, as sure as we have night and day, a greater freedom-loving Poland.

Let us all join in offering our prayers and best wishes to the people of this great nation.

### H. R. 7870, a Bill To Authorize a Food-Stamp Plan

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD a statement I made before the House Committee on Agriculture concerning my bill, H. R. 7870, for the disposal of a portion of the surplus foods now in Government storage to people receiving welfare, under a food-stamp plan:

TESTIMONY BY CONGRESSWOMAN LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, DEMOCRAT, OF MISSOURI, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON H. R. 7870, HER BILL TO AUTHORIZE A FOOD STAMP PLAN

I very much appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the members of this committee my bill to get some of our surplus food into the stomachs of hungry people.

H. R. 7870 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute a small portion—up to one billion dollars worth a year—of our surplus, Government-owned stocks of food to needy families in the United States under a food stamp plan.

The members of this committee are, I am sure, thoroughly familiar with the successful food stamp plan in operation during the early years of the Roosevelt administrations. The purpose of that plan was twofold: To help the poor—and how many of them we had then. A large proportion of our population was in want; and second, to provide markets for farmers in desperate financial straits. The food stamp operation, then, of necessity, had to be a huge undertaking for it had to meet a huge dual responsibility in a time of economic disaster.

Of course, our situation today in no way resembles that of the depression days of the middle thirties. There is no depression in the United States. But I think it would be tragic to shut our eyes to the fact that we do have an economic recession, that we do have nearly 4 million unemployed, that we do have other millions on relief and in distress. Simultaneously, we have these mountains of surplus food accumulating in warehouses and storage bins.

My bill does not represent a solution for surpluses accumulating under the price-support program and other programs of aid to agriculture. That is a problem which I know the members of this committee are wrestling with—a terribly complex problem. While my bill is no solution for it and does not pretend to be a solution for it, it does attempt to put part of this food to human use—to get some of it—a small portion of it—to children going without milk and eggs and meat, to families who get up from their tables almost as hungry as when they sat down to eat.

Do we have such families in the United States? Unfortunately, yes, we do. The number is growing. Their plight in the midst of this abundance of food is a tragedy. It is a disgrace. It is a mockery of the resourcefulness of the United States.

I hesitate to say it, but I must be blunt and speak my mind honestly: We have here in the United States hunger. While we may tend to shut our eyes to that fact, I can assure you the Communist conspiracy has not done so. It galls me, as I know it does every member of this committee and every Member of Congress and for that matter every American, that the plight of a small percentage of our people furnishes grist for Communist propaganda throughout the world—half truths intended to convince the minds of men in Europe and Asia that hunger in the United States is proof that the American system does not work and cannot work for the good of all the people.

It does work and it can work and, in the vast majority of cases, it is working. But let's be honest with ourselves: We do have actual need and want and destitution among some Americans. And we have it when our warehouses bulge at the seams with so-called surplus food. I say so-called because obviously much of this food is needed for proper nourishment of American children and for people who because of handicaps or other reasons, including failure to find jobs and ineligibility for unemployment compensation or public assistance, have insufficient income to enable them to eat regularly and adequately.

#### THE SULLIVAN BILL

I hate to think of any American—or anyone else for that matter—not receiving an adequate diet in these days when our agricultural progress and resourcefulness have provided us the means for assuring abundance for all. I should like to say: Take this surplus and give it away to anyone who is hungry, anywhere.

But, of course, we have to put some limit on our generosity, and pay heed to the possible and the practical. If we sit by doing nothing because we don't yet have the perfect answer to every problem, why of course we would never do anything.

In this bill, I have tried to seek a practical approach. H. R. 7870 does not say we should give away free food to anyone who happens to come by and ask for some. It attempts to channel a portion of this food to those most in need—those whose circumstances are most desperate. Let's at least start with them, and then, if we find we can do more than that, why certainly let's go on from there. Therefore, I have suggested in H. R. 7870 that we establish a food-stamp plan aimed primarily at persons and families on relief—on public assistance—or in need of

such assistance but ineligible because of legal technicalities.

This is not to say that people on social security or on unemployment compensation or participating in other programs of that nature not directly reflecting destitution could not well be included in a food-stamp plan. I think that determination would depend upon information which the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor might be called upon to provide to this committee on the extent of need in these categories and on the extent of the surplus food which could be distributed among them on a practical basis.

But there is no doubt—none whatsoever—of the need of those on relief. Their relief grants are admittedly inadequate to keep any American family in the barest minimum of decency and dignity. Everyone acknowledges that. There is no dispute about it. A millionaire is eligible for unemployment compensation or for social security, but no thousandaire is eligible for relief. Relief clients are destitute Americans with no resources, no income, no funds. They are paupers. And they are hungry.

There is a second category in this tragic situation. They are the unemployed who have no unemployment compensation for one reason or another or who have used up their unemployment-compensation benefits. Whether they have a dollar to their name or not, they are also ineligible for public assistance in many jurisdictions, including Missouri, by reason of the fact that they are employable. Where do they go? Where can they go? They can go to the private charities.

The private charities in the United States—certainly in our cities—are in desperate straits. Here in the city of Washington, both the private charities and the public relief agencies are turning people away—people in need, people who are hungry—people without jobs and without income—because funds are not available to help them. This is not an isolated Washington phenomenon. This is happening in many of our cities and in our States. I have a report dated several months ago from the research bureau of the Social Planning Council of St. Louis—including an analysis of recent trends in relief experience of community-chest agencies. In keeping with the rising trend in unemployment earlier this year—unemployment 73 percent greater than a year ago—it showed a situation of crisis.

In December 1953 the Salvation Army family welfare department assisted 42 percent more cases than a year ago and spent 236 percent more money for direct relief. The St. Vincent de Paul Society assisted 45 percent more cases, but had only 7 percent more money to cover this increased load.

"These two chest agencies represent the ones most acutely affected by the sensitivities of the labor market," the analysis declares, "because of policies directed toward attempting to meet, to some extent, all the demands upon their resources. Data for other chest agencies also show excessive demands for relief in recent months."

Now these were cases in large part resulting from unemployment, from the termination of unemployment compensation or from the waiting period to get unemployment compensation. Many more large families than usual were applying, and the bulk were in the unskilled labor group. In this situation the private Community Chest agencies had to turn people away because they did not have the funds to help them.

The report states, "Experience to date indicates that the family agencies which have the largest relief budgets, Family and Children's Service, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Salvation Army, all have been taxed up to and beyond the limit of their relief budgets" in November and December 1953, and January 1954—the period covered in this analysis.

It is in view of the fact that many of our States limit relief to people who are unemployable that I have included in my bill families which need relief but cannot obtain it because of State or local law.

A key provision of H. R. 7870, and one which I especially urge be included in any legislation which the committee recommends in this area, is that surplus-food allotments made under a food-stamp plan clearly be in addition to and not in place of any public-assistance grants otherwise being extended to recipients.

I would hate to see any public agency use a food-stamp plan as a device or as an excuse for cutting down on already inadequate relief grants. If that were to happen, the whole purpose of this bill would be destroyed. The relief burden on our cities and States is a heavy one, and there might be a disposition in some jurisdictions to reduce benefits as a means of saving local tax funds if the Federal Government were to step in and provide some free food. But the people on relief would be no better off at all.

H. R. 7870 is intended to help them—not to shift a portion of the burden from local or State to Federal shoulders, with no improvement whatsoever in the relative well-being of these unfortunate citizens.

