



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942

No. 97

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, May 15, 1942)

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

Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, D. D., pastor, First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: Again we pause to acknowledge our dependence upon Thee, the Author and Sustainer of life and the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Purify our hearts with Thy love; illumine our minds with Thy wisdom; fire our hearts with celestial flames of faith.

We commend to Thy loving care our sons who have gone forth to serve their country and the cause of freedom on land and sea and in the air. Shield them from danger; keep them strong and steadfast; give them courage and chivalry; inspire them with devotion to the cause to which they are offering their lives, and help them to achieve a just and lasting peace for the whole world. Hold in Thy holy, tender keeping all those dear to them whom they have left behind.

We pray for the President of these United States, the Members of the Congress, and for all in our Government upon whom responsibility rests. We pray for the leaders and people of every nation upon the face of the earth. Open their minds toward Thee, that, at last, Thy will may be done, and Thy peace may come.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, May 19, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | George | Nye |
| Andrews | Gerry | O'Daniel |
| Austin | Gillette | O'Mahoney |
| Bailey | Glass | Overton |
| Ball | Green | Pepper |
| Bankhead | Guffey | Radcliffe |
| Barkley | Gurney | Reynolds |
| Bilbo | Hatch | Rosler |
| Bone | Hayden | Russell |
| Brewster | Hill | Schwartz |
| Brooks | Holman | Smathers |
| Brown | Hughes | Smith |
| Bulow | Johnson, Calif. | Spencer |
| Bunker | Kilgore | Stewart |
| Burton | La Follette | Taft |
| Butler | Langer | Thomas, Okla. |
| Byrd | Lee | Tobey |
| Capper | Lucas | Truman |
| Caraway | McCarran | Tunnell |
| Chandler | McFarland | Tydings |
| Chavez | McKellar | Vandenberg |
| Clark, Idaho | McNary | Van Nuys |
| Clark, Mo. | Maloney | Wagner |
| Connally | Maybank | Walsh |
| Danaher | Mead | Wheeler |
| Davis | Millikin | White |
| Doxey | Murdock | Wiley |
| Ellender | Norris | Willis |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent from the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is detained on official business in his State.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has been called out of the city on important public business.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of an injury and illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHEPSTEAD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment on page 80, adding at the end of line 25 the following: "Provided further, That no grain shall be sold for feed at a price less than 85 percent of the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made."

Mr. O'MAHONEY obtained the floor.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to state to the Senator from Wyoming and the Senate that I ask the privilege of making a statement at this time about a matter which involves the highest privilege of the Senate and the highest personal privilege of a Member of the Senate.

On May 1, 1942, the New York Post carried a story which grew out of the trial of a case in the State court in the city of Brooklyn where a man by the name of Gustave Herman Beekman was under indictment and under trial for an offense too loathsome to mention in the Senate or in any group of ladies or gentlemen. It involved a house which he operated and conducted in Brooklyn which was known and is described as a house of degradation. He was convicted in the State court presided over by Judge Leibowitz. Following his conviction, before sentence was pronounced, he issued what was alleged to have been an affidavit involving a Member of the United States Senate as a frequent visitor to the house which he operated.

Based upon that affidavit, or alleged affidavit, the New York Post on Friday, May 1, carried a headline which occupied practically the whole front page, which reads:

Links Senator to spy nest.

Then it has some photostatic copies of the signature of Gustave Beekman.

On the third page of this issue of the New York Post the headline is as follows:

Senator linked to spy nest which lured service men.

The article proceeds to describe the place, the name of the street, and the number of the house. The article contains the charge that a Member of the United States Senate had been frequently seen in this place talking to an alien who was suspected of being a spy in behalf of the Nazis, while the article indicated that the conversation which was supposed to have taken place between the Senator and this German was not audible. No one could testify to what was said, or on what subject anything was said.

The article contained a silhouette of the Senator involved in the charge, a white silhouette, blank as a tombstone, which, in all probability, might, in the imagination, fit any one of a dozen or more Members of this body or men outside this body, just a white silhouette of a man's head.

