

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—FREE

Albert Gore

M. C.

Good Morning Friends: March 27, 1949

Both houses of Congress have had a week of controversy and decisions ^{reached} by narrow margins.

The Senate passed the rent control bill, but did so only after some hot fights and close votes on amendments. ~~The bill~~ is ~~now~~. Because the

Senate bill differed in several respects from the House bill, it had to go to conference between

our's rep - both houses to iron out differences. We will take up the conference report in the house

probably next Tuesday or
Wednesday.

~~Three things seem~~
~~assured — 1. ^{I believe} ~~Public in Law~~ The~~

bill will pass, but two
things seem assured — 1. Some
rent increases will be allowed
under the bill and (2) ^{individual} 5 states
and cities will be permitted
to abolish rent control within
their own borders.

~~This~~

Local option on rent

control, however, may not
result in wide spread
removal of rent controls. Indeed,
a survey of Mayors of large
cities indicates that most
of them want rent control
continued.

~~Perhaps you will be~~

~~interested in~~
The rent control fight
has brought about some
right better feelings between
democrats members of
Congress from the North, East
and For west and the one

hand and Southern
Democrats on the other.

For instance, after ~~the~~
most southerners had
voted with the Republicans
to weaken or abolish rent
control, about 75
Democrats from the large
cities got together and
voted to lay in wait
for something in which
the southerners were
particularly interested. "Then
we will vote with the
Republicans", they said, "just
to let our southern friends
know that cooperation is
not a one way street."

Well, their chance will
come in the House next
Tuesday when we will
vote on an appropriation for
flood control in the Lower
Mississippi Valley where ^{River} dikes
are ~~going~~ ^{breaking} ~~away~~. The Southerners,
of course, are vitally interested
in this — ^{But} the Big city
Democrats say — Well we
were vitally interested in
Rent control; ~~the~~ — so we
are going to feed you and
of the same spoon — just
to let you know how
it tastes.

Democratic leaders are
striving ^{hard} to heal the breach.
I thought you might be
interested in this intra Party
maneuver — Our Republican friends,

of course, are enjoying it immensely.

One of them said the
other day that he now
understood why President Truman
amended his statement last
fall to say that the 80th
Congress was the ~~worst~~ 2nd
worst in history — He was
just leaving room for the
81st Congress as the worst.

This good natured
Republican child came
after the House had made
such a mess of the
Veterans Russian bill
that there seemed no
sensible conclusion other than
that the bill should be sent
back to the Veterans committee

for further study.

~~As the bill came out of~~

The bill was not
carefully considered by the
Veterans committee. In fact,
members charged that they
did not see the bill
until ~~Mr. Rankin~~ just
10 minutes before the
com. Ch. Mr. John Rankin
demanded ~~for~~ that it be
voted out. It certainly seems
to me that legislation so
important as bills affecting
our millions of veterans
deserves more careful ~~care~~
consideration ~~than~~
~~be thought about~~
possibly be given in 10 minutes.
~~No sooner had the bill~~

~~I was made chairman~~
~~of the com~~
I was selected to
preside over floor consideration
of the bill - and no
sooner had the bill
hit the floor than the
fight broke out. Criticism
of the bill came almost
entirely from ^{a 4 yr vet} Veterans themselves.
Rep. Smathers, ~~said~~, for instance,
~~said~~ that the bill would -

Another ~~and~~ objected that
it would give just as
much to a fellow
who ~~served 4 years~~ was
in ^{uniform} 4 months ~~as~~ here
at home as the fellow
who ^{actually} fought for 4 years.

~~Bellevue~~
The further the debate
went the better it got.
I have presided ^{every} ~~of~~ ^{consideration}
of ^{several} ~~many~~ tough ~~by~~ ^{but}
I have ~~never~~ ^{seen} one as

~~tough as this~~
turbulent as this one. For three
days I had to constantly bang the gavel to keep order.
~~then~~ amendments
started and the further
we went the worse
the bill became. Finally, an

an amendment was
adopted that would cut
~~from~~
the pensions of thousands
of veterans who are ~~now~~^{about}
drawing ^{\$72 per month} because they need
it down to 12, 15
+ \$18 per month while
at the same time raising
others to \$360 per month.
After that -

And that is just
~~The House~~ voted ~~to send~~
~~the bill back to the com.~~
for ~~exactly what was done by~~
~~for~~ ~~more careful~~
consideration by a ~~committee~~

On
the closest possible vote
208 to 207.
I really believe ^{a much larger majority} of
the members thought that
this was the sensible thing
to do - but ~~after~~, well
after all - it was a
pretty hot political ~~question~~.

~~The~~ The Veterans Com is
scheduled to start further,
and I hope more careful,

consideration of the matter
within the next few days.
I hope ~~the~~ they will
report a fair, sound and
sensible bill.

~~The~~
Well Washington has
a distinguished visitor,
the greatest Englishman
of our times — the Rt Hon
W. Ch.

and literature for conducting local civil rights audits. Apart from any federal legislation, these tasks continue the year round on the local level. Mr. Waymack's chairmanship adds strength to the effort to reach these admirable goals.

week unanimous Chester Bowl measure of heartening if on final action should adopt State bill with

A WELCOME VISITOR

Winston Churchill has a special claim on American affection and admiration. He combines a fine mind with robust, earthy quality which our people enjoy. He does not bear life as a burden, but as a privilege to enjoy mightily. His character is massive but not ponderous. As an inspiring major prophet he made his mark in history. As a leader in darkest days he kept our courage up and maintained a grim cheerfulness so that, to this day, many of us feel a deep sense of personal gratitude. To a degree permitted to few men he has been endowed with the capacity to feel and, more important, to express and to kindle in others the dogged courage to keep going, sometimes, when there was little else to fight with.

So we have come to enjoy Mr. Churchill's occasional visits as a stimulating tonic. He is a guest warmly welcomed.

THE STATE

We believe wisely in reject Regents' efforts law for development the State University. The law should certainly the law should to prove or disprove before it is altered. The commission was composed did a painstaking groundwork for the Governor had followed appointment of an executive board of trustees for. The charge of "politics" was refuted by the representation of the on that board to fight for too busy to been re-

THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY IN

The first proclamation of policy to help free peoples to their independence was made ago when President Truman a program of aid for the precedent for The Truman from which

UNITED STATES

1 Mo. 1.00
3.00 1.00
5.00 1.00

1 Mo. 1.00
3.00 1.00
5.00 1.00

anager.
49.
GES
ana 4-1000
13 St. (18)
20 Bway (7)
Franklin Ave.
Broad St. (2)
175 Main St.
40 Federal St.
atin Building
an. Sun Bldg.
n. Motors Bldg.
33 N. Michigan
Franklin Ave.
Bus. Russ Bldg.
445 S. Flower St.
sbury Sq., E. C. 4
Bucarelli 8
Della Mercedes 54
h Pk., Clontarf
San Martin 344
31, Room 1101
ana de Gomez, 212
Panama, R. P.
Allee Zehlendorf
5 Odos Carneadour
nde, Pilestrade 34
Richellen, Versoix
518 Hunan Road
Bandera 75
Loewelstrasse 8

down by
of considera-
met today the
as in the balance, so
much in touch-and-go shape that
neither side dared to predict vic-
tory.

Combat Veteran in Leading Role

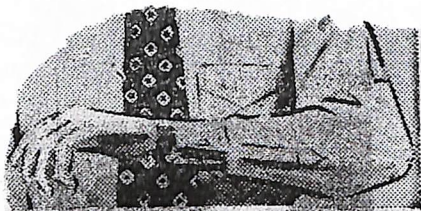
The die was cast by a combat
veteran of the second World War,
Representative Olin E. Teague,
Democrat, of Texas. Mr. Teague,
a member of the veterans' commit-
tee who entered the war as a sec-
ond lieutenant, was in combat for
six months, was wounded three
times and had eleven decorations
when he was discharged at Walter
Reed Hospital in 1946 with a col-
onel's rating to enter Congress.

"After what has happened on the
House floor during the last few
days," Mr. Teague said, "I believe
this bill needs to be sent back to
committee."

To accomplish this, even before
floor consideration of the bill had
been completed, Mr. Teague moved
that its enacting clause be stricken
out, to make its passage impos-
sible. Such a tactic had failed on
Tuesday, after the voting was put
upon the record.

A teller vote, one in which mem-

Continued on Page 3, Column 5



ST . . . with Pastel Shirts in 10
appealing shades . . . featuring the
spread collars and French
sleeves. Sizes 14 to 17, **\$3.50 to \$4.95**



FIRST . . . with WESTMINSTER
Nylon Hose—regular and ankle
lengths, elastic tops. Triple reinforced
heels and toes for extra wear.
Smart new shades . . . **75c**

aid military alliance against ag-
gression from Russia or any other
source.

The pact avoids any "auto-
matic" war commitment, but ob-
ligates each member of the alli-
ance to use "armed force" if it
considers that necessary to meet
an attack on any one of them.

Secretary of State Acheson will
discuss the pact in a radio ad-
dress at 10:30 o'clock tonight. He
will speak on the Columbia and
Mutual networks.

Major Provisions Listed.

Major provisions of the treaty
would pledge the nations signing
and ratifying it to:

1. Consider an armed attack
against one or more of them "an
attack against them all."

2. In event of such attack, to
take "forthwith" such individual
and joint action as each member
"deems necessary, including the
use of armed force, to restore and
maintain the security of the North
Atlantic area."

3. Separate and joint action
now to "maintain and develop
their individual and collective ca-
pacity to resist armed attack" by
means of "continuous and effec-
tive self-help and mutual aid."

4. "Establish immediately a de-
fense committee" to recommend
practical measures for carrying
out these pledges.

Congress' Right Recognized.

The fact that in the United
States only Congress can declare
war is recognized in two provi-
sions of the treaty. One is the
provision that each member of
the alliance shall decide for itself
what action is necessary to help
restore security in event of an
armed attack. Another is a stipu-
lation that the treaty "shall be
ratified and its provisions carried
out" by the nations signing it "in
accordance with their respective
constitutional processes."

Eight nations—the United
States, Canada, Great Britain,
(See ATLANTIC PACT, P. 1)

to
m-
in-
str-
tut
bet
pr-
in-
by
bill
will
in the
policie
nomic
any or

In c
achieve
treaty,
and join
tinuous
and mut
and deve
and collec
armed att

The p
together
ion of ar
torial int
pendence
the partit

The r
armed
more o
North
ered a

**Italia
Pusk
Pact**

ROME
munists
ties ran
the N-

ock

the 1944
Saginaw
and 3,388
Wassee County, 1,224
and 440 less Democrats,
County 952 less Republicans and
Democrats, Clinton County 912
Republicans and 10 less Democrats,
at calm County 1,444 less Republicans
169 less Democrats, and Ionia Coun-
361 less Republicans. This last coun-
is the only county showing a gain for
party, the Democrats polling 13
votes for President than they did in
Of course Republicans carried all
se counties.

the next Presidential election
years away there will be many
d local issues to be settled at the
the meantime; while only 2 years
ongressional election will be here.
government begins at home and
ing and fall there will be many
ons of importance throughout
ry. Unfortunately, the falling
r interest in strictly local elec-
partisan and nonpartisan, is
r than it is in national elec-

LOCAL ELECTIONS IMPORTANT

oming weeks many townships
r supervisors and other local
e cities will elect council
other officials. Some State
lected too.

to answer why so many
to vote, irrespective of
citizens of all parties
us thought if we are
ctions and rule by
of Saginaw, Mich.,
demonstration of
ickets paraded in
State agency of
their leader said
ate the people to
issue in which

IO's answer to
er elections but
on election day
or the results,
o it.

ains at home,
aining home
going to the
nd casting

of "statesmanship" in the House today on
the pension bill.

A majority of my World War II veteran
friends have the same opinions as I, i. e.,
the proposed pension bill is a boondoggier's
dream and a national holdup.

We do not particularly relish the idea of
paying higher taxes for 35 years in order to
be eligible for a few dollars at age 65. Sec-
ondly, a man's life expectancy today is age 62.

The time devoted to the general de-
bate of the bill and the discussion of the
various proposed amendments, those we
agreed to as well as those we rejected,
confirm what I said originally about this
bill. That is that it should be referred
back to the committee. The committee
should conduct full and proper hearings
upon the entire subject, giving all per-
sons a full and fair opportunity to be
heard, and a proper pension bill devel-
oped in committee and then brought be-
fore the House for action, where I am
sure it will receive the overwhelming
support of the Members of this House.

Pensions for Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1949

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I want
to be on record as a legislator and veteran
that in my opinion our vote here today
is not a vote for or against a sound
pension plan for deserving veterans.
Instead, we have before us a bill which
never received the proper consideration
of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and
which here on the floor has been so con-
fusedly amended that the Members are
now in doubt as to the exact provisions
remaining. The circumstances call for
reason and sense so that our country and
its veterans will benefit.

I will vote for a pension bill which
is reasonable and equitable. I will not
support a measure failing to meet those
qualifications, for to do so would be an
injustice to the veterans themselves and
a betrayal of the trust imposed in me.

H. R. 2681 was presented to the Vet-
erans' Affairs Committee one morning by
its chairman, Mr. RANKIN, and until
that time the members of the Veterans'
Affairs Committee had never seen the
bill. Approximately 15 minutes of con-
sideration was then given H. R. 2681—
15 minutes consideration of a bill involv-
ing an estimated over-all cost in excess
of \$100,000,000,000. The bill was then
reported out, not by a majority of the
committee, but by a majority of the mem-
bers present that day—as seven had
voted out in protest.

The bill presented to us would give the
benefits to bad-conduct discharges
and give those who had faithfully
served their country and been honorably
discharged.

A man with a bad-conduct
discharge would receive \$15 a month
and the widow of a man killed in
war would receive \$15 a month. The
bill was written with so
many inherent defects that

even its proponents have recommended
that it be amended from the floor.

Consequently, in the last several days
we have seen amendments, motions, and
parliamentary maneuvers of every sort as
the Members of the House have endeav-
ored to write a just and sound pension
bill. But orderly and wise legislative pro-
cedure requires that important legisla-
tion be written by a committee where
there is opportunity for hearings so that
some evaluation can be made of the im-
plications and consequences of each pro-
posed provision.

We have arrived at a point in this de-
bate where confusion and chaos have
displaced reason and order. We should
return this bill to the Committee on Vet-
erans' Affairs so that its members can
prepare a fair and just pension plan for
the veterans. The obligation which this
Congress owes the veterans dictates that
the benefits extended them be equitable
and on a sound basis. Our veterans de-
serve more than hastily drawn, un-
studied, and defective legislation.

Freedom on Trial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN PHILLIPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1949

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr.
Speaker, I have read a great deal about
the trial and imprisonment of Cardinal
 Mindszenty. It has been the subject of
discussion and protest on this floor. I
have not, however, happened to see any-
where an account of a public demonstra-
tion such as took place recently in one
of the cities of my congressional district.
The meeting was a serious and solemn
protest against the treatment of the
cardinal, and the denial of freedom of
religion. It was attended by more than
700 people of all faiths. It was inspired
by two articles by Ethel Gillett White-
horn which appeared in the Desert Sun
of Palm Springs. The articles are en-
titled "Freedom on Trial." I have asked
unanimous consent that they be re-
printed here, in the CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD.

Mrs. Whitehorn is the daughter of
James N. Gillett, a former Representa-
tive in the Congress and a former Gov-
ernor of California.

Article 1 appeared February 25, 1949,
as follows:

American women are natural crusaders.
They possess the intuitive power to recognize
attacks on principle, honesty, and justice.
They never hesitate to campaign vigorously
against a public evil, nor do they fail to act
promptly for the good. Oftentimes, women
are criticized for applying more emotion than
intelligence to public and political affairs.
Even their own sex participates in these
criticisms. The truth is that women cru-
sade directly from the heart, and where the
heart is involved, there lies freedom from pre-
tense or deceit.

An illustration of the aptitude of American
women to carry on a successful crusade is
the historical campaign to win the right to

Last week, Senator MILLARD TYDINGS of Maryland made a brief statement to his col-

Signed this 13th day of _____
Springs, Calif.: Rev. Michael _____
tor, Our Lady of Solitude

Local Option on Rent Control

An Intimate Message from Washington

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

By Josephine Ripley

WASHINGTON

After nine years of rent control, it is generally recognized that the time is approaching when this control should be turned back to the states.

Administration leaders agree. The point at issue is—when? Many members of Congress feel that the time has already arrived. This sentiment was reflected in the decisiveness with which the House voted local option into its rent control extension bill.

In the Senate, too, an increasing number of Democrats have expressed themselves in favor of "home rule" now. This feeling is particularly strong among legislators from states where the population is largely rural and there is comparatively little pressure for housing.

Landlords have felt for some time that they have been unfairly discriminated against in that they are the last and only group remaining under "price" control. They are here in droves from all over the country to protest this.

Congress is placed in a difficult position. On the one hand, it has been implored to remove these restrictions in justice to landlords, and, on the other, has been begged to continue rent control in justice to tenants.

Congress is told by administration housing authorities that the housing shortage is still acute—so acute that removal of rent controls would send rents soaring and tenants out on the street.

It is told by landlords and real estate spokesmen that there is no longer a housing shortage, and that removal of controls will not result in wholesale rent increases and evictions.

The denial that decontrol will result in substantial rent increases is not borne out by the experience in many of the large cities. In new housing units, not now under rent control, rentals are often so high that prospective tenants shy away and stay doubled up with in-laws in housing where rents are still held down by controls.

Rent controls remained in force after World War I on a local basis for as long as

nine years in some cases. New York State enacted a rent control law in April, 1920. This law was continued, in New York City and Buffalo, until 1929.

There was no federal rent control during or after World War I because there was no general shortage of housing in most areas. It was not until after the armistice that the lack of sufficient housing became apparent.

Then the pinch began to be felt as servicemen returned to civilian life and the tide of population swept toward the cities. With home building at a standstill during the war period, the shortage became acute in many sections and local communities were forced to take action.

Rent commissions were established in Washington, D.C., and Denver, Colorado, and given authority to determine and maintain fair rates for rental properties.

A rent control law for the District of Columbia was enacted by Congress in 1919, and extended in 1924, but the courts held the housing emergency to be at an end in that year and the law became inoperative.

Illinois established a rent control law similar to the New York legislation, and lesser tenant protection was provided by Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Oregon, and a few individual cities.

Home building boomed in the 1920's, and then declined during the depression years. This put the country in a much less favorable position with regard to housing at the beginning of World War II than it had been during World War I.

When rents began to jump in the first year of the defense boom, the OPA set up local rental committees similar to those of World War I to handle the program on a voluntary basis.

But rents continued to increase, with the result that the OPA was authorized by Congress on January 30, 1942, to establish and enforce rent ceilings in defense areas on a nationwide basis. That was the beginning of federal rent control. If local option is now to be left entirely to the discretion of local authorities under the new law, the end of federal controls may not be far off.

point in the United States.

The police said the stuff was found on a Mexican crossing the border from the United States last November. His companion died later, they said, from the effects of uranium rays. They did not say what happened to the man who carried the capsule.

The attorney general, however, in a prepared statement said:

"It is true that a small quantity of uranium is in possession of the Mexican authorities, but we have not been able to discover its origin. This is not U-235, but the natural metal. * * *

"It is untrue that we have any prisoners.

"This metal was taken exclusively by Mexican authorities under my orders and without the intervention of any foreign police. This is all I have to say."

Atomic experts in the United States said more than 500 pounds of natural uranium is required to produce enough U-235 for an atom bomb. How much more is a secret, but it probably would require a lot more.

Mexican Press Has Field Day.

In the United States the biggest building in the world had to be built at Oak Ridge, Tenn., to produce U-235, and its daily output is measurable only in ounces.

The type of uranium metal described by Gonzalez de la Vega is of value principally as a curiosity, when possessed in small quantity. Sparks can be struck from it, but they are not atomic and are not dangerous. If held against the bare skin, its radioactive rays would cause a minor burn, but the stuff can be insulated by wrapping it in paper.

Nobody has said exactly how much uranium was seized by the Mexicans. The Mexico City press had a field day with the story estimating the quantity seized from half an ounce to nearly two pounds, and its value all the way from \$44 to \$2,000,000.

Youth, 17, Gets Life Term In Slaying of Boy, 12

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 18.—Seventeen-year-old Seymour Levin was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the January 8 sex slaying of a 12-year-old neighbor, Ellis Simons.

Three judges fixed the degree of guilt at first-degree murder. The youth had pleaded guilty to a general charge of murder.

Testimony was heard two weeks ago in an effort to determine the degree of guilt.

Young Simons' body, mutilated and hacked with a breadknife and scissors, was found behind a garage at the Levin home in a residential suburb.

Sentence on Levin was imposed by Judges James Gay Gordon, jr.; Eugene V. Alessandrini and Gerald F. Flood.

Property Owners' Group Hits Real Estate Tax Rise

The District Chapter of the Property Owners' Association of America was on record today against any increase in real estate taxes here.

The group voted its stand at a meeting last night. Harold H. David, president, said. Also recommended to the Commissioners was a merger of inspection agencies in order to reduce costs.

A Capella Concert Sunday

The Milledgeville (Ga.) A Capella Choir will give a concert at 8 p.m. Sunday in the main auditorium of the Mount Vernon place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts avenue N.W.

(Continued From First Page.)

France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Norway—have agreed to sign the treaty here during the first week of April, probably on April 4. They have invited Italy, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal to join them, and those countries are expected to do so.

Before it becomes effective, however, the treaty would have to be ratified by the United States Senate and by a majority of the other nations signing it, including Canada and the five Western European Union countries. It would remain in force for at least 20 years, with provision for review after 10 years in the light of conditions then if any member requests it.

Alliance Area Defined.

The area to be defended under the alliance is limited to North America, Europe, Algeria in North Africa and the Atlantic Ocean north of the Tropic of Cancer. In this area, an attack on any of the alliance members, their occupation forces in Europe, their Atlantic island possessions or their ships or airplanes would be regarded as an attack on all.

Colonial possessions of the European members outside the defined area, as well as American forces in Japan, Korea and other Pacific outposts, are not covered by the point defense arrangements of the alliance.

Under a more general provision, however, the treaty calls for joint consultation if any member believes its "territorial integrity, political independence or security" is threatened.

Drafters of the treaty took great pains to make clear it is designed to strengthen rather than to weaken the United Nations. The United Nations or its Security Council are mentioned specifically nine times in the 14 articles of the proposed pact.

Pledge to Limit Force.

Alliance members will be pledged to refrain from using force or the threat of force "in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

The treaty provides specifically that any measures taken to meet an armed attack "shall immediately be reported to the Security Council" and shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken steps necessary to restore peace and security.

The arrangements for joint defense action are keyed directly to Article 51 of the U. N. Charter, which recognizes the right of individual or collective self-defense.

Despite this emphasis on harmonizing the treaty terms with U. N. peace machinery, official disclosure of the pact terms is expected to arouse Russia to new heights in propaganda attacks against the alliance, which it has denounced as aggressive.

Outgrowth of Cold Actions.

Actually, American officials are of the unprecedented treaty, proposing for the first time in history to bind North America and Western Europe in peacetime alliance, is an outgrowth of actions by the Soviet itself.

Russian obstructionism in the United Nations and other actions breeding a sense of insecurity in Europe caused the Western power leaders to turn to the regional defense arrangement to offset fears of Soviet aggression.

To back up the "self-help and mutual aid" concept of the treaty, the State Department is preparing legislation under which Congress

coming would ately.

Senat effect But Se Washin that.

month for a d the follo

Top Is 1

The rents October per cen

will be ident Tr military up the a ropean al

This pr more the first year

estimate State De

the aim to equi

forces o Were

with b forces t

10.9

Stron

Amoi Were

23.50

LON ground munis

vakia, secret said o

He w and c

The vakia ern o

Dr. mover Unite

Engla

49.50

Were

Law

Th. W. Unit be R

Pytl N.W. y! re

24.00

Were

40.00

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95

Were

17.95