#### THE MACHINERY OF FOOD-STAMP DISTRIBUTION

I would like to call to the attention of the committee the fact that H. R. 7870 does not attempt to cross every "t" and dot every "i" in the operation of a food-stamp plan. I have deliberately allowed for broad discretion on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture in determining the kind and variety and amounts of food to be distributed under a food-stamp plan. On the other hand, I have assigned to him the responsibility to have the food packaged in a form in which it can be distributed and to provide the distribution machinery.

It may be that he might want to use existing stores for the distribution of this food, as was done under the old food-stamp plan. If not—if he finds central distribution points in the various cities to be preferable—then he can use that method. In a program of this magnitude, I do not believe in tying his hands and requiring that he distribute so much butter and so much milk or other surplus to each person each week or each month. I think that has to be an administrative determination.

At the same time, however, it is incumbent upon the Congress to give to the Secretary, in addition to authority, the funds he needs to distribute this food efficiently and effectively.

In this connection, I think I should acknowledge the fact that I know—and I am sure the committee knows—that we now have some machinery for the distribution of surplus foods to needy families. It is a program requiring State initiative. Its operation varies widely from State to State, and many States, I understand, have never bothered to set up the necessary machinery.

At the time I introduced H. R. 7870 only a very few States among the 48 were participating. Others have since come into the program as their unemployment problems increased. But as I understand it, it is a somewhat haphazard sort of thing, and I don't think it is doing the kind of job which should be done and must be done. My bill is intended to repeal the present program and substitute for it a clearcut, nationwide type of operation in which any city or county welfare agency could participate, whether its State officials cooperated or not. You might have extreme distress in one city or county in a State which was generally experiencing booming prosperity. Under those circumstances, although the State might be slow to act, the locality could act promptly.

Certification of eligibles among those on public assistance would, of course, be a simple matter. Everyone on the public

assistance rolls would be eligible and would be certified. The problem would lie in the certification of eligibles not on public assistance. But I think this could be worked out readily by the city or county welfare agencies themselves with the advice and the help of the private charities.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Because of the importance of this matter and because of its complexity, I have recognized ever since drafting my bill that it can undoubtedly be improved and that it may have provisions in it of a technical nature which would hinder rather than aid the purpose of this bill. That is always possible.

Consequently, I sent copies of my bill to many experts in the social work field in St. Louis—professionals in both the public and private agencies—and to our State director of welfare. Their comments are most helpful. Most of them—I should say virtually all of the letters I have received in reply—endorse the idea of a surplus food distribution program for needy families. I shall include some of those letters for the record, because I think they can be helpful to the committee.

Several raised the question of financing of the necessary certification machinery—the procedure for establishing those eligible for food stamps and surplus foods. They point out that the States and municipalities in many cases have no funds for this purpose. I urge the committee to take that fact into account in its consideration of this bill and recommend your best judgment as to the financing requirements. Perhaps a cooperative financial arrangement could be worked out.

Others who wrote to me suggested that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be given joint authority with the Department of Agriculture for the operation of the program. I would have no objection to that; it might be a very useful arrangement. Nevertheless, we must realize that the main burden in this whole program would rest on the Department of Agriculture, and under those circumstances I think the Secretary of Agriculture should have all of the authority necessary in his own hands to make the program operate efficiently and effectively. I am sure he would welcome aid and advice from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It has been pointed out to me that the wording on one section of my bill could be construed to have the effect of eliminating various programs now in operation for the distribution of surplus food through the school lunch program or for foreign aid or for assistance to hospitals and so on. That is not my intent.

I asked the Legal Section of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to study my bill from that standpoint, and I would like to submit the recommended changes in language they have given me to make sure that my bill does not harm any of the successful programs now under way for use of surplus foods, but merely substitutes a better procedure for the distribution of this food to the one category I have in mind here, that is, to people who are destitute.

I urge your favorable consideration of this legislation; your approval of a food stamp plan would bring not only new hope, but new strength and new health to millions of American families whose desperate situation cries out for humane assistance. Thank you very much.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,  
AMERICAN LAW DIVISION,  
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1954.

To: Hon. Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN.  
Subject: Comments on H. R. 7870, especially section 6 thereof.

Section 6 of H. R. 7870 would not affect the school-lunch program authorized in



title 42, United States Code, sections 1751-1760. The section, however, might be interpreted as terminating the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1431) to dispose of surplus food commodities in furtherance of a school-lunch program and as preventing his continued use of funds made available under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)) to implement such a program.

Section 6 would prevent the Secretary from continuing to exercise his authority under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1431) to distribute food commodities acquired through price-support operations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Federal public welfare organizations for the assistance of needy Indians and to private welfare organizations for the assistance of needy persons within and without the United States. It would also prevent the continuance of the expenditure of the funds provided under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)) for agricultural commodities to donate to persons in low-income groups.

In view of the fact that the bill as presently drafted could interfere with existing programs, we suggest the following amendments, which we believe would clarify the intent of the legislation.

On page 2, line 12, strike the semicolon at the end of section 2 (1) and insert the following: ", and organizations given priorities under section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949."

On page 2, line 22, insert after the word "thereof" the following: "and organizations given priorities under section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949."

On page 3, beginning on line 3, amend section 3 to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Secretary shall issue, to each eligible department, agency, or organization requesting the distribution of surplus food under section 2 (1), food stamps for each kind of surplus food to be distributed, in amounts based on the total amount of surplus food to be distributed and on the total number of needy persons in the various States and political subdivisions eligible to receive such food. Such stamps shall be reissued by each such department, agency, or organization to needy persons receiving welfare assistance, or in need of welfare assistance but ineligible because of State or local law, and shall be redeemable by such needy persons at local distribution points to be determined by the Secretary under section 2 (3)."

On page 3, beginning on line 25, amend section 6 to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The distribution of surplus food to needy persons in the United States under this act shall be in lieu of, and not in addition to, the distribution to such needy persons under section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C., sec. 612c), as amended, and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.' Distribution of surplus food under this act shall be subject to the same system of priorities as is presently provided for in such sections."

On page 4, beginning on line 9, amend section 7 to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. For the purposes of this act, a needy person is anyone receiving welfare assistance (financial or otherwise) from an eligible department, agency, or organization, or who is, in the opinion of such department, agency or organization in need of welfare assistance but is ineligible to receive it because of State or local law."

As you requested, your statement and the letter from St. Louis are returned herein.  
AMERICAN LAW DIVISION.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER, AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS,  
St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1954.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I received the copy of H. R. 7870 that you recently sent me and concerning which you asked my comments.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Rudolph T. Danstedt, executive director of the Social Planning Council of St. Louis, and learned that on March 11, 1954, he sent you his reactions to the bill. Since I agree with the observations contained in his letter I will not trouble you with a repetition of them here.

In short, I feel that the objectives behind the bill are sound but care must be taken that the proper administrative structure, together with adequate funds, be made available so that such a plan could be properly administered.

Sincerely yours,

HERMAN L. KAPLOW,  
Chairman.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S  
BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION  
OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,  
St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1954.

Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
Member of Congress, Third District, Mis-  
souri, Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: We are in receipt of your letter concerning bill H. R. 7870 which you introduced in the House of Representatives.

I read the bill and approve of it and would urge its passage. I see no reason for the Government storing food when it should and could be made available to people who are actually in need of more food and because of the lack of food do not have the proper diet. Neither do I see any point in sending this food to foreign countries when there is need for it at home.

It would seem that the food stamp plan would be one of the best ways of distributing this surplus food to the needy public.

As a charitable institution, we have received some of the commodities which have been distributed through the Community Chest and we have appreciated them very much and hope we will continue to get these commodities whenever they are made available to the public.

These gifts of food have been a big help and saving to us in our work of feeding the homeless and needy old people and children we care for in our institutions.