This publication was brought to my attention by the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Francis Biddle, and it had been brought to his attention by reason of the intimation in New York, made to agents of the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that there might be a violation of the Espionage Act on the part of those who resorted to this place, which soldiers and sailors now and then frequented. The intimation was that these boys were plied with liquor in order that they might become garrulous and reveal the whereabouts of ships from which they had disembarked or upon which they might re-embark for future movements.

The only interest the Department of Justice had in the matter, of course, was to ascertain whether there had been any violation of the law regarding alien activities.

The Attorney General called me up over the telephone and told me of the publication and wanted to talk with me about it. I told him I should be glad for him to do so, especially as it involved a Member of this body. He himself did not come to see me that day, but he sent one of his assistants, Mr. Cox, a very reliable and a very efficient assistant in the Attorney General's office, who told me about the publication and the implications involved.

I told the Attorney General, as well as Mr. Cox, that I should like to confer with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the minority leader, about what was the best course to pursue, inasmuch as this matter involved the integrity of the Senate. Certainly the Senate of the United States was interested in knowing whether any Member of the body was guilty of any violation of the law involving the safety and welfare of his country, whether he was, as intimated in this article, conniv-

ing with the enemies of his country, plotting against its security, its safety, and its welfare.

I talked with the Senator from Oregon, and the two of us agreed that the best course to pursue was for the Department of Justice informally, without any action on the part of the Senate, without any official request from the Senate, to make an investigation and reveal the facts, and that the Senate's course thereafter should be determined by what the facts turned out to be. I advised the Attorney General of the result of my conference with the Senator from Oregon, and the Attorney General stated that they would proceed accordingly.

Friday, when this article first appeared, which named no Senator but carried this white silhouette, was the 1st of May. A few days later, early in the following week, I think on Tuesday, although it may have been Monday, Senator WALSH, who had not been named in the article, called me over the telephone and said he wished to see me. He had been told by the New York Post that on that day they were going to publish his name as the Member of the Senate involved in this charge.

Senator WALSH came out to my house, and we had a long conference about the matter. He told me then what appeared later in the paper, that he had told the representative of the New York Post, when he was called up and advised that they were going to name him, that the whole story was a diabolical lie, and that if they published it, that would be what they were publishing. That afternoon they came out in a story and in an editorial naming Senator WALSH, of Massachusetts as the Member of the Senate involved in the charge.

Senator WALSH was visibly agitated, as anyone laboring under such a revolting charge would be. I advised him that unless this article appeared in other newspapers than the Post, I doubted the wisdom of his rising in his place in the Senate to make any comment upon it, at least until the Department of Justice had investigated it, and he agreed. That course was pursued.

In the conversation between Senator WALSH and me he stated that he had never in all his life been in this place, or in any similar place, that he had never even been in Brooklyn in his life, except on three occasions, and at those times he went there to deliver public addresses before audiences of the public.

Day before yesterday the Attorney General called me over the telephone and said that their investigation had been completed, that it entirely exonerated the Senator from Massachusetts; and that he had in his possession, and wished to submit to me for such use as I might think proper to make of them, statements taken by special agents of the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, showing the facts with reference to the matter.

Yesterday afternoon, following the session of the Senate, the Attorney General, Mr. Biddle, and with him one of the special agents, whose name I shall give in a moment, came to see me, and they turned over to me copies of the original

documents now in the custody of the Attorney General.

A statement of the facts in the case presents a weird and fantastic story. I do not deem it necessary to go into any details in describing the house, or the charge made, or the practices which were carried on prior to the conviction of Beekman, the man who operated the house. This Gustave Herman Beekman had supposedly made an affidavit, after his conviction, which was supposedly made under some sort of inducement that if he would tell the whole truth and reveal the names of those who were described as some of the topnotchers who frequented his resort, he might receive leniency by way of punishment on the conviction which had just been secured in the State court.

I have here a record of 25 pages, which I shall not insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because it contains disgusting and unprintable things which should not be in the RECORD. Nor shall I give it to the press, because the statements have no more business in the public press than they have in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Besides that there are some confidential matters and names involved which I do not think it would serve any purpose now to publish.

