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In Latin America this program of technical assistance has been working now since 1943. Since 1943 this is what has happened. Whereas the United States began by spending about \$6,000,000 a year and the Latin-American countries spent only \$700,000, by 1950 the United States is spending \$5,000,000 and the Latin-American countries almost \$13,000,000. That is what they think about it. That is what they think about a program of democratic cooperation on technical assistance between themselves and the United States, exactly what is contained in this bill.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman has pointed out that for the entire Latin-American area, which I assume includes all of Central and South America with all its population, we have been spending only \$5,000,000 a year for this kind of program. Does not the gentleman think that to authorize nine times that much at one fell swoop is going pretty far?

Mr. JAVITS. I might say to my colleague, whom I admire and respect, that that is a very superficial point for this reason: The total expenditure in Latin America is \$18,000,000, the expense is being shared there now and will be elsewhere, too. In addition to that, you are dealing with 120,000,000 people in South and Central America. We are talking now in this bill of dealing in terms of several hundred million people in southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the world, and it must cost more.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had no intention to speak on this bill, but the gentleman from New York has asked for affirmative action on the part of those of us who oppose this point-4 legislation, and my affirmative action in answer to his statement is this: Let us get America back on a sound basis, balance our budget, and quit this deficit spending. With the debt we now have and the condition the world is in today, some country has to be on a sound basis. I say it should be America. This is not an issue between democracy and communism, this point-4 legislation. If it were, I along with some of the other advocates of eliminating this from the bill, would be among the first to be for it.

There is no one in America who hates communism any more than I do.

My answer to communism is this: build America up strong. Let us have a strong Army, a strong Navy, a strong Air Corps, and a strong Reserve Corps, then tell Russia to go straight to hades. If she will not go there, then let us send her there. I am one of those who is willing to go back and do my part to send communism there, because I love America and her democracy.

I cannot reconcile a vote to send \$45,000,000 to those countries that just a few years ago, some 6 or 7 years, were plunging bayonets into the bellies of my comrades and yours. I cannot tax the mothers, sweethearts, and wives of those

boys who are now lying in foreign soil, to make them pay for this debt which we are trying to put on them. This is serious to me, and I have too much conscience to vote to send this money over there to build up the countries which, within a few years, will come back and kill more American boys. I cannot reconcile a vote to send to these undeveloped countries of the world billions for new projects when here in the United States in our omnibus appropriations bill there is not one dime for new projects in our own country.

I cannot reconcile a vote to send \$45,000,000 over there to assure big business that it will succeed, when we cut 25 percent off of every project in rivers and harbors in the United States, and all other projects in America that are so direly needed.

I cannot reconcile such things as that. Why do we not come back to logic and common sense.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTTON. I yield to my colleague. Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman further realizes, too, that we made an appropriation here to allow lobbying to go on in this country in an effort to sell our people a bill of goods?

Mr. SUTTON. Yes.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman further realizes that we have spent a tremendous sum of money to those who have formulated the Marshall plan. They have gotten most of it. No one has ever denied that charge.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I agree with our great majority leader that communism is bad. It is no good. I am in favor of fighting it in every way. But I think the best way we can fight communism is to have a strong America and to have a democracy of the people so that the rest of the world will see that we are strong and also see that we mean business.

If we continue to spend the taxpayers money, that we do not have, and continue to go in debt we are not fighting communism.

Communism is the result of governments overspending beyond the reach of its peoples, taking the moneys away from them, then you have the government going into socialism.

When the people have no money the government has to take over; socialism.

From socialism, countries go right into communism and that is almost without exception.

Mr. Chairman, I hate communism, I detest socialism and I love Americanism.

Let us not take a chance of bankrupting America.

Let us be Americans and build America great so that the world will follow our leadership of being Governments "of the people, by the people and for the people."

I hope that title III is taken out of this bill so that I might vote for ECA, but I can't vote for any bill to develop the world at the American taxpayers' expense.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska to the Vorys amendment: On page 28, after section 314, by adding after the last word "Senate" and the period "And provided no homosexual shall be employed."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I realize that I am discussing a very delicate subject I cannot lay the bones bare like I could before medical colleagues. I would like to strip the fetid, stinking flesh off of this skeleton of homosexuality and tell my colleagues of the House some of the facts of nature. I cannot expose all the putrid facts as it would offend the sensibilities of some of you. It will be necessary to skirt some of the edges, and I use certain Latin terms to describe some of these individuals. Make no mistake several thousand, according to police records, are now employed by the Federal Government.