Sincerely,

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BENEVOLENT  
ASSOCIATION,  
SELINA A. HULAN, President.

FOREST PARK CHILDREN'S CENTER,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 31, 1954.

HON. MRS. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I am writing in answer to your request that I comment about the proposed bill providing for the distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons. As director of a private social agency, I do feel that it would not be within the confines of my duties to answer your request in a personal vein, for it does have at least the possibility of certain political implications. I have, however, discussed this in our recent board meeting, and I can comment that our entire board, along with myself, believe that the bill you prepared is positive, constructive, and desirable. We all

endorse this bill, not necessarily in detail, but certainly in principle.

Sincerely,

RICHARD M. SMITH,  
Director.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER HOUSE,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1954.

HON. LEONOR A. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: In reference to bill introduced to the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, I can only make one comment and that is I think it's wonderful.

This bill will take care of the nutritional diet of so many needy people, as you have already stated in your bill, that are ineligible to receive aid because of State or local laws.

With people like you in there pitching for them the elevation of the health standards will rapidly rise.

Yours faithfully,

RALPH T. YOUNG.

THE SALVATION ARMY,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 15, 1954.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: Thank you for forwarding copy of H. R. 7870 which you have introduced in the House of Representatives.

We would like to go on record as favoring the enactment of this legislation, as there is very definitely a great need in the State of Missouri at the present time for additional assistance.

We would hope that it might be possible to include an amendment which would make it possible for other agencies to refer families for this assistance, even though they are not eligible for public assistance. Generally speaking, those ineligible for public assistance are coming to private agencies. We are not suggesting that the private agencies handle the distribution—but rather a definite plan be worked out so referrals could be made.

Surplus food might make all the difference between a family eating a proper diet or living at a substandard level.

Be assured of our deep appreciation for your interest in our less fortunate citizenry and we wish you every success in having the bill passed.

Yours sincerely,

Lt. Col. A. E. RAMSDALE,  
Divisional Commander.

ST. LOUIS BUREAU FOR MEN,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1954.

Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I am in favor of House bill 7870 relative to the use of stamps for the distribution of surplus commodities providing these stamps can be used in the usual retail outlets of the community, and also providing the United States Government pays for the total administrative cost of such a program.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC GURMAN,  
Executive Secretary.

JEWISH COMMUNITY  
CENTERS ASSOCIATION,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1954.

HON. MRS. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I received the copy of House bill 7870 which you sent me. I very strongly agree with you that it is necessary to provide for distribution of surplus

food commodities to needy persons in the United States by use of a food-stamp plan.

I feel that this bill is of particular importance today what with layoffs in industry and a state of recession. It, frankly, grieves me to think of people suffering from malnutrition when there are such tremendous quantities of surplus food in warehouses and other storage facilities.

I personally feel that people have a definite right to decent housing, employment, and, needless to say, adequate diets. If for any reason the above mentioned are not available, then I feel this Government has a responsibility.

If the different States would be administering this food-stamp plan, then perhaps some thought should be given to the actual cost of administration and whether some form of Federal assistance and administration be necessary.

I, personally, am quite proud that a Representative from the State of Missouri introduced this very necessary legislation. I would like to state, incidentally, that I am expressing my own point of view and the above comments do not necessarily represent the thinking of the board of directors.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM KAHN,  
Director.

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES,  
St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1954.

Mrs. LEONOR SULLIVAN,  
Congresswoman of Third District of Missouri, United States Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: Because of some very pressing matters here in connection with our organization, I've gotten a bit behind in my correspondence. Please excuse my delay in answering your communication requesting my comments on House of Representatives bill 7870 in regard to surplus foods and their distribution. The handling of the surplus commodities, as they are handled at the present time, is meeting a great need.

The school-lunch program I feel is terrifically worthwhile, and surplus commodities that are furnished organizations such as ours for noon lunches, for handicapped people, and so forth, means a tremendous good is being done for the people in our agencies and also it helps our agencies tremendously.

In reading over bill H. R. 7870, on page 4, lines 1 through 8, it is not clear to me whether this bill is to take the place of the present system of distribution of surplus commodities, or is to be in addition to this present system.

I would not want to see anything done to disturb the present system as it is established and functioning well and meeting a tremendous need in a very systematic and worthwhile way. However, I realize this is only touching a very small portion of the surplus commodities, and if the program, as outlined in this bill, would be in addition to that program, it sounds to me as though it would be very good.

I would suggest that besides public agencies, the private agencies meeting certain standards would be given the privilege of distributing these stamps also. This would necessitate close cooperation to avoid duplication. Thanks for writing to me, and if I can be of any additional help, feel free to call on me.

R. C. ADAIR,  
Executive Director.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER,  
1954 RED CROSS FUND,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1954.

Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
Member of Congress, Third District, Missouri, Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: We are pleased to answer your letter regarding the need for a

distribution of surplus foods to families in actual need.

You are quite aware of the fact that 55 percent of his budgetary need is supplied to a person who has been determined by a medical advisory team in our welfare office to be so disabled that he cannot be gainfully employed and so support himself. Obviously if this incapacitated man or woman has to pay any of his other living expenses which is presumed when his budget is drawn up by the relief agency, he cannot have more than 55 percent of the amount of money which he needs for food and may have very considerably less. The improvement of his physical condition cannot progress favorably under these conditions. Your plan for distribution of surplus commodities would decidedly assist such ill and handicapped persons on the relief rolls.

There is another group of persons who are handicapped and who are unable to be included in most relief rolls because of the administrative determination that they are employable for light or sedentary work for which many are not at all qualified. Anyone who is unemployed but employable is not entitled to any relief. More people in these two categories are turning to social agencies in this period of readjustment, which is taking place, and which brought increasing numbers of relief requests to social agencies in this area beginning last October. In addition there are increasing numbers of unemployed who are drawing unemployment compensation which cuts down the amounts which they have to spend for health-preserving foods.

In the cases within the public agency involving mothers of young children (to the age of 16) who are eligible to aid to dependent children, support for the mother is not included in the relief given except to the extent of 55 percent of the total budget of the family. This very important group of future citizens would also profit physically from additional food which might be made available to them. This would also be true of the large number of veterans and their families and the wives and children of deceased veterans who have to live on the pensions and compensation which are provided to them by the Federal Government.

The value of surplus items would probably be rapidly noticed in the beneficial effects to ill persons whose physical condition would improve more rapidly and enable them to return to employment and self-support at an earlier date than is now possible. In a relatively short time it would probably be possible to demonstrate that less money had to be spent in medical care on children, the aged and infirmed, and other unemployables who suffer various physical breakdowns due in part to poor nutrition. And, in the long view, the contribution of good nutrition should have its effect on the growing young population which will be our future citizens.

If you have not already done so, I suggest that you write to the social planning council requesting information about a study of recent relief requests which has been undertaken and which is going forward at the present time among all of our family agencies in St. Louis.

Surplus commodities cannot provide the whole answer to the problem but anything which provides additional nutritious food to the people whom we have described above, is a move in the right direction.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. EBBINGHAUS,  
Director, Home Service.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF  
ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1954.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: Your letter to us asking a reaction to your proposed H. R. 7870

providing for the distribution of surplus food commodities by use of a food-stamp plan was discussed by the executive committee of this division.

In our opinion it would be extremely desirable to make surplus foods available to needy people in the United States.

We believe that such foods should be distributed through public welfare agencies. We realize, however, that certain problems of distribution would arise. Certain needy persons are not, of course, receiving public assistance because of the restrictions of categorical assistance. For instance, in the State of Missouri employable persons are not eligible for public assistance regardless of the extent of their need.

