

A poll of the men whose earnings created the fund showed that they preferred the money to be used for relief purposes, and the National Service Board for Religious Objectors has specifically asked that it be used for the book replacement program. There can be little objection to so constructive an end product of the objector's wartime services. Here is a relief program which can pay back in general enlightenment.

Congressman Dollinger Reports to His Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1949

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, at this time, as the first session of the Eighty-first Congress reaches adjournment, it is my desire to report to the people of my congressional district.

My report will deal primarily with labor legislation, civil rights, housing, and rent control, and other matters of vital daily importance to my constituents.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law is a must and one of my very first acts, as your Congressman, was to introduce a bill for its repeal. In an effort to bring Taft-Hartley repeal legislation before the House of Representatives for action, I signed the necessary discharge petition, and shall continue my efforts toward repeal of this antilabor law. In the consideration by the House of the Lesinski labor bill, I refused to vote for the Sims amendment which provided for court injunctions in national emergency strikes. The newspaperman, Charles VanDevander, in his column Washington Memo of May 4, 1949, said: "DOLLINGER had the right idea. The effort at appeasement was futile, as the result abundantly proved." Let me emphasize, at no time will I vote to permit injunctions against labor.

MINIMUM WAGE

I introduced a bill to fix a new minimum wage of at least \$1 per hour. I voted for the minimum wage of 75 cents per hour which passed the House of Representatives. In my opinion, the coverage was not complete, nor is the minimum wage sufficient. I shall continue to exert my efforts for the passage of legislation providing for the minimum wage of at least \$1 per hour, and making the coverage broader in scope.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Discrimination has no place in this country. It is undemocratic and un-American. That being my firm conviction, I introduced the following: First, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment, known as the FEPC; second, a bill to prohibit the poll tax; third, an antilynching bill; fourth, a bill to prohibit segregation of passengers because of race or color; fifth, a bill to prohibit race segregation in the armed forces; sixth, a

bill to withhold Federal aid from schools which discriminate against students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin; seventh, a bill providing that Federal funds shall not be used in housing where there is discrimination in occupancy.

Passage of all the above bills is a must—for we cannot have a free America without the enactment of such bills into law. How long must we attempt to explain to our children that some cannot gain admittance to colleges because they operate on quota systems. Why should our colleges discriminate against students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin?

Also on the subject of discrimination, I spoke out in protest against the mock trial of Cardinal Mindszenty and had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an editorial which pointed out that the Cardinal's trial was a blow against freedom of religion, in general, and the independence of churches, in particular.

When the displaced persons bill was before the House, I spoke on the floor and fought for a bill which would conform with American democratic principles. I urged that we permit the entry of at least 400,000 persons, and strongly objected to the discriminatory provisions of the bill.

Let me make my views clear and unmistakable. Discrimination cannot be compromised; it must be eliminated. I shall actively oppose, and take action to end, discrimination against any person because of race, creed, color, or religion, whether the discrimination is in employment, housing, education, voting, or in any other field.

RENT CONTROL AND HOUSING

The housing bill came before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, of which committee I am a member. I vigorously fought in the committee to obtain a really liberal housing program. Later, when the Housing Act of 1949 came before the House, I spoke from the floor and continued my fight for a good and effective housing bill.

I favor continued and strengthened rent control. I fought in the committee and led the fight on the floor of the House for effective rent control. I foresaw and spoke out against the fair net operating-return provisions of the rent-control bill on the ground that they would permit inequitable and unjust rent increases.

ISRAEL

Early in the session I advocated complete de jure recognition of the new State of Israel, as well as the granting to it of a \$100,000,000 loan. It was a privilege for me to address the Members of the House, and, in the name of the people of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, to thank the President of the United States for his recognition of Israel.

SOCIAL SECURITY

I favor the liberalization of our social-security law and testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, urging its favorable action on necessary legislation toward that objective. When the social-security bill came

before the House, I spoke from the floor and urged that old-age and survivors insurance be extended to cover all persons and that proper provision be made for our needy aged, the blind, widows, and dependent children.

CONSUMER RELIEF

I introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to investigate and study the spread between the prices received by producers of goods and commodities and the prices paid by consumers, for the purpose of reducing the high cost of living and raising the American standard of living by elimination of excess profits.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES

My efforts in behalf of the underpaid postal employee is a matter of public record, both before the committee and on the floor of the House. While some improvement in their working and pay conditions was obtained, I regret that it was not more liberal and beneficial to the postal employees. I pledge to continue my efforts to obtain a fair living wage for our postal employees.

HUMAN RELATIONS

The entire Nation acclaimed the law which I sponsored, permitting Jacob Gross, a 2-year-old orphan, to come to the United States. This child, at the age of 11 months, was the sole survivor of a plane crash in Europe. It was aptly said that two miracles occurred: one, when this child alone survived the plane crash, and the other when Congress passed the law I introduced to permit this orphan to come to this country. I was happy to have had a part in this "miracle."

I am proud to have the opportunity to serve you as your Representative in the Congress of the United States. As your Representative, I have tried to carry out your wishes to sponsor, urge, and vote in the Roosevelt tradition for the Fair Deal program. I appreciate the responsibility you have entrusted to me. My record as your Representative, I believe, proves my sincere efforts in behalf of legislation favorable and important to your welfare.

I trust that you, my constituents, will be pleased with my efforts in your behalf. Robert S. Allen, substituting for Drew Pearson in his column, Washington Merry-Go-Round, said:

"DOLLINGER is one of the able, courageous, new Members of the Eighty-first Congress."

I pledge my best efforts to continue to earn this commendation and your approval.

Democratic Dialog

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1949

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following poem

by a prominent Democrat of the State of Georgia:

DEMOCRATIC DIALOG

Father, must I go to work?
 No, my lucky son.
 We're living now on Easy Street
 On dough from Washington.
 We've left it up to Uncle Sam,
 So don't get exercised.
 Nobody has to give a damn—
 We've all been subsidized.
 But if Sam treats us all so well
 And feeds us milk and honey,
 Please, daddy, tell me what the hell
 He's going to use for money.
 Don't worry, bub, there's not a hitch
 In this here noble plan—
 He simply soaks the filthy rich
 And helps the common man.
 But, father, won't there come a time
 When they run out of cash
 And we have left them not a dime
 When things will go to smash?
 My faith in you is shrinking, son,
 You nosy little brat,
 You do too damn much thinking, son,
 To be a Democrat.

Government Within the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1949

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to hereby make available to the Members of Congress and the public at large an address of unusual merit on the Constitution of the United States.

The address was made by the Honorable Timothy F. Ryan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at a luncheon meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter Sons of American Revolution, Pittsburgh Chapter Daughters of American Revolution, and Lafayette Chapter Sons of American Revolution at the William Penn Hotel on Saturday, September 17, 1949, upon the occasion of the observance of Constitution Day.

GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE CONSTITUTION

Almost 175 years ago there rang throughout this land the stirring words of our Declaration of Independence which announced that a new nation had been conceived. The dark days from Concord and Lexington to Yorktown are known to each of you. Exactly 162 years ago this week the founding fathers formulated and adopted the plan whereby to govern that new nation. In glorious and unmistakable language they set forth this plan within the four corners of a great document which Prime Minister Gladstone termed "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man" and which is held in deepest reverence by all of us as the Constitution of the United States of America.

With utmost precision a broad highway is laid down therein to guide for all time the full course and career of the Republic then launched into the arteries of international traffic as a new vehicle of state. There was invented a Federal agency vested with specifically limited powers to propel this new political vehicle along the road plainly designed for it.

No departure whatsoever from that highway is envisioned by a single syllable in the Constitution. Rather in express metes and bounds the route is clearly limited by curbs and checks to continue straight and true without devious turns, crooked bypaths or tempting detours. On occasion and by proper amendment an old curb has been lifted out and a new one set in its place. However none such was intended or contemplated as a substitution for the main road or as permitting any departure therefrom.

Appearing in retrospect as daring supermen, those who labored so well, although of mortal clay, were fired nevertheless by the steadfast glow of patriotism. Reference to the preliminary debates and resulting compromises will suffice to demonstrate that the creative task was not undertaken frivolously and that final accomplishment was not achieved lightly. Each word was carefully weighed both alone and in context. There is nothing to suggest that these plain words are to be taken otherwise than in their clear meaning. Never should one iota thereof be taken as a matter of course. That type of careless acceptance is tragic to say the least.

Constitutional freedom is the chief heritage of our people, a gem so precious as to require the guard of our constant vigilance and lively concern. It is the principal target of enemies who seek to weaken or destroy this republic because freedom is the very bedrock of our spiritual greatness and our material prosperity. I use the word "freedom" in its generic sense as including all our personal, economic, social, and political freedoms—the right to vote, to worship, to work, to save, and to assemble—all these are part of a single whole. Each is an indispensable part and the destruction of one will lead inevitably to the disintegration of all.

The essence of our Constitution is that all power is in the people and fully retained by them to every extent not expressly delegated. The familiar result is a Federal entity with strictly limited powers and paramount authority solely within the area so prescribed. The States continue separate and distinct, each sovereign and supreme within its own field. Unvariable and inviolate is the fundamental theme that all powers not delegated are reserved to the people.

Through succeeding generations that Constitution has led this country to a place at the very top among the galaxy of nations. Various tests of its stability have been met and overcome, the most serious being attempted secession by the Southern States when the answer was written in the blood of Civil War.

During more than a hundred years consistency of interpretation preserved our Constitution just as written. However, more recent trends produce an occasional tremor of apprehension. Direct assault, such as by communism, can be faced and repelled. Flanking attack by indirection which gives lip service at the altar of constitutional reverence is the real danger confronting us today.

Concededly that great document of human principles is sufficiently elastic to meet changing times. No difficulty was encountered in the transition from covered wagon and stage coach to the modern railroad and automobile. Constitutional processes kept pace with industrial expansion, population increase and urban growth. Nothing in our Constitution inhibits progress and advancement.

Hence when a course of public action has become so long and thoroughly established as to demonstrate its permanency as part of our way of life, there should be no question about adaptation of our Constitution to the definitely resulting situation. The atomic developments of tomorrow ultimately will come within the framework of

our Constitution just as did the telegraph, the telephone, and the radio.

Our concern must ever be that the Federal Government continue to operate strictly within the limits of such powers as have been delegated to it. The Constitution is not to be tampered with nor should it become the subject of experimentation.

Of late, however, it would appear that in some instances the car of state may have gotten off the road. Out of constitutional control, it may be careening down uncharted paths leading to we know not where—a very juggernaut unless returned to the prescribed route with its directional curbs and checks. While the motive power is still of apparent or pretended constitutional form yet the fuel is extracted from strange ideological concepts and alien philosophies of government. Bad habits of constitutional thinking accept as sensible what are no more than the wildest phantasies.

Our people are being taught some rather odd and startling things, among others such as that all human effort must first be controlled and then subsidized and that government may use tax money to compete with private enterprise in proprietary function.

It is not my intention to engage in a controversy about definition of so-called liberalism and conservatism. My whole insistence is upon government within the Constitution. If these other things are wanted by the people let them be established by proper constitutional processes through amendment. As written, nothing in the Constitution permits statism, collectivism, or socialism. The Constitution makes no provision for regimentation of our freedoms. Nothing therein authorizes seizure of the powers of the States by purchase through bribes of direct and indirect money grants. The certain result of all thereof is eventual impairment of our Constitution.

Today it would appear that government is attempting fanciful journeys beyond the confines of constitutional limitation. This can bring tragedy and catastrophe as do so many joy rides. If complacency permits these wanderings from the designated road a new system, entirely beyond the limitations of the Constitution, may be fastened insidiously upon our people and this would mean the end of truly free government. It behooves us to become alerted against government by indirection and by encroachment upon powers reserved to the States and to the people.

Remedies there are but we must adopt and follow them energetically. Every activity must be halted which is designed to create division in the ranks of our people or to array class against class for the purpose of achieving political power. Operation without the Constitution must cease. The remedy still lies in peaceful though forceful action.

Our forbears acted to throw off a long train of despotic usurpation. The words of our Constitution provide guards against any repetition thereof. Today much less is demanded of us. Retention of our freedom demands constant vigilance and definite action. Let us now rededicate ourselves to the declared principle that powers not expressly delegated are still reserved to the people. Let us put a stop to attacks upon the Constitution by stealthy indirection. Let us work for restoration and continuance of that government within the Constitution which has sustained us for almost a century and three-quarters and which has brought about a nation of cultural progress and material wealth beyond all dreams of the founders. The challenge is squarely facing us to guard our constitutional freedoms.

My message is for concerted action and I know of no better address for delivery than to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. With its true word and spirit deeply engraved upon our hearts and minds,

let each of us determine to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America so that we and our children and our children's children may ever enjoy the blessings of constitutional freedom. Thank you.

Report of Visitation of the Four Bergius Hydrogenation Plants and the Six Fischer-Tropsch Plants in the Ruhr Area, Germany

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1949

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following report:

REPORT OF VISITATION OF THE FOUR BERGIUS HYDROGENATION PLANTS AND THE SIX FISCHER-TROPSCH PLANTS IN THE RUHR AREA, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER 5-18, 1949

(By Paul H. Fall, president of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, since 1940; professor of chemistry at Hiram College, 1920-36; at Williams College, 1936-40; secretary of the division of chemical education of the American Chemical Society since 1939)

ORIGIN OF MISSION

In response to a cablegram received the latter part of July, sent in the name of officials of the Catholic and Protestant Churches of Westphalia and officials of industry and miners union and chemical trade-union, I went to the Ruhr area to study conditions pertaining to the dismantling of three Bergius hydrogenation plants and six Fischer-Tropsch plants in western Germany.

OBJECTIVE AND INDEPENDENT STUDY

On this mission I went as a private citizen, not as the representative of any industry or governmental bureau. My study was entirely objective with no motive other than to try to discover the facts and then base my convictions on these, coupled with an earnest desire to do all in my power to prohibit another war and to foster peace on earth and good will among men.

PERSONAL CONVICTIONS

Based on observations made by visiting all four Bergius hydrogenation plants and the six Fischer-Tropsch plants in western Germany; reading official reports and talking with various people—Germans, Americans, French, and English—it is my considered judgment that it is a grave mistake for the Allied governments to insist that these Bergius and Fischer-Tropsch plants be dismantled.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF THE CONVICTION THAT THESE PLANTS SHOULD NOT BE DISMANTLED

For at least four reasons, which are discussed more fully in the unabridged report, I am opposed to dismantling these peaceful industries. These reasons are:

1. These plants are not in reality war potential: With the controls which the Allied Powers now exercise (prohibition of manufacture of any airplanes—with not even gliders allowed, and control of all crude oil purchases) these plants cannot be considered as war potential no matter how large a quantity of oil they are potentially capable of producing.

2. Dismantling is economically wasteful. The people who will pay the bill for this colossal waste are not the English, nor the French, nor the Germans, but the American taxpayers.

3. To dismantle these plants (as well as other peaceful industries) will greatly retard, if not entirely prevent economic recovery in Germany. This is almost axiomatic—one cannot remove essential industries from a highly congested industrial area such as the Ruhr without destroying the opportunity for the group (and the country as a whole) to become self-supporting.

4. To dismantle these plants is exceedingly bad psychology, and especially so when the Western Powers are attempting to demonstrate the blessings of democracy and thus decrease the effectiveness of Communist propaganda.

Dismantling of peaceful industries fosters distrust and disloyalty when we should be fostering international friendship and good will.

One phase is particularly bad psychology. With the consent and approval of the Allied Powers the Germans spent 47,000,000 Deutsche marks reconstructing four of these plants. Some had operated a year, one only a month, one was not yet in operation when the Washington agreement included them on the list to be dismantled. Such action cannot help but foster discouragement, distrust, and disloyalty, because it is so unjust.

CONCLUSION

On page 1 of the pamphlet *European Recovery Program—Western Germany Country Study*, by Economic Cooperation Administration, February 1949, Washington, D. C., is this statement:

"The economic recovery of western Germany is necessary to enable it to become economically self-supporting and to avoid the political dangers which might well resolve from economic distress."

We may well ask, How will this be possible if we remove from Germany or destroy her peaceful industries?

Near the entrance to the Rheirpreusser plant, painted in large letters and in German was this quotation from Colonel Smith, legal adviser of General Clay:

"Everyone who participates in the dismantling of a peaceful industry commits a crime against humanity."

OCTOBER 17, 1949.

Lithuanian American Congress

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 19, 1949

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to note that Americans of Lithuanian descent representing about 1,000,000 Lithuanian Americans will assemble a congress in New York City early in November.

This gathering under the sponsorship of the Lithuanian American Congress comprised of representative Americans from all parts of the country will, it is expected, give expression to the aspirations and views of this particular group with respect to various current foreign and domestic problems.

Like all true Americans, members of this group, which has served the Nation

unselfishly in war and peace, are vitally interested in all measures affecting the cause of freedom throughout the world and the perpetuation of democratic ideals. They will be concerned with the great problem, which is of such deep concern to every liberty-loving American, of the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and other peoples whose individual rights and civil liberties have been suppressed. They will strive for, as they have in the past, and as every real American should, the release of the Lithuanian people and other peoples similarly situated from political bondage and economic slavery. They will urge the reestablishment and fresh recognition of the principle of self-determination and the right of each nation desiring to be free to secure the blessings that flow from a government of their own choice. They will plead for liberation from oppression, for helpless small nations, and for millions of afflicted people suffering under the lash of tyranny and dictatorship. Every American and every Member of Congress must be deeply moved by their pleas and their aspirations in behalf of the cause of liberty and justice for the downtrodden and the oppressed of the world.

Moreover, it is my understanding that this Congress will also consider the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the United States, problems of displaced persons, particularly as they relate to present inadequate immigration quotas of the Baltic countries and fair proportionate distribution of eligibles for admission to the United States under the displaced-persons program.

In addition, it is believed that this Congress will deal with, declare upon, and urge the strengthening of the United Nations, the effectuation of a strong, vigorous, unyielding foreign policy which will seek to revise and eradicate the errors and maladjustments imposed upon freedom-loving peoples by the agreements arrived at in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam—agreements never ratified by the United States Senate, and yet which have been responsible for the extinguishment of the lamps of liberty in so many small nations.

I can heartily subscribe to the objectives of this conference and want to assure the Lithuanian people who are second to none among our very best American citizens that I wholeheartedly approve of their aims to combat oppression and dictatorship and to secure freedom and democracy for the gallant people from whom they have sprung as well as other peoples who are presently suffering under the yoke of cruel oppression.

Our own great Government, born of sacrifice and bloodshed in the name of liberty, is under a direct obligation to furnish the leadership for reestablishing the freedom and self-determination of these oppressed nations and their heroic people. I hope the day will soon come, when through our appropriate intercessions and great influence in international affairs, we may be able to blaze the way for the liberation of all oppressed nations and the reinstatement of freedom and democracy.