I offer this amendment to the Vorys amendment in good faith. Recently the spotlight of publicity has been focused not only upon the State Department but upon the Department of Commerce because of homosexuals being employed in these and other departments of Government. Recently Mr. Peurifoy, of the State Department, said he had allowed 91 individuals in the State Department to resign because they were homosexuals. Now they are like birds of a feather, they flock together. Where did they go?

You must know what a homosexual is. It is amazing that in the Capital City of Washington we are plagued with such a large group of those individuals. Washington attracts many lovely folks. The sex crimes in the city are many.

In the Eightieth Congress I was the author of the sex pervert bill that passed this Congress and is now a law in the District of Columbia. It can confine some of these people in St. Elizabeths Hospital for treatment. They are the sex perverts. Some of them are more to be pitied than condemned, because in many it is a pathological condition, very much like the kleptomaniac who must go out and steal, he has that urge; or like the pyromaniac, who goes to bed and wakes up in the middle of the night with an urge to go out and set a fire. He does that. Some of these homosexuals are in that class. Remember there were 91 of them dismissed in the State Department. That is a small percentage of those employed in Government. We learned 2 years ago that there were around 4,000 homosexuals in the District. The Police Department the other day said there were between five and six thousand in Washington who are active and that 75 percent were in Government employment. There are places in Washington where they gather for the purpose of sex orgies, where they worship at the cesspool and flesh pots of iniquity. There is a restaurant downtown where you will find male prostitutes. They solicit business for other male customers. They are pimps and undesirable characters. You will find odd words in the vocabulary of the homosexual. There are many types such as the necrophilia, fetishism, pygmalionism, fellatio, cunnilinguist, sodomatic, pederasty, saphism, sadism, and masochist. Indeed, there are many

methods of practices among the homosexuals. You will find those people using the words as, "He is a fish. He is a bulldicker. He is mamma and he is papa, and punk, and pimp." Yes; in one of our prominent restaurants rug parties and sex orgies go on. Some of those people have been in the State Department, and I understand some of them are now in the other departments. The 91 who were permitted to resign have gone some place, and, like birds of a feather, they flock together. Those people like to be known to each other. They have signs used on streetcars and in public places to call attention to others of like mind. Their rug and fairy parties are elaborate.

So I offer this amendment, and when the time comes for voting upon it, I hope that no one will object. I sometimes wonder how many of these homosexuals have had a part in shaping our foreign policy. How many have been in sensitive positions and subject to blackmail. It is a known fact that homosexuality goes back to the Orientals, long before the time of Confucius; that the Russians are strong believers in homosexuality, and that those same people are able to get into the State Department and get somebody in their embrace, and once they are in their embrace, fearing blackmail, will make them go to any extent. Perhaps if all the facts were known these same homosexuals have been used by the Communists.

I realize that there is some physical danger to anyone exposing all of the details and nastiness of homosexuality, because some of these people are dangerous. They will go to any limit. These homosexuals have strong emotions. They are not to be trusted and when blackmail threatens they are a dangerous group.

The Army at one time gave these individuals a dishonorable discharge and later changed the type of discharge. They are not knowingly kept in Army service. They should not be employed in Government. I trust both sides of the aisle will support the amendment.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I speak especially in support of title III. I have been in business all my life, and I know something about the American business system. I think I know something about technological skills, I think I know something about business knowledge, and I think I know about improvements. The American way of life is founded on the American business system. There are three classes of producers throughout the world: The miner, the farmer, and the manufacturer. We have built up the American system through technical knowledge and through technical skills. There is no earthly reason why we cannot help other countries whether they be backward areas or not—these western European countries, for instance, by giving them our technical skills.

I think this is the most forward-looking piece of legislation that has been before this Congress, certainly in my time. I am against spending money, of

course, but the whole ECA program has proved out in western Europe. If we can make western Europe and other backward areas of the world prosperous, or more prosperous, we can work better for peace and prosperity in this country. We can never be strong unless we are prosperous. Our world can never be strong unless our world is prosperous. We cannot live by ourselves any more than we can keep disease away from our shores if we have an impoverished world around us.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Did we not as a young Nation receive most of our technical skills from people who came from countries abroad?