In the statement submitted to the Department of Justice by this man Beekman he states that he did not know what was in the original statement secured from him; that it was not read to him; that it was prepared by his lawyer who had defended him on the trial in the State court; that he did sign it because his lawyer advised him to sign it, but that he did not hold up his hand and swear to it, although the document itself on its face shows that it was sworn to. He states also that he did not make the statement with any knowledge that it was to be made public or that there was to be any publicity whatever about it; that he made it because his lawyer advised him to make it.

In the statements made by not only Mr. Beekman but by others who were frequenters of this resort, they show that there was a man who came to this place about the time and during the time it was alleged in the original affidavit or statement, whatever it may be called, that the Senator from Massachusetts had been to this place. The Department of Justice has submitted to me a photograph of the man who actually was there, and I will submit to any Senator or to anyone else who wants to inspect the photograph, that it looks no more like the Senator from Massachusetts than I look like Haile Selassie. The only similarity is that they are both large men, weighing about the same, perhaps within a few years of the same age. I have four of these photographs. I have the name of the man, which I shall not reveal, because I do not think any purpose could be served by revealing his name, but he is not from Massachusetts, he is not from New York; he lives in New England, but not in Massachusetts.

After the statements were made by Beekman, who made the original statement involving the Senator from Massa-

chusetts, and by a man named Zuber, who also made a statement involving the Senator, and by one or two others, they were shown this photograph, and all of them stated that Senator WALSH was not the man to whom they referred. The photograph of Senator WALSH was also submitted to them, and they all stated that he was not the man they had ever seen in this place. While it is not a very good likeness, not a flattering likeness of the Senator from Massachusetts, it certainly is enough like him to indicate that it is a picture of an altogether different man from the one they identified as the man who visited this place.

After these statements were made by Beekman, and by Zuber, and by a man named Fox, and by one or two others, the agents of the Department of Justice visited the man whose picture this is, and they took a statement from him, in which he admitted that he was the man; that he had visited this place time after time for purposes which I do not reveal, at the very times and during the very periods which the original affidavit of Beekman indicated as the dates on which the Senator from Massachusetts was claimed to have been seen there.

Of course, it is all fantastic. It is almost incredible.

The Department of Justice in its investigation has gone into the matter as thoroughly and as completely as possible. They have taken statements from everyone who had been alleged to have made a statement in regard to this whole matter. All of them unanimously and separately—not together, but separately—made the statement that none of them ever saw in or near or around this place, or at the other place from which he had moved, any man corresponding to the photograph of the Senator from Massachusetts.

These things are unpleasant even to have to talk about, but the Senator from Massachusetts, and the United States Senate, and the country, are all entitled to the facts, they are entitled to the statement that I am making based upon the investigation made by the Department of Justice.

I want to congratulate the Senator from Massachusetts upon the calm demeanor which he has exhibited in the face of this contemptuous and contemptible charge. The Senator from Massachusetts and I have disagreed many times on the floor of the Senate about matters of policy, both foreign and domestic. We disagreed—and many of us did—on the foreign policy of the Government of the United States prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7. But I want to say for the Senator from Massachusetts, that regardless of those disagreements as to policy prior to our entry into the war, the Senator from Massachusetts has performed his duties as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and his duties as a United States Senator, in a manner indicating his patriotism, and his loyalty, and his devotion to the interests and the welfare of the United States.

When this charge was made in this publication and was bandied around, handed from hand to hand, and whis-

pered around from mouth to mouth, there was not a Senator in this body who did not know at the very moment that the escutcheon of the Senator from Massachusetts, so far as the performance of his duties here was concerned, so far as any effort on his part to connive or to consort with, or to converse with, or conspire with anybody who is the enemy of the United States, was unswayed.

The Senator from Massachusetts indicated in his first conversation with me that unless this article appeared generally in the newspapers of the United States and was confined to this particular newspaper in New York City, he would not exercise what was obviously his right, to rise to a question of personal privilege and discuss it, at least until the Department of Justice had concluded its investigation.

I wish to say to the credit of the newspapers of America that, so far as I know, no other newspaper in the United States carried this story. It may be that one or two other newspapers somewhere carried an intimation of or a résumé of the story involving in a vague way some Member of the United States Senate, without naming him. I did not see any such publication. I am advised that with the possible exception of one or two newspapers somewhere whose identity I cannot give, the rest of the newspapers of the United States ignored it completely. Of course, I cannot speak for all of them, and I do not know, because I have not seen them all, but that is my information.