Also our public assistance offices are understaffed and are carrying very large caseloads. It might be questionable whether they would be in a position to certify persons not on their rolls, and handle distribution. This would have to be decided by these agencies, however.

We should also be sorry to see any regression with regard to the present practice of providing cash relief. Considerable progress has been made in this State in getting away from a commodity basis for relief. It would be important to make a clear distinction between the regular policy of cash relief and the distribution of surplus foods as a special circumstance.

We appreciate your consulting with us on this proposed bill.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) FRANCES GOODALL,  
Executive Secretary, Family, Old Age,  
and Children's Division.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF  
ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1954.

HON. MRS. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
House of Representatives,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I have examined with considerable interest H. R. 7870 which has been introduced by you which proposes to establish a food stamp plan.

It is my opinion that a food stamp plan would be very useful and helpful to many thousands of individuals in the St. Louis area now receiving public assistance whose grants in many instances are inadequate, as well as to a number of unemployed people who are not eligible for public assistance because they are classified as employables. Several well informed individuals with whom I have discussed your proposal are definitely enthusiastic about it and have indicated their wish to support it.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a recent study we have made of the unemployment and relief situation we have here in St. Louis and St. Louis County which indicates that there are quite a few persons in need of relief but unable to get it because they are employables.

It would seem to me for such a food-stamp plan to be effective, however, some of the following conditions would need to be met by the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. That the stamps be redeemable in retail food outlets, perhaps where individuals customarily shop. This was the nature of the food-stamp plan in the prewar years.

2. If the above plan is not possible and distribution depots of some sort have to be established, then Federal funds should be available for financing the cost of maintaining and operating such depots.

3. The probability is very good that our State division of welfare would be the certifying public-welfare agency in Missouri. The division does not have the personnel to certify individuals not on public assistance and some emergency provision for funds to obtain such personnel would need to be provided by the Federal Government.



Four or five years ago, if I recall correctly, an opportunity was presented in the State and in St. Louis for the distribution to individuals of certain surplus foods. We were not able to avail ourselves of that opportunity because there were no funds for financing the cost of distribution and financing the personnel needed for certifying as to need. Unfortunately, this might be the situation again if the Secretary of Agriculture is not given funds for handling distribution and certification.

Sincerely yours,

RUDOLPH T. DANSTEDT,  
Executive Director.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY, St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1954.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,  
Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I am very glad to have an opportunity to comment on your bill, H. R. 7870, to provide for the distribution of surplus food supplies to needy families through use of a food-stamp plan. I know that many people to whom I have talked recently share your concern about inadequately nourished families and individuals in our midst, and the concurrent accumulation of surplus foodstuffs which might be used in provide them with a diet more conducive to maintenance of health, and to the rehabilitation of individuals now dependent on the community. I have been in the welfare field long enough to recall the benefits provided under the previous plan, which aided not only the recipients of the surplus foods, but also the producers on the farms and the retail merchants who distributed the supplies.

As a first priority, I would think such food should be channeled to recipients of public assistance through our State division of welfare. With the blind, aged, and permanently disabled persons receiving maximum grants of \$55 per month, adequate nourishment is impossible for recipients with no outside income. We see these aged and disabled persons constantly faced with the need to make degrading adjustments to this inadequate income. Small wonder that so many of our aged are helpless and lethargic, and that disabled persons are not rehabilitated, but remain dependent on the community the rest of their lives. Recipients of aid to dependent children, which provides a maximum of \$60 for a mother with one child, are possibly even worse off and the results even more poignant, since the deprivation of children fosters many later problems for the community and the Nation. The families who must depend on the State-financed general relief program have for years received relief in an amount sufficient to provide only 55 percent of a minimum standard budget. Since this group is composed of people only temporarily or partially disabled, they would appear to have a good potential for rehabilitation and adequate diet is certainly an important factor in such a program.

Since the State division of welfare has no direct-assistance program for families of employable persons who are without jobs, many of these families are now turning for help to the privately financed charities, such as family service agencies of the Community Chest, Red Cross, etc. To illustrate, in December of 1953, the St. Louis city public welfare office had 1,163 cases receiving general relief and the Chest agencies had 1,100 such cases. These families, as well as many who cannot be aided by private charities because of limitations of staff and funds, could certainly be helped by the program you propose.

I am quite sure that the State department of welfare would have to have Federal funds

provided to finance the job of certification and distribution. I doubt whether the department could even handle certification of families on their own rolls without additional personnel for which they now have no funds. The previous plan, which provided for distribution through food retailers, placed the surplus commodities in easy reach of aged or disabled persons. If this plan is not feasible at this time, some provision would need to be made for deliveries at home for persons unable to go to a distribution center and carry home packages. This again would have to be financed with Federal funds in all likelihood.

I earnestly hope that this bill will be enacted, and that the problem of financing certification and distribution can be worked out through use of Federal funds.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. ELIZABETH HENDRICKS,  
Executive Secretary.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE,  
St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1954.

Hon. LEONOR SULLIVAN,  
Member of Congress, Third District, Missouri, Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives, Washington,  
D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: YOUR recent letter and a copy of H. R. 7870, together with excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, containing your remarks on this resolution have been received and read with a great deal of interest. I am taking the liberty of referring this to our St. Louis city welfare commission, which is bipartisan and is composed of four prominent city residents. Mr. Henry F. Chadeayne, of the General American Life Insurance Co. is chairman, and the other members are Mr. Julian Cohn, of the Well Clothing Co.; Miss Edna Emme, president of the Godofroy Manufacturing Co.; and Mr. Chester E. Stovall, director of industrial relations of the St. Louis Urban League. It is believed that their evaluations of this bill would be of more value to you than my own. In addition, a copy of your letter together with a copy of my reply will be forwarded to Mr. Proctor N. Carter, director of the division of welfare, for his information and evaluation. The responsibility of determining whether or not the division of welfare can act as a certifying agent for these food stamps rests with the State director.

Public assistance programs, which are administered by the Missouri Division of Welfare, do not always provide sufficient grants for the complete maintenance of recipients. There are numerous cases who because of statutory limitations on the amount of assistance granted are unable to meet their needs on the grants they receive. In one of the programs, that of general relief, it has not been possible to give adequate grants due to insufficient amount of money available for this program. For many years Missouri has not provided assistance to employable persons or in households in which there is an employable member. During these periods of high employment most people are able to secure jobs and there was little need for assistance. With the retrenchment in the defense program and a general lowering of the employment level there are people who are unable to get jobs and are in need. Under our current regulations it is not possible to provide these persons with assistance grants. From the above, therefore, it would appear that there are three broad generalized groups who would be aided under the provisions of H. R. 7870.

As you may recall the division of welfare did act as a certifying agency when surplus commodities were distributed prior to World War II. Those commodities which were provided by the Department of Agriculture were distributed through the use of WPA labor.

In 1940 a food-stamp plan was inaugurated whereby these foods were distributed through merchants. I was inducted in the service shortly after this plan started so do not have personal knowledge of it; however, it is my understanding that it worked quite well and was very satisfactory both to the recipients and merchants as well as the administering agency. If such distribution could be made under H. R. 7870, this would seem to better serve the needs of the clients who could redeem the stamps in stores within their areas and not be forced to make long journeys to some warehouse in another section of the city. It would probably be pleasing to the merchants for it would bring people into their stores and give them a part in the distribution, thus they would not be looking upon it as competition. Lastly, it would solve the problem of rental of warehouses, packaging, storage, and distribution for in a city like St. Louis this could be a very costly operation.

I am very grateful to you for this opportunity of reading H. R. 7870, and I am sure you will be hearing from the members of our Commission after they have had an opportunity to review the material.

Very truly yours,  
ROBERT D. RIPPETO,  
Director, St. Louis City Welfare Office

## Buford Dam

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. PHIL M. LANDRUM

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, down in the mountains of northeast Georgia, in the Ninth District of Georgia, which I am privileged to represent, there is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers a mammoth multipurpose dam on the Chattahoochee River. The dam structure has come to be commonly referred to as Buford Dam, Buford being the name of the town nearest which the structure is located, but the impoundment will create a large and magnificent lake in the picturesque mountain country of this southern region. The lake will be formed chiefly from the waters of the Chattahoochee River and throughout this Nation the Chattahoochee River has gained fame among school children, lovers of literature and even soil and water conservation experts by reason of the Song of the Chattahoochee written many years ago by Georgia's immortal poet laureate, Sidney Lanier.

Individual efforts leading to the construction of this dam have been numerous. Scores of distinguished citizens from Fulton County, Ga., led by their mayor, the Honorable William B. Hartsfield, have worked closely with the Honorable JAMES C. DAVIS, who represents the Fifth District of Georgia here in the Congress. Congressman DAVIS has worked untiringly and unselfishly for the construction and completion of this project. My predecessor in the Congress, the Honorable John S. Wood, of Canton, Ga., contributed immeasurably to this project. Many distinguished citizens from Gwinnett County and Hall County and Forsyth County and Dawson County,

and Stephens County and Habersham and White Counties where the great river has its beginning, have contributed valuable time and effort toward this development. Georgia's junior Senator, the Honorable RICHARD B. RUSSELL, has worked untiringly, and, sometimes in the face of obstacles which would break the efforts of the ordinary man, to bring this project to complete realization. All of these deserve our praise for their efforts in behalf of this work. Through their foresight we, in that section of Georgia, are going to benefit tremendously. The lake could be appropriately named for anyone of this vast number of distinguished citizens and officials.

However, years ago the renowned Sidney Lanier in his beautiful Song of the Chattahoochee told the real story of why one day man would find it necessary to harness these waters in order to preserve the great natural resources of the region. The poem has been memorized by school-children all over Georgia, and, in many parts of our Nation. Few in Georgia are without knowledge of the moving poem written by Sidney Lanier about this river. Therefore, many hundreds of citizens and scores of civic clubs and organizations in my district have decided that the lake should be named for this immortal poet, and in response to their entreaties I have introduced H. R. 9045 seeking to have this lake named "Lake Lanier." I wish that I had the time to tell you what each of these organizations and individuals have said with reference to their reasons for naming this lake in honor of our great poet. This cannot be done, but in the Gainesville News, a Georgia weekly published in the thriving metropolis of Gainesville, Ga., by the Honorable Charles Hardy, he has summed up all of these reasons in an editorial carried in his paper several weeks ago. That editorial entitled, "Down Through the Valleys of Hall" is inserted herewith so that all of you may understand the real feelings of our people and their reasons for wanting this lake carry the honored name of Sidney Lanier:

#### DOWN THROUGH THE VALLEYS OF HALL

Not that we have anything to do with naming the new reservoir lake that will be formed by Buford Dam, or that our opinion will amount to much, but the News is definitely for naming the new body of water Lake Lanier, after Georgia Poet Laureate Sidney Lanier.

We base our belief and our like for Lake Lanier on the beautiful Song of the Chattahoochee, written by Lanier, and which all school children have memorized ever since it was written. It is a beautiful poem that ripples along as the waters of the Chattahoochee ripple along "out of the hills of Habersham, down through the valleys of Hall." Those who have traveled the Chattahoochee from its source above Robertstown back to the top of the gap, and along Spoil Cane Creek along the Unicoi Gap Road, and those who have waded it at Helen and fished it east of Mossy Creek Campground, camped on its banks, and followed it over the rapids and through the still waters, marvel at the way Lanier captured the rhythm of the river as it "hurries amain to reach the plain, run the rapid and leap the fall."

Sidney Lanier captured something in his Song of the Chattahoochee. He put it down in words on paper for all generations to enjoy. No more fitting tribute to one of Georgia's immortal spirits and one of Georgia's mighty

rivers could be paid than to name the reservoir "Lake Lanier."

The Buford Dam will restrain the wild waters of the Chattahoochee, and will accomplish that which the rushes, waterweeds, laurel, ferns, and the fondling grass could not. The dam will cause the waters to abide, abide here in the valleys of Hall. Naming the lake for Sidney Lanier will also cause his name to forever abide, abide here in the Hills of Habersham and here in the valleys of Hall. It would be a most fitting tribute.

### Public Laws 323 to 334, Inclusive

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include my reports to my constituents covering Public Laws 323 to 334, inclusive, as follows:

#### NINETEENTH REPORT ON LEGISLATION OF THE 83D CONGRESS

DEAR FRIEND: Continuing my report on bills passed by House and Senate, signed by the President, and now the laws of the land:

#### PUBLIC LAW 323

##### H. R. 5976, *Intrastate gas companies*

In our district we are interested in natural-gas legislation, especially as it affects the price we as consumers pay for our gas. The interest in the gas and oil areas is influenced by the producing and distributing companies. Back of each group should be of course the broader interest in the national welfare. The responsibility of your Congressman is to examine most minutely and questioning the legislative proposals of the producers and distributors.

Public Law 323 takes from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission any gas company which (a) is regulated by a State public utilities commission and (b) does business exclusively within the borders of that State.

On the surface this might appear merely a restatement of the rule that a State controls business within its own borders and the Federal Government comes into the picture only when the business is interstate. But gas is an interstate operation. Producers, pipeline operators, distributors, retailers constitute a unified operation from well to gas station. Illustration cited in Senate debate: Ohio gets gas from the Hope Natural Gas Co. at the boundary of Ohio and West Virginia, the East Ohio Gas Co. distributes it solely in Ohio, but both Hope and East Ohio are wholly owned by the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York City.

Since the enactment of the Natural Gas Act in 1938, the gas companies have tried to get from under the control of the Federal Power Commission, which has enabled municipalities like Chicago to get costs and operating expenses previously not obtainable without difficulty. These figures are necessary in the determination whether rates to the consumer are fair.

Public Law 323 accomplishes the desire of the gas companies as far as subsidiaries doing intrastate business is concerned. It overrides the Supreme Court of the United States in the 1950 East Ohio Gas Co. case (338 U. S. 464), in which the Court held that the East Ohio Co. came under Federal jurisdiction because its operations are in fact in interstate commerce. Senator BURKE, who was mayor of Cleveland when the East

Ohio case was in the courts, stated in debate that the ultimate cost of the law to the gas consumers of the United States will run into millions of dollars.

I did not like the hurried way in which the measure was engineered through the House. The bill was introduced on June 27, 1953. On June 29 it came up with other gas bills in a brief 1-day committee hearing. On July 30, 1953, it was included in the legislative flood in the hectic closing hours of the first session. Many Members had already left for home, others were eager to be off, and the House was in no mood for record rollcall votes. The vote was by voice. I am sure my "No" was loud enough to be heard in the galleries. When the bill came up recently in the Senate a motion to recommit was defeated on rollcall, 25 to 52.

Public Law 323 presents a challenge to the Illinois Commerce Commission to protect the gas consumers of our State. I always have been happy that opportunity was given me as Lieutenant Governor (and president of the senate) actively to participate in the enactment of the law creating our first public utilities commission. It was one of my earliest public services. That epoch-making measure was passed over dogged opposition and the unprecedented (up to that time) expenditure of money by the gas and traction powers. Unfortunately, State commissions are handicapped in taking over from the Federal Power Commission in this matter because of unavailability to certain figures and a different system of accounting, favorable to the companies, adverse to the consumers.

#### PUBLIC LAW 324

##### H. R. 8224, *excise-tax reduction*

This law will save you a little money on your telephone bill and when you send a telegram or travel. It reduces the excise tax on local telephone messages from 15 to 10 percent, on long-distance calls from 25 to 10 percent, and on telegrams and transportation from 15 to 10 percent. Among other reductions are luggage, jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, from 20 to 10 percent.

Excise taxes generally are reduced to 10 percent except in the case of (a) household appliances, where the tax is reduced to 5 percent, and (b) in the case of automobile gasoline, beer, wine, liquor, and cigarettes, where the present tax is continued another year.

Admission tickets costing 50 cents or less to amusements and entertainments (dog and horse races excluded) are made tax exempt. The original bill did not contain this exemption. I supported the motion to recommit for the purpose of making tickets costing 50 cents or less free of the tax. It seemed to me that with economic conditions tightening and family budgets becoming more and more difficult to include provision for recreation, families should not be forced to pay an excise tax when they went to a 50-cent (or less) movie.

The motion to recommit lost, 200 to 213. Later, however, when the bill came from the conference committee with the 50-cent exemption included, it was adopted on a record rollcall, 395 to 1. Congressman MARSHALL of Minnesota was the sole dissenter. He is a farmer, represents a farming district, believes the Government cannot afford to lose \$999 million a year in excise-tax revenue, which in large part comes from city folks. The \$999 million estimate of the cost of Public Law 324 in reduced excise tax revenues is furnished by the chief of the congressional staff tax experts.

Public Law 324, thus putting the Government about another billion dollars in the red, smashes to a cock-hat any chance of redeeming Republican campaign pledge of a balanced budget. Real reason for its passage by an almost unanimous vote: fear of the recession going beyond check, hope that excise-tax reductions would spur fresh buying.



(Authority: Report No. 1307 of the House Committee on Ways and Means.)

The excise tax (except possibly on items clearly in the luxury or extravagance class) is an unfair tax. It was imposed in the war-emergency period, when everyone accepted sacrifice as a duty. It should be done away with entirely as soon as conditions will permit.

## PUBLIC LAW 325

*H. R. 5337, United States Air Force Academy*

This is the measure establishing an Air Academy similar to the Army Academy at West Point, the Naval Academy at Annapolis. I cast your vote for it as we are living in an age of air transportation and of specialized education.

I noticed that the "Flying Congressman," PETER F. MACK, JR., voted against the Academy. He is a naval flyer (World War II, now Reserve), believes in separate air forces for Army and Navy. MACK was 1 of 13 Democrats who voted "no"; 171 voted "yes." Of the Republicans 158 voted in the affirmative, 22 in the negative. There was no division along party lines, some difference in judgments.

The site of the Academy will be selected by a board of five Members provided the decision is unanimous. Otherwise the Secretary of the Air Force will make the selection from three sites recommended by majority vote of the board; which includes Merrill C. Meigs, vice president of Hearst Corp. of Chicago.

The Academy will open in temporary quarters in 1955 with a class of 300. By 1960 the entrance class will number 624. Full educational course will cover 3,100 hours of social and scientific instruction, 2,200 hours of airmanship (including leadership, physical, air training).

Authorized appropriation for establishing the Academy is \$126 million. The Department of the Air Force hopes that facilities such as a chapel, stadium, field house, may be the subject of donation by philanthropic citizens.

Cordially and sincerely,

BARRATT O'HARA,  
Member of Congress.

TWENTIETH REPORT ON LEGISLATION OF THE 83D CONGRESS

DEAR FRIEND: Continuing where we left off:

## PUBLIC LAW 326

*S. 1548, exchange of land with Puerto Rico*

Under the Treaty of Paris (Spanish-American War) the United States acquired without compensation the area of the original harbor defenses at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Later we purchased additional land for \$355,000. Today the total appraised value (land ceded by Spain, plus land we purchased) is \$1,561,399 because part is business property that soared in value with San Juan's growth. But it is no longer useful to the United States for military purposes. Reason: Artillery is vastly larger than in Spanish-American War days, military maneuvers require more room.

Public Law 326 authorizes the exchange of the land (1,550 acres) with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for 6,500 acres of agricultural land contiguous to our present maneuver site at Camp Salinas. Appraised value of the land traded to us is \$820,202, a differential of some \$700,000.

It is another evidence of the character of our country that we are not asking the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to recompense us for the differential. That represents the value of the public lands of Puerto Rico set aside for military use at the time Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain. No longer of such use to us, it rightfully returns to the public lands of the Commonwealth.

## PUBLIC LAW 327

*H. R. 5632, Camp Butler Military Reservation*

Of Camp Butler's original 40,201 acres in North Carolina the United States retains

less than 5,000 acres. During World War II it was used as a small-arms and mortar range; since then by the North Carolina National Guard as a range. Result, the area is contaminated with unexploded shells, too dangerous for the Federal Government to dispose of at public sale.

Public Law 327 provides the happy solution by authorizing its transfer to North Carolina subject to two conditions: (a) its transfer back if used for other than military (National Guard) purposes, and (b) the right of the United States to repossess during (and for 6 months after) a national emergency.

## PUBLIC LAW 328

*Senate Joint Resolution, 143, Bataan Day*

Your representative was happy to join with all other Members of the Congress in the resolution proclaiming April 9, the 12th anniversary of the fall of Bataan, as Bataan Day, to be observed with exercises and the flying of the flags of the United States and the Philippines. You will approve I know of this sentiment in the fourth paragraph of Public Law 328:

"The people of the Philippines have demonstrated to all other nations in the Asian sphere the fact that mutual friendship and mutual security are common goals, and the role of the United States in Asia is that of a friend of peoples, regardless of race."

## PUBLIC LAW 329

*House Joint Resolution 461, more money for Mexican farm labor program*

Renewal of the bilateral agreement by the United States and Mexico governing Mexican farm workers employed in this country was followed by this appropriation of \$478,000 for the operation of the program. The \$1,250,000 previously appropriated was all gone by mid-March. I believe more of the cost should be borne by the employers who are the beneficiaries of the program. The promise of an employer reimbursement totaling \$75,000 for the costs of physical and medical examinations seemed to me insufficient.

## PUBLIC LAW 330

*H. R. 1568, civil government in Alaska*

There are 65 commissioners of the United States district court in Alaska. All an Alaskan commissioner has to do is: (1) perform all the usual civil and criminal court duties of commissioners in continental United States, (2) keep public records and vital statistics, (3) make adjudications of insanity, (4) appoint guardians for minors, insane persons and drunkards, (5) take care of juvenile cases and adoptions, (6) perform marriages, (7) conduct searches for persons missing in the wilds of Alaska, (8) grant writs of habeas corpus, (9) fill in as notary public and (10) when needed to serve as justice of the peace, recorder, probate judge, and coroner. For all this he gets \$7,500 a year, provided the fees reach that maximum, otherwise what comes in. Only 4 of the 65 commissioners take in the maximum of \$7,500.

Public Law 330 authorizes the judges of the district court to appoint deputy commissioners to help out. The deputy will be paid by the commissioner with whom he is working. Matter of dividing the work (and I suppose the travel, distances in Alaska being vast) and the fees. As this entails no additional expense to the public funds, and seems a commonsense arrangement, it had my support.

## PUBLIC LAW 331

*H. R. 2747, copyrights*

Valuable copyrights are lost when application, fees, and other materials are not received by the Copyright Office in apt time. This has made it necessary to maintain a crew on nonbusiness days for the sole purpose of receiving and stamping mail. Public Law 331 sensibly removes this necessity (and saves the taxpayers' money) by providing

that when the last day for copyright filings falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday the Copyright Office may receive the filings on the day following.

## PUBLIC LAW 332

*H. R. 1529, Katmai National Monument in Alaska*

Alaska is in urgent need of local building material, including siliceous volcanic ash, commonly known as pumicite. Huge quantities of pumicite are available along the Shelikof Strait within the Katmai National Monument, not elsewhere in Alaska to any extent. Public Law 332 permits its removal, under conditions affording the maximum protection of the monument. The House acted only after being assured the removal of the pumicite (vital to the building industry at this stage of Alaskan development) would not result in permanent damage to the monument, rains and tides quickly obliterating the effects of removal operation. The law, however, is limited to 15 years; meanwhile field studies will go on to locate other available deposits outside the monument. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs unanimously recommended the passage of the measure.

## PUBLIC LAW 333

*S. 2405, quarantine station at Marcus Hook, Pa.*

Quarantine service to shipping entering the Philadelphia area is furnished by the United States Public Health Service at Marcus Hook. Oil refinery developments around Marcus Hook have caused a health hazard and a traffic problem. Public Law 333 relieves the situation by authorizing the exchange of the present site to the Sun Oil Co. for another site of equal market value and more advantageously located for the use of the quarantine station. The Administrator of General Services is charged with the responsibility of determining that the property given the United States has an actual value equal to or greater than that of the present site.

## PUBLIC LAW 334

*H. R. 4024, Appomattox Court House*

Because there is no monument at the historic site of Lee's surrender to Grant, Public Law 334 changes the designation of "Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument" to "Appomattox Court House National Historical Park." Tourists no longer will be confused.

Cordially and sincerely,

BARRATT O'HARA,  
Member of Congress.

### Suicide Circle

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. PETER F. MACK, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Washington National Airport is the third busiest airport in the United States. Within one-half mile of its boundaries are located Anacostia Naval Station and Bolling Air Force Base. This additional heavy military traffic in the control area makes the Washington airport traffic circle the heaviest in the country, if not in the entire world. For the past several years, many Members of this body have warned our people of this critical situation, and have proposed several alternatives to alleviate this condition. While

many of us have different views as to how this problem should be solved, we have unanimously agreed that immediate action must be taken. As one who has occasion to pilot planes in and out of this traffic circle, I make no reservation in saying that this situation is intolerable and that the traffic has been at the saturation point for several years. It is my understanding that last year the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of the Army had agreed on the use of Andrews Field as a joint military-civilian operation to handle part of this traffic, but as of this date no further progress has been made and the traffic situation at Washington National Airport continues to grow worse.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time the present administration took positive action to alleviate this condition before we have a recurrence of the tragedy which claimed the life of one of our Members a few years ago.

### The Contributions of James E. Scripps and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Whitcomb to the Cultural Life of Detroit

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, my native city of Detroit is known throughout the world by the title it earned in World War II as the Hub of the Arsenal of Democracy. It is a city whose very streets are extensions of factory assembly lines because over them travel the heavy trucks bearing automobile subassemblies of every description. The towering smokestacks, bustling factories, and teeming masses of workers of Detroit give it the appearance of an industrial colossus solely intent on setting new production records.

The nerve cells of this industrial giant, however, are the people of Detroit, who, like men and women everywhere, seek to establish for themselves the full and well-rounded life which human nature demands.

A reflection of the cultural interests of Detroit's citizens is the famous Detroit Institute of Arts, whose early benefactor and constant patron was James E. Scripps. Mr. Scripps established the Detroit News in 1873 and he was the publisher of that paper from 1873 to 1906. His gifts were inspired by a vision of the future cultural life of Detroit, to the assurance of which he devoted a great deal of his time, interest, and fortune.

Of his donations, an article in the New York Times of Sunday, May 2, 1954, had this to say:

Mr. Scripps must have had both a perceptive eye and a catholic, independent taste. Among the paintings which he gave to the Detroit Institute in 1889 are, for instance, an altarpiece by the 14th century painter in the Marches, Alegretto Nuzi, and a splendid head by the Spanish baroque painter, Ribera. The remainder of his collection,

which went to the museum in 1909 and contained many Dutch little master canvases, was until much later the most important bequest of works of art the institution had received.

Mr. Scripps' devotion to the institute was carried on after his death by his daughter and son-in-law, Anna Virginia and Edgar B. Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb was a director of the Detroit News. In 1928 he became a trustee of the Founders Society and in 1931 a member of the Arts Commission, and he served as president from 1943 until his death. In 1953, within 6 months of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb died.

From 1926 on the Whitcombs donated over 70 art works to the institute and their record of benefaction was climaxed in 1953 with the bequest of 15 master paintings and two sculptures, all of which are now being specially exhibited at the museum. In the 1920's the Whitcombs established a traveling scholarship for Detroit artists and throughout his connection with the institute, Mr. Whitcomb contributed generously of his own funds to provide for the continued progress of this cultural center.

We Detroiters are proud of many things about our city. We are proud, of course, of the production miracles that are worked daily in our huge factories. We are no less proud of our fine cultural institutions and traditions and of some of our most eminent citizens whose enlightened philanthropy has contributed so much to the fullness and happiness of our lives.

I am pleased and honored to offer this simple salute to the memories of Mr. Scripps and Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb.

### Congressman Hillings Supports Better Highways

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative in Congress from California's 25th District, which composes the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, I consider an adequate highway system most important to the welfare of the residents of this area. During the present session of the 83d Congress, we have recognized the need for highway construction and improvement and have passed legislation toward this goal. I voted for the bill so that my constituents who are dependent on the automobile for their transportation will be able to pursue their daily tasks with speed, safety, and convenience.

It is well known that during the past year the 25th Congressional District has grown faster than any other area in Los Angeles County. New subdivisions have sprung up in Pomona, Whittier, Covina, Azusa, El Monte. Construction has increased sharply in Alhambra and in Arcadia. Since we do not have a public rapid transit system, the automobile pro-

vides the only means by which we can go from place to place.

This new highway bill corrects a previous injustice suffered by motorists. Formerly as much as 40 percent of Federal taxes collected on gasoline and motor oil sales were diverted for uses totally unconnected with improving highways and roads.

Now, for the first time in history, the expenditures for highways are within a few hundred thousand dollars of tax collections. This means that for the next 2 years, beginning July 1, the Federal Government will match State expenditures with almost \$966 million per year. California will receive \$43,061,000 for all highway purposes.

How will this benefit the 25th Congressional District? Under the new law, we will receive matching funds for construction of interstate highways and freeways. It should be noted that United States Highway No. 66, and United States Highways Nos. 60, 70, and 99 as well as United States Highway No. 101 pass through our area. We know them more familiarly as Foothill Boulevard, Garvey and Valley Boulevards, and Whittier Boulevard, respectively. The Ramona freeway and the Santa Ana freeway are also parts of this system. These highways carry the bulk of the traffic to and from out-of-State points as well as hundreds of thousands of our citizens who live in the 25th District but work in Los Angeles.

Not to be ignored are the roads and streets which constitute the vast network of our secondary system. These are the feeders to the freeways and they are the streets within our cities, towns, and neighborhoods which are important to our local businessmen.

Recreation is not forgotten either, as funds are available for the development of forest roads and trails.

The farmers in our 25th Congressional District will benefit from better farm-to-market roads, thus preventing undue crop spoilage.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time that Congress has voted to help our State and district with a problem that we have wrestled with for two decades. A trend has been reversed in that the decision as to spending of the money will be with those who know our needs best—our local officials. Washington will not dictate how or where the funds will be distributed. If we need more freeways, we can build them. If some other part of the State needs some other type of highway, it can build it. Thus we will get a dollar's worth of highway for every dollar of highway tax money sent to Washington.

With these funds, matched by contributions from the State of California, our 25th Congressional District will see the growth of a modern highway system and the beginning of a long-overdue attack on the crucial problem of reducing the annual toll of highway deaths and injuries.

Let us not forget the effect the law will have on our local economy. More jobs will be created by these projects. This is an example of government working to build prosperity based on peace rather than on war.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to vote for this new highway construction and improvement bill.



## Public Laws 335 to 340, Inclusive

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 10, 1954

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include my reports to my constituents covering Public Laws 335 to 340, inclusive, as follows:

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT ON LEGISLATION OF THE 83D CONGRESS

DEAR FRIEND: Continuing where we left off:

## PUBLIC LAW 335

## H. R. 6434, food standards

Fixing of food standards is the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration. Public Law 335 is intended to simplify procedures. Also, it extends to manufacturers of substances for use in processed foods the same right to hearings on the merits of their products as is enjoyed by manufacturers of the finished product.

As the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare unanimously reported out the bill (recommended by Mrs. Hobby and all the witnesses before the committee) I, with other Members of the House, accepted its judgment.

## PUBLIC LAW 336

## H. R. 4984, Miles City, Mont.

In 1946 the United States conveyed to Miles City, Mont., some 37 acres with the provision that the title would revert to the Federal Government if the land was not used for recreational or industrial purposes. This reverter clause has made it difficult for Miles City to encourage industrial development because the city could not give clear title to industries otherwise interested. Public Law 336 removes the reverter clause and permits Miles City to sell the tract provided the sale is at a 1946 appraised value and the proceeds go into the United States Treasury.

Uncle Sam owns about a fourth of all the land in the United States. During the war emergency period the Federal real-estate holdings were necessarily increased. The manner of their disposal when no longer needed is reflected in legislation from time to time recorded in these reports.

Since 1935 the matter of Federal ownership of land and its bearing on State and local taxation has been the subject of extensive study.

## PUBLIC LAW 337

## H. R. 3306, relief for homesteaders

This measure excludes homesteaders in certain divisions of the North Platte reclamation project from the provision of laws

of 1909 and 1914 reserving the mineral rights in homestead land patents.

Reclamation homestead entries in this area were allowed early in the century. The entrymen met residential and cultivation requirements (some 40 and more years ago) but a succession of events (including a lawsuit over water rights that dragged on to 1942) delayed the filing of proofs necessary to issue of patents to the lands. Meanwhile the laws of 1909 and 1914 came along. The homesteaders convinced the committee (and the Department of Interior) that they were entitled to their patents under the old law as they had complied fully with their contract with the Government before the laws of 1909 and 1914 were enacted and the delay in filing proofs came from causes beyond their control.

It was an application of an equitable principle which recommended itself to me as a lawyer, granted that the facts justified. In not objecting (the measure passed the House by consent) I of course was guided by the assurance of the committee and of the Department that hearings had established the validity of the factual contentions. Nevertheless, I would have felt easier if the matter had passed the scrutiny of Harold Ickes when he was Secretary of the Interior. Reserving mineral rights to the Government in Federal lands conveyed to others is just commonsense.

## PUBLIC LAW 338

## H. R. 5529, Manassas National Battlefield Park

On July 21, 1861, the first major engagement of the Civil War was fought 26 miles from Washington, the First Battle of Manassas, also known as the Battle of Bull Run. It was here that "Stonewall" Jackson received his famous nickname because of his marked courage. The Second Battle of Manassas (1862) was the second attempt of the Confederates to seize Washington. The story of the two engagements is known to every American schoolchild.

In 1935 small portions of the battlefield (1,500 acres in all) were acquired by the Federal Government. In 1944 these scattered tracts were established as the Manassas National Battlefield Park. The properties are not contiguous, being separated by non-Federal land. Public Law 338 authorizes the purchase of some 1,400 additional acres so that the entire battle site can be preserved. Necessary funds will come from the revenues of the National Park Service.

Subdividers are as busy as beavers in the Washington suburban areas. Already land between monuments erected by various States on the battlefield site was being subdivided for homes, and but for Public Law 338 the public character of the area and its historic appeal to tourists would have been destroyed.

## PUBLIC LAW 339

## S. 1456, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory

In 1928 the Gorgas Memorial Institute (named for the famous American sanitation

expert of the Panama Canal Zone, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army) was founded for the study of tropical diseases and preventive medicine. It maintains a laboratory in Panama (donated in 1930 by the Republic of Panama) and headquarters in Washington. Cost of maintenance actually is borne almost entirely by the United States since pro rata contributions from other Pan American countries have not been forthcoming. In 1929 donations totaling \$760 were received from Ecuador; in 1931 a total of \$1,150 from Venezuela, nothing at all after that. Reason: the institute is under unilateral control, the board of administration is determined by the United States. Moreover, some Latin American republic are planning their own laboratories. Nevertheless, under the Act of 1928 the Institute must solicit annually contributions from other Latin American governments for the laboratory's operation. Repeated unproductive requests for contributions have created a feeling of annoyance and irritation.

In the interest of pan-American cordiality the State Department recommended that the Institute be relieved of its annual job of passing the hat, which always came back empty. Congress complied with Public Law 338. Hereafter the Institute in its discretion may accept voluntary contributions and is relieved of the annual hat-passing job.

## PUBLIC LAW 340

## H. R. 7110, school lands

You will find this an interesting case of how progress in mineral location retarded the school-land program and how an act of Congress set things right.

In 1927 Congress granted to the various States titles to school sections in places even though they were mineral lands. The States, however, could not gain title to school lands under mineral lease (or application therefore) until the lease was terminated. Then came the great boom in oil and gas exploration, more recently in uranium. At present 60 million acres of public land in the United States are under lease. In Utah alone there are 10,330,730 acres of public lands, many belonging to the State of Utah as school lands under the original concept. With the intensive search for uranium and oil resources, several million acres recently have been made subject to leases. The game is to tie up the property with a mineral lease, wait to see what's your luck.

Result is the States have been kept waiting, some of the Western States, for title to the school lands assigned to them when they were admitted to statehood. Congress solved the problem with Public Law 340. Hereafter, as soon as the land is surveyed and the location of the school sections determined they will be transferred to the States as originally intended even though subject to mineral lease or application for lease.

Cordially and sincerely,

BARRATT O'HARA,  
Member of Congress.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1954

(Legislative day of Wednesday, April 14, 1954)

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

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

Our Father God, to this ancient altar of contrition we come, at the beginning of another day of deliberation, seeking light upon our darkened way and

strength and cleansing within our own hearts. For this moment of insight, turning from all the turmoil and chaos without, we would look within at our own lives, knowing that out of the heart are the issues of life. We cannot be builders of a clean and true and kind world if our inner lives are unclean, untrue, and unkind. While we strengthen the Nation with liberty's might to withstand sinister forces without, which betray and deny man's most cherished hopes, save the inner life of our land from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way.

Bring to naught all forces that sow suspicion, mistrust, and fear, and which

endeavor to undermine the confidence of our people in their government, in their schools, in their churches, and in each other. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

## DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1954.

To the Senate:  
Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HOMER FERGUSON, a Senator