Mr. CHATHAM. We did; we received them from people who came from Europe, but we improved upon them through hard work and education.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Technical skill will not do it all. What good does it do to improve their methods without land reform in these backward countries that are held back through the stranglehold of imperialism?

Mr. CHATHAM. I am not speaking of that point because I do not believe I can go into it; I am speaking of point 4 as suggested by the President.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman well knows who controls the land in Africa. The gentleman well knows that the natives of Africa do not own the land. The gentleman well knows the situation in India, China, and in all the backward countries of the world.

Mr. CHATHAM. I would say that in Indonesia the land is going back to the natives. There will be land reform gradually all over the world.

Mr. GROSS. That is the hope.

Mr. CHATHAM. Nobody controlled the land in this country at one time.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that you cannot reasonably expect these people to get their own land until they are sufficiently developed agriculturally, educationally, medically, and in many other ways, so that they can handle and manage it successfully? This program is to help them prepare themselves and develop their society so they can take over the management of their own economy and their government.

Mr. CHATHAM. That is quite true, sir.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HERTER. Is it not true that recently in Persia, where a private group of engineers were sent to give technical assistance, one of the things they were able to realize, one of the things which apparently the Persian Government is accepting, is land reform and all the by-products of land reform as part of their economic development?

Mr. CHATHAM. I understand that is so, but this goes far beyond land reform. If people have the skills and the money they can buy the land; if you have money you can buy land.

The whole point of this thing is that it is an effort to share our technical skills. If we are willing to share those skills with the rest of the world, the rest of the world will buy more things from America. To the extent that we can bring up the standard of living of people in other parts of the world, just to that extent will we be developing markets for our own products; just to that extent will we be making friends and allies all over the world, and we need allies.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. And they will be better customers of ours.

Mr. CHATHAM. The gentleman is absolutely right. If we could build up the standard of living in western Europe, with its 278,000,000 people, to the standard of living in the United States we would be able to double our production in this country because they would buy our products. This applies all over the world just to the extent that we can improve the standard of living of backward people through sharing with them our industrial know-how and technical skills and creating a desire on their part for the things we have.

I think the President's point-4 program as carried in title III of this bill is most important and will be a powerful factor in building up business, peace, and prosperity. I have been called a Republican many times. I am proud of the fact I am for American business; I am proud to be associated with it. I hope that you Republicans especially will join with us in putting over this program.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to title III being included in this bill. I am not opposed necessarily to title III. I simply do not see that it has any part in the present legislation.

Section 301 reads:

This title may be cited as the "Act for international development."

That is exactly what it should be. It should be a separate act. There is far too much in title III to have it simply tacked on to an ECA bill that most of us are committed to vote for.

It seems to me that that may be very smart politics, but I would prefer to have the time to go over title III as a separate entity. I am sure that the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have already done that. I am equally sure that they will agree that the rest of the House has certainly not had time to give this the study it needs.

I shall vote for the ECA bill because I feel that the majority of our people and of the Congress are committed to do that very thing. We have put our hand to the plow and we have got to go on. It is a moral obligation to us and to the rest of the world. But I do not like seeing this title III brought in. It is the same old story. We are always

Near East Arab states, notably Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq, is not an incitement to a renewal of the Arab-Israeli war. Last night the Federal Security Administrator, as an administration spokesman, gave this assurance in New York; the Secretary of State had given it before.

Millions of Americans are, however, distinctly not reassured so long as the arms race in the Near East continues unabated which is by now practically admitted. Armistice between the Near East Arab states and Israel, not peace, remains the order of the day and fulminations in these states promising a renewal of the Palestine war are heard daily.

The Secretary of State, in his letter to me of January 12, 1950, said on this subject that information available to the State Department does not indicate any serious preparation for a renewal of the Palestine conflict. He continued:

Should such information be received the United States Government would be quick to use all its influence in an attempt to prevent such a tragic eventuality both inside the United Nations and outside.

These words indicate that we are following a policy of drift in the Near East, a policy which had such tragic results in the Far East. A policy of drift means drifting along with British policy. The British are undoubtedly serving what they consider—though so mistakenly—to be their own national interests in the Near East, but we should serve ours by demanding peace before arms.

SURPLUS FOOD COMMODITIES

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include therewith a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been trying to locate some dried beans and dried peas. If anybody knows where I can get them in fair amounts, I would appreciate his advice.