This whole situation is unfortunate, but it was not brought here by any of us. It was not initiated by the Department of Justice. It was brought to the attention of the Department because of a trial in the State court in the city of Brooklyn. I am advised by the Attorney General that the Department has completed its work and has in its custody the original documents, of which I have copies.

Unpleasant as this episode has been it is a pleasure to be able to state, as I had anticipated from the beginning I would be able to state, that from beginning to end there was never the slightest foundation or basis for the opinion, charge, or suspicion that the Senator from Massachusetts was the man involved in the descriptions which were given in this publication on May 1. I shall not go into the question of motives. I cannot read the mind of any human in an effort to ascertain his motives. I do not know. Therefore I make no intimation, but I am sure that every Senator and every man in the Government of the United States, including the Department of Justice, felt the same way about it. Their confidence has now been confirmed by the investigation to which I have referred.

Mr. President, that is about all there is to say. It is most regrettable that for any reason or any motive a Member of this body, or any American anywhere, high or low, should be involved in such an unjustified, malicious, degrading charge, or that a Member of one of the legislative bodies of this Nation should be accused of conspiring with alien enemies against the welfare and

safety of his country. Nobody who is acquainted with the Senator believed the charge. I hope that as a result of the fair, impartial, and exhaustive investigation made by the Department best equipped to make it, those who have been responsible for it will see to it that justice is done, even in their midst, with respect to this despicable accusation against a Member of this body.

Mr. President, I feel compelled to retain the documents which I have received from the Department and withhold them from the Record and from the press. The statements which I have made are borne out by these documents. I am not in a position to say that they will be available if anybody wishes to inspect them at the Department of Justice. I think the Senate will rely upon my statement that these documents amply and overwhelmingly justify the complete and thorough exoneration of the Senator from Massachusetts from any suspicion of ever having been to the place referred to or anywhere near it, or ever having engaged in any activity which could have justified any honest man in making the assertion that he was ever there.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I wish to congratulate the Attorney General of the United States for making the investigation, and I wish to congratulate the F. B. I., under Mr. Hoover, for carrying out the investigation and bringing the truth to the country. If the investigation had been conducted by private individuals, there might be the suspicion that such individuals were biased in favor of one person or another; but I am sure that nobody in this country will say that the Attorney General of the United States, or the F. B. I. under Mr. Hoover, was prejudiced in favor of the Senator from Massachusetts. On the contrary, they have rendered a great public service to the Nation in making this investigation.

I also congratulate the Senator from Kentucky for the statement which he has made in bringing about the exoneration of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator from Montana. I think it was infinitely better for the Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, rather than the Senate itself, to have made this investigation. The Senate might have been thought by some persons to be prejudiced in behalf of one of its Members. Nobody can lay any charge of partiality at the door of the Department of Justice.

From the very beginning of this matter, from my first conversation with the Attorney General until my last conversation with him and his representatives, all they have sought to do was to obtain the truth; and they have done so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. First I wish to express the appreciation which every Member of this body feels for the action of the majority leader in bringing this matter out into the open, having a re-

port on the facts, and giving the Senate an opportunity to know the facts.

I think the Attorney General of the United States is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he has conducted this investigation and the manner in which he has apparently uncovered a conspiracy to smear a distinguished Member of this body.

Mr. President, it does not seem to me that the Senate will have sufficiently done its duty simply by receiving that report. A moment ago the Senator from Kentucky said that he was not able to examine into motives. I think that for the maintenance of its own integrity it is the duty of the United States Senate to examine into the motives behind this filthy conspiracy to smear a Member of this body. Even though the Member has been officially exonerated by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any suspicion or charge, I do not think we ought to allow the incident to pass without examining into the motives and personalities behind this conspiracy against the Senator from Massachusetts.

In view of the report which the Senator from Kentucky has made, I think the Senate should call to the bar of the Senate the old hussy who runs the New York Post. We should call to the bar of the Senate Walter Winchell, the radio commentator who disgraces the uniform of the Navy of the United States by appearing in his Navy uniform to try to smear Members of Congress.

In a radio address he undertook to smear not only the Senator from Massachusetts but six other Members of the Senate whose names happen to begin with W.

The report of the Senator from Kentucky makes it perfectly obvious that there has been subornation of perjury, to which the trial judge himself, in view of the statement from the trial judge quoted in the New York paper, must have been a party. I think he should be summoned to the bar of the Senate to ascertain whether he was a party to subornation of perjury.

In addition, I think that the great reformer, Morris Ernst, who sat with the trial judge in the trial of the case, and who afterward brought these charges to Washington, as I understand, in an effort to smear the Senator from Massachusetts, should be brought to the bar of the Senate. If there is a conspiracy or an organized effort, as has appeared from time to time, to smear Members of the Senate and the House who do not happen to agree with certain newspapers on public questions, the people should know it.

We all know that a few weeks ago there was a dinner in Washington, promoted by the Communist front and the New Republic magazine. At that dinner, which was called the overseas correspondents' dinner, it is a matter of common notoriety that the statement was made that men who had opposed our entrance into the war before Pearl Harbor must be destroyed. As I understand, the statement was openly made at that time—I was not present, but I have it on very good authority—that they should be

"hooked" for subversive activities if possible; if that were impossible, they should be caught on some income-tax frame-up; and if that were impossible, they should be "hooked" on a violation of the Mann Act or anything else anybody could think of.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am trespassing on the time of the Senator from Kentucky.

In view of the F. B. I. report on the matter, it seems to me that the attempt to smear the Senator from Massachusetts is plainly and clearly a conspiracy. It is a matter of which the United States Senate should take cognizance. We ought to find out where Mr. Winchell obtained his information, where the New York Post got the story, and who were the parties to the conspiracy to smear a distinguished and honorable Member of this body.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri. I can very well understand how all Senators must feel with respect to the whole matter. I should not like to give a categorical answer now to the question whether the Senate should take further official action. I think that is a matter which ought to be considered carefully.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I entirely agree with the Senator. I was not trying to obtain a categorical answer from him. I made the suggestion because it seems to me that it is something which every Member of this body ought to take into consideration with a view to protecting the dignity and integrity of the Senate, and protecting this body from baseless, filthy, and dishonorable attacks.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the statement of the Senator.

The Senator has mentioned Mr. Morris Ernst, whom I do not know. I know that there is such a lawyer. I was told by a certain person that he had been informed that Ernst sat on the bench with the judge in Brooklyn who tried the case. I asked the Attorney General about it, and he said that that statement was incorrect; that sometime during this episode, when these statements were being made, Mr. Ernst was present as attorney for the New York Post. I am informed that he is the attorney for the New York Post, and that he was supposed to be present in his capacity as attorney, probably to determine whether the statements should be published. I do not know what happened, but that is the information I have.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I have no personal knowledge of the subject, and the Senator from Kentucky may not have any; but, inasmuch as we are discussing Mr. Ernst, I have been informed by a very reputable newspaperman, whose information is usually correct, that Mr. Ernst brought the story to Washington and went to the White House with it, in an attempt to interest the highest authority in Washington in an effort to smear the Senator from

Massachusetts. To the credit of the President and his advisers, I am informed that Mr. Ernst's suggestions were entirely rejected. I do not know whether that is true, but I have been informed by reputable newspapermen who are usually accurate that it is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot affirm or deny that, because I do not know. I do not know whether Mr. Ernst brought the charge down here or who brought it. I have never been told, and therefore I would not hazard a guess as to that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That was the basis of my suggestion. I should like to have Mr. Ernst summoned to the bar of the Senate to respond to questions about how deeply he is involved in the conspiracy.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. I rise to add my commendation to the distinguished majority leader for the fine tribute he has paid and the fine remarks he has made about DAVE WALSH. My mind goes back to the days after Pearl Harbor, when I spoke on the floor of the Senate, and when DAVE WALSH replied to my statement. He spoke of the responsibility devolving upon him as chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and of the talk he had had with the President, and of how he was talking with various persons; and then he said:

In this trying time in administering the affairs of the Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. President, I must have the confidence of the Senate.

I answered back, and said to him, "You have it," and after I spoke the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] also paid tribute to the confidence the Senate has in DAVE WALSH.

In closing my brief remarks I simply desire to say that DAVE WALSH is and has been my friend of many years standing in my birth State of Massachusetts, and, to me, it is terrible that this thing could have happened to him and to the Senate of the United States, through the calumny and abuse of this vermin group in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in New York City.

To my mind come the words of Edmund Spenser, written many years ago with reference to the fact that in the end justice will make her own cause right: It often falls in course of common life

That right long time is overborne of wrong,

Through avarice, or power, or guilt, or strife,
Which weakens that, and makes this power strong.

But justice, though her doom she do prolong,

Yet at the last will make her own cause long.

Justice is making her own cause right in the incident before us this morning, and the Senate of the United States, both parties, all groups, and all thoughts will join with the senior Senator from Kentucky in helping justice make her own cause right in the present instance.

More power to the Senator from Kentucky; we join with him in solid phalanx to vindicate the good name of DAVE

WALSH and the State of Massachusetts and the Senate of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator for his remarks. I should state, if I have not already done so, that in all the statements made by these various persons to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the special agents sent to Brooklyn, all of them stated, as will be shown, that they made those statements freely, without coercion and without influence or pressure brought to bear upon them to make such statements. I think that should be stated.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I understand that even after the Federal Bureau of Investigation made the investigation—I was told this yesterday—the New York Post subsequently published a statement to the effect that this same man—Beekman—had retracted the statement which he had made to the F. B. I.; they asserted Beekman said he was forced to make a new statement by the F. B. I. This shows, in my judgment, the viciousness of the New York Post in attempting to continue to smear the Senator even after the F. B. I. made an impartial investigation. I am also informed that when the man Beekman first made the affidavit, it was made at approximately 12 o'clock at night; and I also desire to call the Senate's attention to the fact that the New York Post boasts of its part in this sordid affair—I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Post—in this manner:

When the notorious Beekman case is prosecuted in Brooklyn County Court next week it will involve one of the highest ranking legislators in the country.

Then the New York Post continues:

The first mention of the sensational Beekman case in which a United States Senator is linked with a Nazi spy ring, appeared in the Lion's Den, thus registering another scoop for the Post's scintillating columnist.

Then there appears a photostat.

The newspaper says:

The jury was out 50 minutes when the verdict of guilty was announced. Judge Leibowitz said in part—

And then the Post explains that Judge Leibowitz knew that a Senator was involved. Of course, he knew that a Senator was involved. All he had to do was to read the New York Post which had carried this story saying that a Senator was going to be involved. I call attention to the fact that the man to whom the judge spoke had been running a house of degradation, and, therefore, he was one of the lowest types of individuals who could possibly be found on earth.

Mr. TOBEY. The scum of the earth.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; as the Senator suggests, the scum of the earth.

It is reported that Judge Leibowitz said to Beekman, after the latter was convicted:

The defendant's fate lies in his own hands. If he assists us and tells the truth and makes a clean breast of his activities and those in connection with them, and if he uncovers the whole spy ring with which he was connected, the court will give him extreme leniency. If

he fails to tell the truth, I will give him the maximum of 20 years.

In other words, if this man does not make a statement detailing what Judge Leibowitz and the New York Post want, he will be given 20 years.

Some Members of the Senate have been prosecuting attorneys, as I have been. How many Members of the Senate who have prosecuted cases would believe under oath a man who was running a house of degradation—the very scum of the earth? How many decent men or women would take his word if he should attempt to smear a Member of the United States Senate, a man who has been elected by the people of the great State of Massachusetts at least five different times, if my recollection serves me correctly, and who has been Governor of his State and Lieutenant Governor of his State?

Yet this newspaper, the New York Post, publishes the statement of a man such as Beekman all over the country, attempting to give the aura of credibility and honesty to the words of a man whom no honest and decent man would believe under oath, and whom no competent official could believe unless supported by overwhelming evidence.

Some people approve official action to halt publication of some newspapers in the name of unity. I say to the Members of the Senate that this newspaper, the New York Post, and some other newspapers of similar character are doing more to promote disunity in the United States of America and they are doing more to break down the confidence of the people in the Government of the United States than anything that could be done wittingly by anyone. In one breath the New York Post shouts about democracy and the need to fight for it all over the world, and yet at the same time it is doing more to tear down democracy and to stir up racial and religious hatreds in the United States than any individual or group of individuals could possibly do. If a newspaper should be stopped because it spreads disunity or is detrimental to the waging of war, certainly the New York Post, which was aided financially by the Federal Reserve bank, should come under the ban of the Government of the United States.

I agree with the Senator from Missouri that this matter should not stop here. Some persons may say, "Well, it involves only one Senator." No; that is not correct. Let me say that, in my judgment, this is a diabolical attempt on the part of certain individuals in the city of New York to smear every Member of the Senate of the United States who has disagreed with them on matters of foreign policy. I have no apologies to make for the position I took before we got into this war. I know that there is not a Member of the Senate, and I do not think there is a Member of the House of Representatives, who does not want to do everything he possibly can and humanly can do to aid in the winning of this war in the shortest possible time. Yet a number of persons constantly attack Members of the Senate who disagreed with them prior to Pearl Harbor, and then

they say they want to bring about unity in this country.

Unity in the country under those circumstances.

I hold in my hand an advertisement which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune. The headline reads as follows:

Will you help stop votes for Hitler?

The advertisement says:

Join us today—

and is signed by a committee of—

Citizens for Victory. National headquarters, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

The advertisement contains an appeal for money with which to carry on their campaign. I am not up for election, so it does not affect me; but they are asking money with which to carry on a campaign against candidates, whether Democrat or Republican, who do not agree with the views of this committee. If a candidate does not agree with this organization which is raising money to carry out their purpose, that candidate is to be guillotined; in their judgment that candidate is not an American, that candidate must not hold public office. The effrontery of these people, these people who are the same people who were members of the Fight for Freedom group and similar groups, who also raised money to carry on a program a few months ago before Pearl Harbor to bring this country into war.

I say that, in my judgment, it is not only an attack upon Senator WALSH, but if the Members of the Senate had permitted those responsible to get away with a smear upon Senator WALSH, it would only have been a question of time before they would have tried to smear and frame every Member of the Senate who had the courage to stand up in the Senate and vote his convictions.

This is not a personal matter as to one Senator; it is a question of whether the Members of the Senate shall permit individuals to hold up to ridicule Members of the Senate, to intimate that Members of the Senate are traitors to their country, to assert that they are guilty of the lowest kind of degradation that could be imagined by the human mind.

I agree that to bring the owner of this newspaper and those responsible for this outrage to the bar of this Senate would be far too easy on them. We should not let them off so lightly. Certainly something should be done about this matter. If a Federal judge, for example, were involved, I would say that he should be impeached. I should say that any Federal judge who made such a statement, under the conditions this man made it, should be impeached by the Congress of the United States. I doubt if there is a man in this body who would not vote for impeachment.

I say that all those who are involved in this conspiracy—for it is a conspiracy—should be prosecuted, and the lawyer, whoever he may be—if the story is true that the lawyer urged Beekman to make the statement—ought to be disbarred.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to state that the lawyer referred to, whose name I could not recall a moment ago, was one Mr. Harvey L. Strelzlin. He

is the man who represented Beekman, and wrote the affidavit which Beekman said he had not read, which was not read to him, and which he does not recall having sworn to.

In regard to the New York newspapers, I think, in fairness, it ought to be said that, so far as I know, the Post is the only New York newspaper that carried this particular story.

Mr. WHEELER. Walter Winchell, who, as has been said, wears a Navy uniform, both wrote in his newspaper column and made a statement over the radio saying that the name of the man involved began with the twenty-third letter of the alphabet. He did not know, apparently, or care, that there are seven Members of the Senate whose names begin with that letter. Here is a man—Winchell—who is just as contemptible as those connected with this affair, in my judgment. He wears a naval uniform as a commander in the Navy, and yet he does not dare to show his face in public in Washington because of the libel suits already pending against him.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was speaking of newspapers and not radio commentators, because I do not listen to all of them.

I wish also to state for the record that the agents of the F. B. I. who made this investigation were Mr. R. A. Newby, Mr. H. O. Hawkins, Mr. A. F. Spigner, and other special agents. Mr. Newby came here yesterday with the Attorney General when he called upon me and gave me these papers.

I thank the Senator from Wyoming for his courtesy in yielding to me in order that I might make this statement. There is nothing further now that I wish to say about it.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, at the time the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] was on the floor I sought to interrupt to the end that there might be a clarification of certain language that had been resorted to at a dinner of the so-called overseas writers in Washington. For the purpose of the record, I am sure we should have, as reported, the language that was used by at least one of the speakers at that banquet on that evening. It was reported on March 30 in the Times-Herald, of Washington, D. C., by John O'Donnell in his column entitled "Capital Stuff," and he said:

The significant point is that such potent Roosevelt advisers as Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and the paid personnel of the official propaganda agencies applauded lustily such declarations as—

Then comes in quotation marks this statement:

The American Senate must be taught the facts of life. * * * The important thing is to put an end to criticism of the Roosevelt administration by whatever means may be necessary. Be as ruthless as the enemy. * * * Get him on his income tax or the Mann Act. * * * Hang him, shoot him, or lock him up in a concentration camp.

Let me say a further word. I should like to join with the Senator from Missouri and others in the insistence that

we not let this matter drop here. I am sure that reasonable inquiry by the Senate will reveal the existence in this country of a secret society that has been engaged for the last 2 years in an undertaking to gather such information as would permit the smearing of individual Members of the Senate. I have in my possession information that goes directly to the existence of such a society, and I hope, not now—for this is not the time to be doing it, I know—but before we are done with this thing, I hope the Senate will provide for a study of the motives lying back of this experience which has befallen a very respected Member of this body.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, when the Senator from Kentucky, our leader, was speaking he said he knew of no other newspaper in the city of New York, or in the country, which mentioned this article. I think it is true that no other newspaper carried the story, but I should like to call attention to the fact that Marshall Field's PM, in the city of New York, did say that the Senator mentioned in this story, known as Senator X, was Senator WALSH. They did not dare to carry the story, but they did carry in their newspaper the statement that the mysterious Senator X was Senator WALSH, of Massachusetts.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, on May 1, at page 3988 and following of the RECORD, I inserted the text of an important decision by the War Labor Board on the maintenance-of-membership issue. Due to an oversight, certain passages in the majority opinion, as well as the signatures thereto, did not appear in the RECORD, although they were offered for printing. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The correction will be made.

COMPENSATION FOR OVERTIME WORK OF PER ANNUM GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Civil Service Commissioners, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation purposing to provide a greater degree of uniformity and equity in the compensation of the per annum employees of the Government for overtime work, which, with an accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TYDINGS:

Petitions, numerous, signed, of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. AIKEN:

The petition of Rev. Frank W. Grippin, minister of the First Methodist Church, and 60 other citizens, all of Rutland, Vt., praying

for the prompt enactment of the so-called Sheppard bill, the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a petition signed by 158 citizens of Kansas City, Kans., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860. I ask that the body of the petition, without the signatures, be printed in the RECORD and that the petition be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Whereas in the War Act of 1917 the Congress of the United States included legislation forbidding the exploitation of the men in the Army and Navy by liquor and commercialized vice, even though liquor was then forbidden in any military unit; and

Whereas in the Selective Service Act the Congress of 1940 called the young men of the present time to train for defense of our Nation, if need be, and there now exists for these young men defenders no defense from the activities of what Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, referred to as "a sordid business for the accumulation of money," namely, the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and since beer is now sold in the camps by Government authority, and since commercialized prostitution in camp areas threatens health, morals, and efficiency of service: Now therefore

We, the undersigned citizens of Kansas City, State of Kansas, do respectfully petition you to vote for S. 860, as a contribution to a wholesome defense program and a re-enactment of legislation similar to that of 1917 and so give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General (retired) of the United States Public Health Service, to accept certain decorations bestowed upon him by the Republics of Colombia, Haiti, and Chile, without amendment.

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 5636. A bill to expedite the settlement of claims and accounts incident to certain agricultural adjustment programs, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1359).

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

H. R. 7008. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority; with amendments (Rept. No. 1361).

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. Res. 233. Resolution for an inquiry relative to the training of air pilots for military and naval service (submitted by Mr. Brooks