However, I have sent the President at Key West the following telegram:

Am now shopping for other food commodities which are stored by Federal Government in gigantic amounts at indefensible expense to taxpayers. Will forward another item to you as soon as I can locate it. Total waste in money to date \$3,690,000. Will you not please do what your message yesterday clearly indicated you can and should do to remedy this situation.

I now want to make available a letter I have received from Don A. Tuttle, farm director, Station WHAI, Greenfield, Mass., outlining graphically the entirely successful effort to distribute surplus potatoes to needy people in that town. I call your attention to the fact that these five tons of potatoes were handled without one cent of expense to the town. The intelligence, initiative and integrity of the fine, public spirited Americans in our communities can be counted on to handle these problems successfully if we will but realize that all the brains in America are not concentrated here in Washington. I

wish I could believe that this experience would penetrate the misty, befogged, and stupid spots in this gigantic, inefficient, wasteful bureaucracy which rides rampant over the real best interests of the American citizen and taxpayer. But, as I have said before, every day more Americans are going to know more and more about the indefensible and shocking waste of their money and their food. And when enough of them know these facts, someone in the executive department is going to pay for it and pay dearly. The American people are not unintelligent in spite of the opinion to the contrary in our executive department, and they resent being considered as or treated as "suckers."

The letter follows:

WHAT,
Greenfield, Mass., March 7, 1950.

Congressman JOHN W. HESELTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have missed our daily conversations between Washington and Greenfield. They brought me for the first time in contact with our Congressman from Greenfield and vicinity. I certainly want to thank you for your splendid help and boost. I must admit that at times during our fight for some surplus potatoes I was about ready to toss in the towel. However, due to the friendly spirit of the people here in Greenfield, and through your hearty cooperation, we kept things going here and seem now to have everything under control.

The real purpose of this letter is to let you know that the first 5 tons of potatoes has been exhausted and that another order has been put through. To our critics who said that there was no need I think this is sufficient answer. That 5 tons of potatoes was exhausted in exactly 10 days. I want to commend Capt. Joseph Woods of our local Salvation Army without whose cooperation this entire undertaking would have fallen through. He assisted us in every way possible and is continuing to do so. His organization distributed the entire 5 tons of potatoes and has taken the responsibility of seeing that these potatoes went to the right people. This aspect of the project I can assure you is being handled very discreetly. No one person is receiving potatoes unless his minister or the welfare board or the Veterans Service leader says he is in the category of needing this help. The reason the welfare board here in Greenfield did not want to accept distribution and responsibility was the fact that they thought it was going to be too much of a headache and that incidentally is a quote from one of the members, and also that they were afraid it was going to cost the town money and they would be accused of wild spending. It's not costing the town one cent as the Salvation Army is transporting, storing and distributing these surplus potatoes free of charge. I knew you would be interested to know that the Greenfield plan is underway and doing nicely. There is a definite need and as I stated the first shipment of 5 tons of potatoes has been exhausted.

I understand that Springfield is forming plans for similar action. They have been in contact with me and seem to be well on the way toward action.

Thanks again, Mr. HESELTON, for your encouragement and help and I hope I can thank you personally next time you are in Greenfield.

Sincerely,

DON A. TUTTLE,
Farm Director WHAI.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

HOMOSEXUALS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a taxicab driver told me that the homosexuals had quite a celebration on Saturday and Sunday nights. They were celebrating the green light they thought they received from this House because the House turned down the amendment which would have prohibited them from employment with ECA.

That action was taken by almost a straight party vote. It was a small vote, 77 to 66, I do not blame all of the Democrats here today, some of you were not here to vote. I know you who did vote will rejoice with them in their celebration. You gave them the go ahead signal for Federal employment. You did it by almost a straight Democratic vote. Mr. Peurifoy testified there were only 91 whom he dismissed in the State Department. The police department say there are about 7,000 in Washington and about 75 percent of them on the Federal pay roll. Not long ago the police raided a house and got about 60 of them in all kinds of orgies. But I think the Democratic majority in the House who voted on a straight party line would want to know about this celebration, because you like to spread joy and sunshine and by your vote did bring joy to the homosexuals now employed in Government work.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, a young boy one time called an old lady a hoodlum. She said she did not know what a hoodlum was, but she did not think that boy was paying her a compliment. I am just a little like that old lady. I do not know what homosexuals are but I never saw anybody get as much free advertising in the Congress of the United States in all of my life. I do not see any sense in it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I feel confident that we, as Members of this House of Representatives, condemn Communists. Our intense desire and determination is to support the continuation

of Americanism, to preserve democracy for the sons and daughters of this country, and offer it to any and all who seek its better way of life.

If there be among us any who would seek to degrade, overthrow, or destroy our Government, let him be accused, given a fair trial, and proved guilty or innocent, and punished or freed. But I say to you let there be employed much care and caution when an accusation is made. Let us be sure we are right.

Communist, spy, traitor. These are strong words, destructive words, malignant words, words not to be hurled freely and promiscuously. To accuse an innocent person of a crime so hideous as that of being a foreign spy or traitor to one's government just because that particular person happens to be a political enemy, a business enemy, or a social enemy, is to employ the handiwork of the devil.

During this Easter season our thoughts are with our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ as He faced the greatest sacrifice since the beginning of time, and we are reminded of the accusations that were flung at Him, and the cry, "Crucify Him," still rings in our ears.

Let us not in our lack of foresight point our fingers at anyone and accuse him of wrongdoing until we have positive proof our accusations are true and in the interest of goodness and justice.

My colleagues, I ask you to join with me in the search of our consciences, seek Divine guidance, and proceed with great caution to legislate, investigate, and navigate this beloved Ship of State into the peaceful waters of trust, brotherhood, and truth.

We have one of the most efficient and best-trained investigators in the world in the FBI. I feel that all matters such as these should be turned over to them. If any of you feel it is not efficient, please help to make it so; and if you feel they need more personnel for the sake of America and the world, let us, as Members of Congress, give them additional personnel.

Let us attack communism and obliterate it from our country, but let us do so with truth.

HOMOSEXUALS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] seems to be critical of the fact that certain groups are getting a lot of unfavorable free advertising. Well, may I say to the gentleman you have had these unmentionable individuals in the departments; it is your fault, you have been in control of the executive departments here for 13 or 15 years. For the last 10 years practically everybody in Washington knew about all this disreputable, dirty, nasty bunch on the Federal pay roll which is now, at last, being exposed, getting what the

gentleman calls free advertising. Now the gentleman objects to their being exposed. If he wants to take them home and live with them, all right; but you have no right—

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You have no right, I say, to keep those dirty, nasty people on the Federal pay roll, and use the dollars of decent citizens to pay them. Maybe the gentleman likes them; I do not; neither do my people.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I should like to ask the gentleman a question: Can you tell me what a homosexual is?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The term needs no definition—I will not dirty my mouth by defining it.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3946) to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study, with a Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (hereinafter referred to as the NACA) is authorized to grant to any professional employee of demonstrated ability, who has served not less than 1 year in the NACA, a leave or leaves of absence from his regularly designated duties for the purpose of allowing such employee to carry on graduate study or research in institutions of learning accredited as such by the laws of any State.

"Sec. 2. Leaves of absence may be granted under authority of this act only for such graduate research or study as will contribute materially to the more effective functioning of the NACA.

"Sec. 3. Leave or leaves of absence which may be granted to any employee under authority of this act shall not exceed a total of 1 year.

"Sec. 4. Tuition and other incidental academic expenses shall be borne by the employee.

"Sec. 5. Any leave of absence granted under the provisions of this act shall be without loss of salary or compensation to the employee and shall not be deducted from any leave of absence with pay authorized by any other law. Any such employee shall make a definite statement, in writing, that he will return to and, unless involuntarily separated, will remain in the service of the NACA for a period of 6 months if the period for which he is granted such leave of absence does not exceed 12 weeks, or for a period of 1 year if the period of leave exceeds 12 weeks. Any employee who does not fulfill any such commitment shall be required to reimburse the Government for the amount of leave granted under this act.

"Sec. 6. The total of the sums expended pursuant to this act, including all sums expended for the payment of salaries or compensation to employees on leave, shall not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Saturday Review of Literature.

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a proclamation.

Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the East Orange Record.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include a eulogy of the late Honorable Schuyler Otis Bland and a eulogy of the Honorable MARY T. NORTON.

Mr. McGRATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. BOLTON of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Thomas Hennessey.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial entitled "Benefits From Waterways" published in the Washington Post of this date.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MURPHY (at the request of Mr. CAVALCANTE) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by the Honorable James A. Farley.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short newspaper article, and to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make later today and include excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and from a statement he made before a Senate committee.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that the cost as estimated by the Public Printer will be \$205.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include three editorials.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee