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No. 117

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 28, 1940)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-living God, before whom the generations come and go, whose mercies are infinite, whose love is eternal: We beseech Thee to bless our country and help us here and now to advance the onward march of Thy kingdom of right and justice by the increase of our devotion to our national ideals and the reign of law and self-discipline.

Thou has shown us Thy ways and we have forsaken them; Thou hast brought us to great honor and we have wearied of Thy service; nevertheless, we beseech Thee to spare us from adversity and restore to us the vision lost in paths apart from Thee. Grant to us such calm and measured wisdom in all our deliberations, that confidence may everywhere prevail, that our people may be of one mind and one purpose in fulfilling the destiny unto which Thou dost call us. We ask it in

the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen. THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Wednesday, June 12, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) authorizing the enrollment with an amendment of the bill (S. 2598) for the relief of Kurt Wessely.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6207. An act to amend section 2810 (a), Internal Revenue Code, to exclude petroleum stills from the requirement of registration; and

H.R. 10055. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1024. An act for the relief of Harriett Boswell, guardian of Betty Fisher:

S. 3578. An act for the relief of Edward Smith;

H.R. 6044. An act to regulate the number of warrant and commissioned warrant officers in the Marine Corps;

H. R. 8026. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9209. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9848. An act to authorize the construction or acquisition of naval works, the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. 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:

Adams	Donahey
Andrews	Downey
Ashurst	Ellender
Austin	George
Bailey	Gerry
Bankhead	Gillette
Barkley	Green
Bilbo	Guffey
Bone	Gurney
Bridges	Hale
Brown	Harrison
Bulow	Hatch
Burke `	Hayden
Byrnes	Herring
Capper	Hill
Caraway	Holman
Chandler	Holt
Chavez	Hughes
Clark, Idaho	Johnson,
Clark, Mo.	Johnson.
Connally	King
Danaher	La Follet
Davis	Lee

Downey
Ellender
George
Gerry
Gillette
Green
Guffey
Gurney
Hale
Harrison
Hatch
Hayden
Herring
Hill
Holman
Holt
Hughes
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
King
La Follette
Lee

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Lucas	
Lundeen	
McKellar	
McNary	
Maloney	
Mead	
Miller	
Minton	
Murray	
Neely	
Norris	
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The SPEAKER. Without objection the RECORD and fournal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I sak unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House at the close of the proceedings today for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.
There was no objection.
Mr. O'TOCLE. Mr. Speaker, I sak unanimous consent that on temorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative protein. PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the Eruse for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER, Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 511. DEPORTATION OF HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Clerk read as follows:

Benchest, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it all the in order to more that the Brane sowly then it to the Commutates of the Whole Brane on the state of the Thiom for consideration of E. R. 1976, a hill to enthorise the deportation of Barry Ration Ridges. That after general debate, which that he confined to the full and shall continue not be correct to bour, to be quality direct and controlled by the desirance and featurally satisfact and controlled by the desirance and featurally satisfact the same for the featural the Commutates about paper and specific as many laws been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill not amendments therefore to that passegs without intervening motion except one to motion to recommit.

Mr. COLLEGR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the genileman from New York (Mr. Frant).

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself is minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mastasippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLLEGR. Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule on the
so-called Bridges resolution. This is frankly an unusual
piece of legislation; but, equally frankly it is to meet at unusual condition. And I wish at the outset to compliment the
distinguished gentleman from Louisanas (Mr. Allies) for
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation: or
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation; or
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation; or
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation; or
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation; or
this industry and patriotism in sponeoring this legislation; or
that have been a guest of the United States as
guest of this country. A such he of course, is amenable to
the large of the country and certainly should comport himself the
sa a guest of this country. A such he of course, is a guest of the this country. Suffice it to say that he has been as this country. The first this general of the history of the solourn of Mr.
Bridges in this ountry.

We are now in the process of expending billions of dollars
of the people's money to prepare this country or meet any
eventuality. The first thing we ought to do in this country
is to get our own house in order and to see that we do not
have within our own hothers those who are guilty of or who
likely would be guilty in time of a national criss of sabotage
and anabreative activities. We do not want in this country until we are spilling the lifethood of our own are to interest on the country in the process of tuwelcounce guests.

of inwelcome guesta.

I think this man ought to have been deported a long time ago. Although the conclusion of the Lands report was that he should not be deported, I say that in that report he is indicted as an iwe deported, I say that no country.

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

Mr. COLMER. I am sorry, my time is rather limited.

I say that the Landis report shows that while he is not an admitted Community, he has associated intimately with and has been in conference with and has gone along with the leadership of the communities element within the borders of this country. The dampinists element within the borders of this communistic element within the country he has not comported threads with proper respect for the institutions of our country and its Government.

Inter can be no domesticuturate quantum not lake and control the admission, rejection, and deportation of altens is an absolute one (Hone May », North, 188 ». 89. (C.C. A. 8th, 1910), cert. den., 223 U.S. 717 (1911)). This is true erem though an alten is entitled to the protection of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and four-teenth amendments (Shefflurjor v. Katalef, 2717 P. 139 (C. C. A. 1, 1823)). The rights of an alten to these protections does not deprive the Congress of its power to order the deportation of an alten whose presence in the country is demend hurful (Ng Hung Fo v. Whitts, 259 U.S. 276 (1223)).

It must be remembered that there is no constitutional limit to the power of Congress to exclude or expel alms—see fleetington against Kateleff, supra. As a matter of fact, Congress may exercise this power; even in times of peace, for the power of the first of the fleetington schulet Kateleff, supra. As a matter of fact, Congress may exercise this power; even in times of peace, for the peace of the control of the second through the peace of the control of the fleeting the peace of the control of the fleeting the peace of the power of the effect of a decision ordering deportation by an agent of Congress, the Department of Labor (Zz porte Pount to above) it can be seen that the power of Congress with regard to the control of altern is practically absolute. The peace of the power of the power of the power volutes article I, section 8, of the Constitution, which reads: the bill of standard or exposed facto her alm be peaced.

A hill of attainder has been defined as a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a fudicial trial. However, if the punishment is less than death, the set is termed at a bill of patns and penalties. In its interpretation of this provision, though, the Supreme Court has held that the bill be of attainder includes the bill of patns and penalties. Curnative v. State of Missouri (4 Wall. 277, 323 (1887)). In that case the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a provision of the Missouri constitution that required a so-called expurgation of the Missouri constitution that required a so-called expurgation of the following the was the result of the high feeling ensuring the was the result of the high feeling ensuring the provision unconstitutional the Supreme Court, through the provision unconstitutional the Supreme Court, through the supreme Padd, said:

It [the constitution] intended that the rights of the citizen about he secure against deprivation for past conduct by legisla-tive enactment, under any form, however disguised. • • • Cum-mings v. Missouri (supra, at 829).

From the quotation thus given it can be seen that the concern of the Supreme Court was directed toward the invasion of rights of citizens, not of persons who had not at standed the status of citizenship. This construction is borne by out by the constitutional debates where the founding fathers were connerned principally with the bills of statinder that had originated in England and had been applied for the purpose of banishing various persons that had become undestrable. This bill was used in England for the last time in the case of Sir John Fernytick. See Entchinson, the Foundation of the Constitution Sis, 157. Bills of statander were not unknown in the colonies, as they had been used on several occasions to scente the banishment of undestrable persons. Several colonial constitutions prohibited these bills prior to the adoption of the provision in the Constitution is above referred to.

It appears clear that these bills had been aimed at persons who were citizens, as otherwise they would have been unnecessary, due to the control that is inherent in a sovereign

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State over its alien population. Thus the purpose of the framers of the Constitution must have been to protect the irights of citizens from being invaded by the legislature in through the enactment of hills of statumber.

The absolute control of Congress of the exclusion and election of aliens, plus the fact that the constitutional provision prohibiting bills of attainder could only have been almed at the protection of others, make it clear that an alien the may be ordered to be deported by the Congress without infiniting the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 additional

minute. Collector, and operator, a just a sometime minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Nursons). The geniteman from Mississippi is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. COLLEER, We are going to hear a lot during the debate on the rule and the bill it makes in order about hydraria, about drill rights, offil liberties, and so forth. But life me point out to you that this man is an undestrable alien, that for 20 years he has starred up trouble in this country. It has not to get our own house in order. We should be controlled neither by grid or one tought to be deported. If the time should not bed to the first things we ought to be deported. If the undertained the interests of the country and we such as a first the interests of the country. It this man were an other than a great of the country and we such and the laws to deport him, he ought to be deported. If the undertained the sakes, would be interned.

It think the rule ought to be adopted. [Applause.] If there the gavel fell.]

Mr. PISEA. Mr. Speaker, it yield mavel 5 minutes.

If there the gavel fell.]

Mr. PISEA. Mr. Speaker, it yield mavel 6 minutes.

Mr. PISEA. Mr. Speaker, it was the country and we sught to be constitutional powers of the Educe of Representatives ast. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do set. This is not exactly a new matter with m. Ten years do not be committed. The committed act

Ar. FISH. We are not setting ourselves up against one fitting ourselves the congress has enacted? And if Congress feels that those staticates the congress has enacted? And if Congress feels that those staticates in the congress of the blade make, should we not have proper remedial general legislation rather than to have the entire Congress of the United States set itself up against one man?

Mr. FISH. We are not setting ourselves up against one

Mr. MARCANTONIO. That is what you are doing.
Mr. FISH. This man is a symbol; he is a symbol of unAmerican activities and the "fifth columnists" in our midst.
American activities and the "fifth columnists" in our midst.
My only regret is that we have delayed so long. We should
have enacted this hill 5 years ago. (Applause.) The trouble
with Congress is that we tolerate these un-American activities

the boolong. No other nation in the world would tolerate the insidious activities of an alien agitator like Harry Bridges are in its midst. The time has come to find out whether Hages in its midst. The time has come to find out whether Hages Bridges, an Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges, an Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges, an Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges, an Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges, and Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges, and Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the United Ridges and Anstralian alien, or the Congress of the States of the

We have this power and we also have the power to regulate deportations. Many years ago! went as far as to say, and I melieve it today more than ever before, that we do not even have say to say that an alien is a Communist, we do not even have to say the say to say the say to say that an alien is a Communist, we do not even have to say the say to say the best of the say that an alien is a Communist, we do not even have to say the say to say the say to say the say to not like the color of his hair. I hope the Congress will use the say that an all eightainty. We may even say we do not even have to say the variety of the say that the color of his hair. I hope the Congress will use the say that the color of his hair. I hope the Congress will use the say that the say the say that the say that

highly to give the man a hearing, but this was voted down. I can not here defending Communists, and I want that clearly understood. I do not want any Member to come back and say retail and the property of the say seems of the say retail and a seem and the say retail and the say that if an in the defense of community symbol say the say that it is not the say that it is say that i

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is it not true that this man Bridges has four times applied for citizenship, then when the storm was over he has withdrawn his appliedsion?

Mr. DICKSTEIN, I do not know Bridges, and I do not want to know him. But the fact remains that in the Bridge case, which is a parallel with the Bridges case, the Supreme Court expensed Sityler. The Landis opinion expensed Bridges, I agree with the gentleman from New York IM: Prasil that we have the right; but do you want to exercise that right and go that far? It would permit any Member to indroduce a printer bill to deport anyone in this country for some turbouts a bearing before a committee so that evidence may be presented to sustain the facts.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoms. Did not the gentleman introduce some bills to import them?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not yield. I told you a moment ago—and I want the gentleman who injected that question to listen—that I have not introduced any bill to import anybody, and I do not question the right of the committee or the Congress to past this bill. I am only appealing to your sense of justice that a man ought to have his day in court and he should be given a hearing. That is all I am presenting to you.

[Here the gavel fell.]
Mr. First. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentle-man from New Jersey (Mr. Thomasi, a member of the Dies committee.

Mr. TIGOLAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, back in March 1839 I introduced a resolution to impeach the Secretary of Labor and two of her assistants for their retiline—I called it conspiracy—to take the necessary action which would result in the deportation of Emry Bridges. My resolution was reterred to the Judiciary Committee, which carried on extensive archaeolar was no impeadment. But a hof water has gone over the dam since then. If there was reson then, as I was certain there was, to deport Earry Bridges, there is more reason today for doing so. All you have to do is to read the testimony fiven in the hearings before the Dies committee to come to a definite conclusion that Earry Bridges should be to deported from the United States. I now want to read some of it to you—a paragraph from the published hearings hald by the Dies committee. This is from rolume No. 4. This is testimony given to the committee by Capt. John J. Keegan, and the the committee of the Committee are to the committee by Capt. John J. Keegan, and who has made a situly of not only the Bridges case but Communist activity on the Parific coast, and this is wast pure to wast and a number of the Communist Party. He is predicted to the Timbermant and Saw shall without the Partie coast, was in all and a number of the Communist Party. He is predicted to the Timbermant and Saw shall without the substitute of the State Communist Party. He is predicted to the Timbermant and Saw shall without the public of the substitute of the State Communist Party. He is predicted to the Timbermant and Saw shall be substituted to the committee to the Communist Party. He is predicted to the Communist Party and the public between the State Communist Party and the public between the Communist Party and the public between

Since we got that particular testimony, the Dies committee as received any amount of additional testimony which con-

I has received any amount of additional testimony which conditionally discovered any amount of additional testimony which conditionally discovered and a dustwely shows that Harry Eridges is a Communist and a menace to our form of government and to the people of this recountry. This man Bridges is not only a menace to our institutions and to our Government but he is also a menace to our institutions and to our Government but he is also a menace to our institutions and to our Government but he is also menace to about in the tourist States than it any one other group in this country. He is doing an irreparable harm to labor: I think that labor about he more interested in having this man deported than any other group in this country. Any I say in conclusion that the people of this Nation are act wint of each with the way we have pussyroled on this question of "fifth columnists". They are disgusted at the way that the people of the Parkment of Labor for the last number of years. They now want action in this body, the House of Representatives, so I think that to Cafe we must take favorable action not only on the rule but of the last number of years. They now want action in this body, the House of Representatives, so I think that today we must take favorable action not only on the rule but of the man example to the entire country. (Applause.) I filter the gavel fell.]

Mr. COLMER, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California lift. Havance of statules I of the Constitution of the United States contains the following statement: 'No bill of situated constitution, as published by the Government Frincing Colleg, defines a bill of statule is of the bull of the lift of the bull that the country is the lift of the lift of the bull that the country is the last of the lift of the lift of the lift of the bull that the lift of the lif

In this case the House committee in charge of the bill now before us refused to give the person to be punished even a hearing, and ignored the fact that in a previous trial under due process he was acquitted from all the charges made against him and a warrant of deportation against him was dismissed.

The bill is clearly a bill of attainder within the meaning of the Constitution. Its passage would be a violation of the limitation of power imposed by the Constitution upon Conmittee which reported the bill refused, by a vote of 9 to 3, to give Bridges or his commel any hearing at all. The committee report frankly states that it deliberately recommends the deportation of Bridges without giving any reason therefor.

Last year the Department of Labor Issued a warrant for the arrest of Harry R. Bridges, an alien, on the ground that he are was subject to deportation under the provisions of section 1 of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the act of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the act of the time 5, 1908 (8 U. S. C. sec., 187). The specific charges made in the warrant against Bridges were as follows:

Prist, That, after he entered the United States, he became a member of an organization that driess, advocates, and the teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States, he became affiliated with such an organization.

Third, That, after he entered the United States, he became affiliated with such an organization that causes to be written, and member of an organization that causes to be written, or circulated, distributed, mirited, published, and displayed that grants and training and vocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States,

Fourth. That, after he entered the United States, he became stillated with such an organization.

Thereafter, in the congressional district which I represent, hearings were conducted for a period of 11 weeks to enable as Bridges to show cause why he should not be deported. Exarely has any defendant in a criminal action in this country been as suy defendant in a criminal action in this country been subjected to a more searching and extensive trial.

The trial examiner appointed by the Secretary of Labor to conduct this hearing was James N. Landis, dean of the Har-

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As indicative of the time consumed respectively by the parties, a rough count would attribute 2,900 of these pages to interregation of witnesses by the Government, 3,600 to interrogation of witnesses by the Government, 3,600 to interrogation of witnesses by the Government, 3,600 to interrogation of witnesses by the caraminer and the balance to proceedings of a miscellancous nature. Of the 27d exhibits, 138 were introduced by the Government and 138 by the atten.

Contrary to the usual procedure in such cases, the hearings were open to the public.

On December 28 last, the trial examiner, Dean Landis, reported to the Secretary of Labor that—

My conclusions are that the ordence does not permit the floring that Barry B. Bridges is either a member of the Communities Party or anilasted with that party.

In his report, the trial examiner, Dean Landis, made a very lengthy analysis of the testimony of all of the important witnesses who testified during the hearings, and set forth carefully the features of their testimony which led him to his conclusions.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has completely ignored the trial and acquittal of Bridges. The bill now under consideration would authorise his deportation by an arbitrary act of Congress, without giving any reason by the bill now. This is stated plainly in the committee report on the bill.

In other words, although Harry Eridges has been arrested, the other words, although Harry Eridges has been arrested, kept in jeogrardy of deportation for a period of 11 weeks due to the independent of the most earthing and exhaustive trials in the history of American immigration has, and finally econe-side and acquitted by the findings of one of the most earthent legal scholars in Americas who sched as the trial examiner, it is now proposed by this legislation to disregard all of these facts and it deports him forthwith without regard to right or justice. My opposition to this hill is not in any sense a ples for the neitherny to the individual, Harry Bridges. My acquaintance with him is very slight.

But I am deeply concerned with the violence which such an action would do so certain fundamental American principles which I hold dearer than anything else in life. The intense inquisition to which this man was subjected during the length of the property of the property of the intense inquisition to which this man was subjected during his lengthy trial last year did not reveal a single ground in the has been the leader of a powerful and militartic property of the property of the intense inquisition to which this man was subjected during his lengthy trial last year did not reveal a single ground in the has been the leader of a powerful and militartic property of the factorial property in these industrial conflicts are primarily responsible for the determined campaign to deport him from this recombination, it is also as a factorial to property to the sactor of the strikes in which violence has courred.

I am an advocate of complete propareduces for national defense, and as a Member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House I have given my subject to legislation of expansion of national armament which is now miles member to the sactor in a mance of the sactor is a member to the sactor in this country constituted in member to the sactor is the sactor in the sactor of a danger that he might become a leader in a "inth-

I am under no illusions as to the unpopularity in certain circles of the position which it is my duty to assume here today. The gentleman from Louisians, who is the author of this bill, said he could not conceive how any American could oppose it. I say to you that it is because I am an American—because the America I love, and which my fore-

ies, dom from oppression, of refuge for political exities, of civil ser liberties for all—and because I fear that these sourced inniti are unitions of freedom which constitute the very heart of this for America which I love are endangered by the exercise of the tribings I am constrained to farone the criticals of the tribings I am constrained to farone the criticals which I know is in store for me, and to appear here in opposition of the other rule.

I know is in store for me, and to appear here in opposition is to this rule.

One hundred and forty-two years ago the Federalists, representative privileged and money classes, were responsible for the adoption of frastic Allen and Sedition Acts. President to Thomas Jefferson laker drafted resolutions declaring the Constitution.

Congress, in considering this measure, should remember the inscription on the Statue of Liberty:

Give me your thed, your poor, your huddled makes yearning to be free, the wretched ratuse of your teeming shore; send these, the hundless, the tempest-tout to me; I lift my lamp beside the golden

best Congress wish this inscription on the Statue of Liberty to be erased? [Applause.]

(Mr. HAVENERS asked and was given permission to revise an older Extracts in the Racoun.)

Mr. PYSER Mr. Speaker, I yield myself one-half minute, and I ask unanimous onsent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the re-request of the gentleman from New York?

(Uses of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PYSER Mr. Speaker, Premier Reynaud's message to President Roosevelt, made well before his speech at Charbitan dagger.

With a dagger.

Fresident Roosevelt in his speech Monday night said.

(Taly has driven a dagger into the back of her neighbor:

I hope that the time has not come in America when our capitals. [Applause.]

he Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois Mr. Draxassi.

Mr. DIRZESSN, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Caliman from Illinois Mr. Draxassi.

Mr. DIRZESSN, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Caliman from Illinois Mr. Draxassi.

Mr. DIRZESSN, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Caliman from Illinois Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Caliman from Illinois Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from the Congress. The first one is,
can we deport Harry Bridges? Those who say we cannot do it
we deport Harry Bridges? Those who say we cannot do it
we deport Harry Bridges? Those who say we cannot do
we deport Harry Bridges? Those who say we cannot do
we deport Harry Bridges? Those who say we cannot do
it at what her. Justice Feld said in the case of Chamsings v.

A buil of stander is a legislative act which indicts punishment
whom is producted trail.

The punishment be less than death, the act is termed a bill
within the peaking of the Constitution, bills of attainder inthe clude bills of putss and penalties.

Remember that word "punishment" because that is vital. By an ex post facto law is meant one which imposes a punishment for an act which was not punishable at the time it was committed, or imposes additional punishment to that that prescribed, or changes the rule of evidence by which less or different testimony is sufficient to convict than was required.

Let us see whether or not under that definition the bill before us constitutes a bill of sitainder or an ex post facto law. I quote from the case of Wong Wing v. United States (163 U. S. 229, at p. 236), the opinion of Mr. Justice Shiras, May 18, 1896:

The order of deportation is not a punishment for crime.

It is not a punishment; that is where the gentleman from California fell into error.

anishment in the sense in which that word is often expulsion of a citizen from his country by way of

So it is not a punishment for a crime. Get that in mind. Congress is clearly within its authority. This is not an expost facto law or a bill of attainder. It is but a method of enforcing the return to his own county of an atlen who has not complicate with the conditions upon the referentation of whithough a not complicate in the Retion, setting within performing with the conditional matter within the conditional county in the return the conditional county in the condition of the proper county of the conditional county in the condition of the cond

Mr. MARCANTONIO and Mr GAVAGAN rose.
Mr. MARCANTONIO and Mr GAVAGAN rose.
Mr. DIRECERN. I have no time; I am surry.
Now, let me quoie just a little further upon the advisability
and the wisdom and the authority of the juddels branch to
impose any restriction upon the Congress in this matter, juquoting now from the case of 16 Sing v. Orsized Sixies (180
U.S., p. 486), the option of Mr. Justice Sixies (180
The question wisether and upon wise conditions these alters
to be determined by the publical organization on the product depress an option upon
the juddent appearity of the justice of the measures anceded by
the surrective of the powers condend to it by the Consticent of the publical organization organization organization of the publical organization of the publical organization organization organization organiza

What more is necessary in answering question No. 1 as to whether the Congress can deport Harry Bridges? The Congress can do so, and it is neither ex poet facto, nor a bill of

Ithink the surver to that can be found in the special report lithink the surver to that can be found in the special report which was iffed by Den Landiu on special appointment as build was a special report. It is not to the first proper to the proper

Here the gavel fell.]
Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman idditional minutes.

Mr. Direction.

and the has done it, as a practical matter, that resolves question No. I whether we can deport Earry Endges, and Con question No. I whether we can deport Earry Endges, and it is an answer as to whether he should be deported.

Is an answer as to whether he should be deported.

Is an answer as to whether he should be deported.

Is an answer as to what it absolutely mandatory, so that there is an answer as to make it should the deported in the manual of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution on the fore us, the decisions proceedings. (Applause.) Is the the the element of punishment must be present to make a legislative set fall within the ment must be present to make a legislative set fall within the ment must be present to make a legislative set fall of within the mount must be present to make a legislative and except that of the court is not a punishment. Therefore, the measure before our is an element expert fairly Endges.

As to the question of whether Courtess should issue a legislative mandate to deport him, the record is abundantly clear of that public public. His undestrability has been fairly well established.

desire to the gratheman from Illinois IMr. Salarral.

Mr. SAJARTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gratheman from Illinois IMr. Salarral.

Mr. SAJARTA. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I fully appreciate, especially at this time, that it will followe, I fully appreciate, especially at this time, that it will be before us, but notwithstanding that facil. I feel it my solemn of the combine of the fully call attention to the desportation bill pending before us, but notwithstanding that facil. I feel it my solemn of the Constitution of the country that and the probably will support the full because it will the they may and probably will support the full because it will there will be very few who will have the countage to vote abound the full will be held constitutional. But notwithstanding this, the time may be defined to a measure before deviating in any such probably will support the full because it will there will be very few who will have the countage to vote about the face to the same the people of the face of a persistent of an american citizen, I predict the time. But, unfortunately, the to the well-organized in the face of a persistent and spristenatic campained the way from our constitutional restrictions and privileges, this in the face of a persistent the face the self-organized in the face of a persistent that bot leader, and I define and restrict the face of a persistent that bot leader, and I define the face of a persistent and spristenation from the comparison to have hand published as an extreme and dangerous Committee on the way given a chance to phore that many of these charges and accusations were not founded on facts and spristenation will be provided the face of a serial. The resolution, same as the bill, was fire

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, since obtaining the unanimous consent to insert Mr. Bridges letter in the Racoun,
the gentleman from New York (Lif. Mancarround) has obtained unanimous consent to read the letter, and, therefore,
to save space and prevent repetition, I shall not swall myself
of the unanimous consent, because that letter will appear
in Mr. Mascarround's remarks.

In lieu of his leiter, I will quote extracts from an editorial by Chester Rowell, one of the most prominent editors on the Fractific coast, which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle May 24, 1940, and which is entitled to our thought and consideration:

Congress is still playing with the idea of deporting Eary Enidees 8 by till of attainder, regardless of the constitutional probabilition of stokes and the process of the constitutional probabilities and the process. It is a control paradox that those nature with its provisions and least concerned the grant made to thome the right provisions and least concerned the grant made to the fact that the right provisions and the process of attainder. For Early the probabilities untiles process of attainder. For Early the probabilities that there is the stay do not feath a ban. And it it is pointed out that there is the proposal law for the deportation of the particular underlined one?

The general right of an alian who legally entered the country to remain here unless found guity of corrected some example to that taken away by a speng and the production of the country to the state of some example of the same state of some example of the same state of country one tensive and the same state of the country one tensive and memory that most people had frequente even the countries on the most people had frequente even the constitutional transcription against it. This Endage resolution is the first time it has been proposed in American hierary, he and show the constitutional transcription of the countries of the cou

Mr. Speaker, I wish to repeat what I have said on the floor reading of the committee of the

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE m. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that among others that will uppeak for the resolution will be the gentleman from Wisconbit (11). Secaratel, and I predict he will continue to assail the Mr. Bridges as a Communist and as a danger to America. I all communists, manely the Nasis.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken with several of the Members and continue to assail with the selection of the Members of Chicago and of his activities, and with the exciption of two decides and of his activities, and with the exception of two hand the movement to bring shout this action which we are hand the movement to bring shout this action which we are hand the movement to bring shout this action which we are four in number:

The specific charges made in the warrant against Bridges of were four in number:

(i) That, after he entered the United States, he became a mean of the compunisation that cause to be written, carrounded by the state of an organization that cause to be written, carrounded to the continue of the Organization that cause to be written, carrounded of describated printed, putsel, putsel,

Bridges went through 9 weeks of investigation and trist, and throughout he was courieous, respectful, and helpful to the court and investigators, frankly answering all questions, out showing no resentment nor evasiveness at any time. The trial examiner was James M. Iandils, dean of the Harward Law School, especially selected by the Labor Department to the cause of his recognized shillty and standing with the because of his recognized shillty and standing with the hocause concertion of Bridges, and was as follows:

The complete exoneration of Bridges, and was as follows:

The Ridges is a member of nor stillated with the Communist Party is Ridges is a member of nor stillated with the Communist Party is Ridges is a member of nor stillated with the Communist Party is Ridges in a member of nor stillated with the Communist Party is Ridges in a member of the States of America.

We rigarously ups the Rouse Eales Committee to reject and
We rigarously ups the Rouse Eales Committee to reject and
Wer rigarously ups the subset of the deportance flavoury II.

In 1976. The matter of the deportance flavoury Indiges
has been asked upon by the recognized periodical bodies of the
base of the recognized has ready indicated for your
committee now to income he was ready on other you the described
handed down by her bodies would no our obtaine, be so
handed down by her bodies with the democratic principles
missarriage of lustice said a relation of best democratic principles
missarriage of Committee in the research of the said of the research of the said of the research of the resear Out of the hundreds of telegrams and letters that I have received protesting the passage of this bill I will tax the Racoan with but a few:

Free hundred mattee radio officers, members Anaricata Communi-cations hamoistion, profest aginate and urge offices of E. B. 9768, Intended to deport Harry Eridges, O. I. O. director in Galifornia, as mullifying the Bill of Rights and denial of certific liberties, American Communications Association, 1978 Office,

generational Woodworkers of America, representing 100,000 orgenerated woodworkers in 28 instead, modestgond to come organ.
Folks a being not only satisfational and opposed to the democration of a deal and the set of the second organ.

B. J. McCourt, M. Scoretary-Fresurer, Seattle, Wash.

Some of the speeches here today are suggestive of that the state of hysteria that was prevalent in this Chamber in the state of hysteria that was prevalent in the World War. Calm days preceding the wole that put us in the World War. Calm can be comed and the poon of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers painted Erdges as the foremost lawsome of the speakers say that he was an agitation and that
Most of the speakers say that he was an agitation. If there
that the human race has achieved since the outwar rose on
that the human race has achieved affects.

The days of critisation was the result of agitation. If there
and a lot of others, we would not be under the American

dag today, but still under the flag of Great Britain. If we ourselves had not done a little agitating among our home of least, we would not be here.

If there had not been 60 years of agitation, wemen today if there had not been 60 years of agitation, wemen today are the constitution was amended to make woman suffrage constitutional, it was held that women were not "people" within the meaning of the that women were not "people" within the meaning of the United States and therefore were not eligible to voke. But the woman started agitating, resorting to such tactics as the women started agitating, resorting to make the constitution of the United States and therefore were not eligible to voke. But the women started agitating, resorting to such tactics as the women started agitating, resorting to such tactics as the women started agitating, resorting to such tactics as the women started agitating, there would never if there had never been any labor unions, and if there had never been any labor unions, workers would still be working 12 and 14 hours have been any labor unions, workers would still be working 12 and 14 hours have been any labor unions, and if there had never been any labor unions, workers would still be working 12 and 14 hours have been any labor unions, workers would still be working 12 and 14 hours have been any labor unions, and a function had not still make the workers of discontented they went on styless until the making the workers of discontented they went on styless units flues organized abor successed through agitation. When the steel mills before organized abor successed through agitation. When agitation cases, all reforms and improvements will cease, and we will pass by a tremendous majority. I myself, personally, competition, the startes of my each of office to unbold the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights, cannot bring myself to an unit of the bill of Rights, cannot bring myself to an unit of the bill of Rights. Beautifully to the gentheman from Wiscondin [Mr. Scar

[Mr. Scharza of Wisconsin addressed the House. remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.] 밁

Mr. COLARR, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleMr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to
Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to
Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to
man from New York IMr. Marcawround.

Whe are and then ask ourselves the question as to
whether or not we should feel ashamed of ourselves.

We are asking that the Congress of the United States, in
all its dignified might, three the deportation of one indititle dignified might, three the deportation of one indiridual. The only basis upon which that request is being
whether or not we should feel ashamed of ourselves.

We are asking that it to the effect that Eridges is regarded
by the framers of this bill as a menace to the interests of the
this country. In other word, we are asked to deport one
individual—all of Congress against this one individual—
based on the conclusion contained in the report from this
based on the confidence contained in the report from this
based on the confidence contained in the proport from this
based on the contained contained in the report from this
based on the contained contained in the report from this
based on the contained committee. This is the first time in
the history of this country that a man is being convicted and
sentenced without being given an opportunity to defend himthe history of this country that a man is being convicted and
selt-enough without being given an opportunity to defend himthe history of this country that a man is being convicted and
selt-enough the is being deported, is given a hearing. He is
for which he is being deported, is given a hearing. He is
for which he is being deported, is given a bearing. He is
for the Labor Department. Then that alien has an opporor the Labor Department, on the bearing, no popurtunity to be
sort the solution of contained before a Seard of Appeals
beard at all was afforded, and we consider that perfectly
beard and this type of procedure, I that is sound American procedure will be absunced of the action that the

west coast and made the labor exploiters pay decent wages. Now, taking advantage of the war hysteria, these same labor exploiters seek his deportation and use Congress for this foul job.

job.

I have before me a letter from Harry Bridges. I think it
is only fair that Bridges be accorded just this opportunity to
sai have some Member of Congress read an answer to the charges
that have been made against him. I now place this proposithat have been made against him. I now place this proposithat have been made against him. I now place this proposithat have been made against him. I now place this proposithat have been made against him. I now place this proposithat have been made against him. I now place the proposithat have been made against him. I now place to read a letter and
the places long, and that it not be taken out of my time
pages long, and that it not be taken out of the time for desiste on this resolution. Is there objection?

The Speaker pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield for
the Arr. DUNN. I would like to know if it is in order to make
Arr. DUNN. I would like to know if it is in order to make
Arr. DUNN. I would like to know if it is in order to make
the parliamentary industry.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair will state that it
the signature of the propose.

The Speaker pro tempore. The chair will state that it
can only be done by unanimous consent.

The MERALCENTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

nd ben heard—
Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection
Into ESPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Calirequest of the gentleman from New York (Mr. MARCANTOROIS)
Mr. HAWES Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to
mountent on the objections that have been made to my
request, but I do think that now it becomes veri, very
request, but I do think that now it becomes veri, very
request, but I do think that now it becomes veri, very
request, but I do think that now it becomes veri, very
request, but I do think that now it becomes veri, very
which presents his answer to the charges that have been
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
made on the floor of the House, leave alone the fact that
which presents his answer to the charges that have been
theman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO, I yield to the gentleman
into the should be given an opportunity to read the letter,
that he should be given an opportunity to read the letter,
that he should be given an opportunity to read the letter,
that he should be given an opportunity to read the letter,
and I hope the gentleman will ask permission to read it
and I hope the gentleman will ask permission to read it
will be made on the safe word, and I hope he does sit.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield

Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. May I say to the gentleman that I
Mr. MARCANTONIO. All rise that has I am now. When
the hill being read for amendment all in the best star

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I sak unantmous conent that I be permitted to read the letter dated June I, comprising 7 pages, addressed to me by Barry Bridges.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LELAND M. FOXD. Mr. Speaker, I object. This man that it does much time shready, and the sconner you find that out the better.

Out the better.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. You would not hear him before the committee, Why? Do you and want the Congress to have his side before it?

committee. Why? Do you not want the congress to have me side before it?
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman

has expired.

Mr. EEVICER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the gentieman in the service of the given 15 minutes additional time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot recognize the gentieman to make such a motion. Under the rules the time is controlled by the gentieman from New York. The gentieman's motion is not in order. It can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. EBERRAAPTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular of the controlled of t

order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order has been the speaker. The regular order is, is there objection to the tempores of the gentleman from New York to read this letter? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Mascawrouro] is recognized. (Applause.)

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, the letter from Harry Bridges reads as follows:

International Longshoremen's Union,
Warehousemen's Union, San Francisco, Calif., June 1, 1940.

Enn. Type Macastrosto.

Bin to Type Macastrosto.

En 18 presentation of the decreasing this communication to you is in order that you may be more extain fast concerning the attention to the order that you may be more extain fast concerning the attention at order that you may be seen and the general property in the deprecation and certain fasts in connection with editorantly.

On March 20, 1600, Representative Larace M. Freen placed a latter to the Conversaceman Encore including an article that appeared in the American Lagion magastin. This latter was full of mile that the fast of the fast appeared in the American Lagion magastin. This latter was full of mile paper, the Capital Dully, of Washington, D. C., of February 15, 1889, and the Statements is made that this article that provides endiabett evidence of my undestrability, massable that the Capital Dully of Washington, D. C., of February 15, 1889, and the Statements is made that this article that provides endiabet evidence of my undestrability.

Into the depplication papers for effect that granted on the papers in the State of the capital control of the papers of the capital control of the papers of the capital control of the papers of the capital control of the capital

States Literate Court in San Francisco with witnesses to receive my Indipended with witnesses to the stand and place intended by the heat and place intended by the intended by the

the water of the papers expired in 1995. From 1995, we want the water in the author was expected in a serie dependent of the bally water war out to get an expect in a serie disputed, the ability was expected in a serie disputed, the ability was expected in a serie disputed, the ability was expected in a serie disputed with the control of the series of the control of the series of the series

infinit position.

In ourse can deay the improvement in the conditions of the market with some can deay that the six one can deay that the six one can deay that the six one can deay that the regularisation of the longharderment in 184 also to the organization of the longharderment in 184 also to the organization of the control of the

of all votes cast to be elected. Both primary and final elections are hald in order to assure a majority of votes bong readed by the elected orderable. The elected orderable and also stated to Compression of the five to be a framework and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected the elected orderable and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected the elected orderable and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected the elected the elected orderable and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected orderable and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected orderable and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected orderable and the elected to the elected from these plants in the alternative particular particular and also stated to Compression orderable and the elected orderable and the elected to the elected from these plants. We apparently buying glutable and elected the elected orderable and that a so-called Douglas mechanic turned out to be a Franch Army the elected and portal and the elected and elected orderable and the elected orderabl

We have on numerous occasions done everything possible to bring to the situation of the Procisio costs thating does. We have an automatory of the situation of the Procisio costs thating does. We have an advantage of shalling casts with a cruising radius of some 5,000 miles, powerful, up-to-clas, two-way radios, better mines and enthuration-describing equipment than is carried on better mines and enthuration-describing equipment than is carried on United States naval casts, openite along the entire Profits costs seaboard. On numerous economics of the first many states of the contrage, mines areas, etc.

O. I. O. have observed these cards in forbidden switces, such as naval anothers, and a teres, etc.

Anothers, and a teres, etc.

I. O. have observed these cards in the forbidden switces, such as naval anothers, and a teres, etc.

I. O. have observed these cards in the forbidden switces, such as naval anothers, and a teres, etc.

I. O. have observed these cards in the forbidden switces, such as naval anothers, and a teres, etc.

I. O. have observed these cards in the forbidden switces, such as naval anothers, and the naval another another and the contrage in the same and the contrage in th

I need make no defense of Dean Landis, the Immigration Depart in the make no defense on Dean Landis, the Immigration Depart of Coverments, or any others concerned, but the fact remains that no one of the control of t

I should like to mention finally the fact that at present we are engaged in agedtateous attempting to source a contract covering together work on the Facilita coats. For some mentions past we are attempted to have American induced by seat, general and employed to these American induced and open at successful and an another than the seat of the year, and the successful and the seat of the year, and the successful and the seat of the year, and the seat of the year of the property of the successful and the seat of the year of years of the year of years of the year of years of the year of years of the year of years of year of years of year of years o

si that hysel bright statust resulgation is river all griding them out of all that will lead a much spaint my not being a citizenably. These forces that the lines no stone uniturned to prevent an force should be that will leave no stone uniturned to prevent an form becoming naturalized.

The passage of the Alien bill will be a victory for powerful minority forces. It will certainly not be a defeat for me or what I represent the control of the house of the Alien bill will be a victory for powerful minority of the season of the control of the force of the control of the late would war were ultimately regarded, such and and will be looked back on in the future, it successful, as such as and the beautiful of the manufacture of the manufacture of the season of the se

H. R. BEDGES, President, Mr. KUUTSON, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. MARCANTONIO, If I have any time.
The SPEAKER, The gentleman's time has expired.
Mr. ALLEN of Illmois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how

the time standar?

The STPAKER. The gentieman from Hinkos has 8 minstate termentating, and the gentieman from Mississippi has 8
minutes remaining.

Aft. ALEAN of Hinkots. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to
the gentieman from California (Mr. Leann M. Pous).

Aft. ALEAN of Hinkots. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues,
and Mr. ALEAN of Hinkots. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues,
and the gentieman from California (Mr. Leann M. Pous).

Aft. ALEAN of Hinkots. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues,
and the gentieman from California (Mr. Maccusround), I may say that he is not the first man who has been
maled by Harry Bridges.

I ballor leaders who has ever hit the United States. Many good
in think Dean Landis, wherein he sought to whitereach but
it think Dean Landis, wherein he sought to witereach but
dit not exonestic Harry Bridges, had to go to great lengths
to make the decision he did; and I am going to quote some
page numbers wherein you may verify that. See Tothontes
to make the decision he did; and I am going to quote some
page numbers wherein you may verify that. See Tothontes
to and pages 122, 124, 125 clear through to page 151 of the
rear Landis report where he refused to deary his communium.
The will not permit mot to go into this as much as I would
The will not permit mot to go into this as much as I would
The work read a lot of words into the Racous, but not a word in
Harry Bridges' defense. He did not have any, and I am
ging to read the record on this, too. He went to great
in the minigration would not know, but he did not have
a suptime about the registrat of vital statistics. I am going
to the United States and registered as an alten. On July 13,
to the United States and registered as an alten. On July 13,
to the United States and registered as an alten. On July 13,
to the United States and registered as an alten. On July 13,
to the United States and registered as an alten. On July 13,
and the record. On May 7, 1920, Harry Bridges demon
and the record of the record of the the did not mention
marriage in his first paper

his declaration before the clerk of the United States District Court of Northern California, he stated under each that he was married and that his wife's name was Agnes McClay the Bridges. That was in 1928. On May 2, 1928, 8 years later, he filled out a preliminary form for declaration of intention and signed it. In the above form he stated that he was married on May 1, 1924, at San Francisco. Bridges stated that he was married on December 2, 1923, under the name of the was married on December 3, 1923, under the name of the was married on December 3, 1924, the property of the registrar of the was married on December 3, 1927, May 1, 1924, and here is what he says:

There is no record in California of Harry Renton Bridges and Apras Bridges or McClay having been married either on December 2, 1927, May 1, 1924, or many other data between July 1905 and and June 20, 1928.

And those others had broken arms, their own arms broken over their knees, or jaws with broken bones that stuck out in two or three places—induced influcted by the thugs of Harry Renton Bridges, I sak you what consideration did he give to the rights of others? It seems to me that in this country individual right is interpreted to mean that you may do what you wish to do provided you do not infringe on the rights of others.

Here is a man who has no respect for others. In sit-down listing, they moved into those plants, they moved into those plants, they got into those plants and ast there. They did not own those plants, I sak you, is that due process of law when you take possession of the other fellow's property?

You people scream for the rights of Harry Bridges; you serream for the rights of these others, but I sak you to square us the scribtne of those men with their requests for recognition. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry I have not 25 minutes longer to discuss this matter.

Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, George Washington, the rather of our Country, made a strikingly significant and unforgethable statement when he said:

Citisant by brith or choose of a common country; that country has a right to concentrate your affections.

We are increasingly becoming aware in this Nation that here are far too many individuals who, with lying tongue and lake prophecy, are spreading discord in the ranks of labor, bringing about unnecessary strikes, and tearing spart the colldarity of the American system of government. (Ap-

There is your answer to Mr. Bridges' defense. That is the complete statement. He could not defend himself because he did not have any defense.

Mr. CHEYER of California Mr. Speaker, will the genileman yield?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. No.

Mr. CHEYER of California. I thought so.

Mr. CHEYER of California. I thought so to get your Mr. LELAND M. FORD. You has thought so to get your Mr. CHEYER of California. I think—

The regular order was demanded.

The genileman four LELAND M. FORD. Now this man comes before us and he hollers and he screams for his rights under the Constitution of the United States. I read into the record, in the N. I. R. B. hearings, some of the letters written by his crowd. It which he said to business:

I also read in here the letters that went to the workers:

You are going to come into our union; and it you do not come in
peacefully, you had better take a look at some others who refused
to come in.

We are going to call on you, and your men are going to come peacefully to our union, or, it they do not, it is just going to be too had.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

The Congress of the United States, by favorable action on the till to bring about the deportation of Harry R. Bridges, we will serve notice, not only to him but other thousands in this country, that we are finally alart to this problem. Fair of any of such persons are allowed to conditine to live in the Republic and accept the privileges, the profits, and the protection of America, but assume none of the responsibilities of citizenships at the same time. (Applause, 1) are the dependent of the detact and the same time. (Applause, 1) are thing clearly to our attention and to the attention of the citizenty of this Republic the reason why favorable action on this measure should be speedily forthcoming. In many the light of the state of the tile of the other are here populations of altens, and I want to make myself clear on that score.

naturalized citizens are just as important to America as are native-born citizens. I have aided scores of men and women to receive their papers of naturalized citizensialp. I know their loyalty and faith centers in the United States. They thin loyalty and faith centers in the United States. They thin loyalty and faith centers in the United States. They show their loyalty and faith centers in the United States. They good name of those who are responsive to the challenge of real citizensialp. All of us are descended from those who came to our shores, either at an early or late date, and in fighting for the Americanslaw we flath in a common cause. In the State of Pennsylvania, to cite an example, there are today reported to be 130,000 aliens. That is not the most disturbing figure. It is that only 11 percent of those 130,000 in my disturbing figure. The that only 11 percent of these 130,000 in order than the states of the country in which they reade. The percentage is believed to be approximately correct. What is their answer? Those individuals have remained as residents of the United States on an average of from 15 to 17 years. That is tragic situation.

Mr. Speaker, today there is more at stake than merely acting on the case of Harry R. Bridges. There is a call to the membership of this House, regardless of party, to so publicles of party to the membership of this House, regardless of party, to so publicles with produced the membership of this House, regardless of party, to so publicles with the country and the world will know that the country and the world will know the this hour that the country and the Marifacha. Capplained in this house, I yield 3 minutes to the the farthernan from Tennessee (Mr. Jennesse) and that Mr. House the state of the

The facts of the Bridges investigation amply tustified Mr.

Landis in ordering his deportation. That he is a Communist
is shown by his associations, his subversive activities, and his
deplois moves with respect to naturalization. He has "wormed
if in and wormed out and endeavored to leave everyone in doubt
it, as to whether the make that made the track was coming in
or backing out." It would be interesting to inquire just what
strable after awould lead Mr. Landis to conclude that an undestrable alien should be deported. The anomalous thing about Fraud is hatched in secret; it hides in the hollow of a tree, and like a small, it must be trailed by the slime which it leaves behind

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a man like Bridges is that he assails with pick and crowbar the foundations of our institutions, then when he is caught in un-American activities he flees to the courts and lays hold of

which he seeks in season and out of season to destroy.

As a master of fact, this is a long-delayed action. Bridges has staned away his day of grace. His deportation is long overtime. It is the beginning of what must be a concerted more on the part of the Congress, and that is to delouse the body of Uncle Sam of these undesirable aliens like Bridges. [Applicates.] Then, when we have done that, let us give the body politic a good, strong dose of legalistic vermifuge and clean out the internal parasites that now afflict us. [Applicates.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time
on this side to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr.

Mr. DIES: Any, pasker, from the testimonies of former Mr. DIES: Mr. Speaker, from the testimonies of former members of the Communist Party who sat with Harry Bridges in Communist meetings, from his own public statements, and in from information which has come to me from reliable sources. I am convinced that Harry Bridges is a Communist and therefore, subject to deportation. My opinion is not based upon hissed testimony or heavesy evidence, and it is comfirmed by the fact that Bridges has religiously followed the Communist Party lies of the free with the party. It is difficult to prove by membership boots the affiliation of any Communist with the party. It is because the Communist Party conceals its records and, and the creating laws, we are unable to compel them to produce these records. It is also the practice of the party to destify a certain influential members as members at large, known only to the top-parking Communists in this country and in Russia. In the evidence received by our committee justifies and com-

alse alien. He abound have been deported years ago. When the screensy Perkins selected Mr. I andis to pass upon this question, I predicted that Eridges would not be deported. No one will deny that there was ample evidence before Mr. Landis to subtories the deportation of Bridges.

Bridges could have been deported under existing laws and in the insterest of America, he abound have been deported. As an aken, he occupies the status of a guest. The courts have held repeatedly that Congress has a right to terminate the stay of an aken, he occupies the status of a guest. The courts have held repeatedly that Congress has a right to terminate the stay of an aken and the same guest at any time and for any reason. The stay of an alten is the status of a court of the stay of an alten is the stay time and to rany reason. If the stay of an alten is the stay time and to rany reason. If it is unfortunate that the stay is a should voice against it. I do not believe that we should voice the constitution or the Bill of Rights in our determination to rid this country of undestrable aliens, but the status of an alten is wholly different from thus of a storement of custom the compelled to resort to a private bill to expel Bridges from this country. It should have been done by the Secretary of Labor in the enforcement of existing laws. It is also regretable that we cannot secure additional legislation along the lines of the bill which I recently introduced, which would make it mandatory for the Department of Justice to deport all undestrable allens in this country. But since the laws are not enforced and it is improbable that we cannot secure of the properties of allens who are opposing this bill have favored or infroduced similar by no other positing this plin have favored or infroduced such an even of engoritable allens from deportation of allens who have been ordered deported by the Department of Jabor.

by the Department of Labor.

I do not think that it can be justly said that the deportation I do not think that it can be justly said that the deportation of Harry Bridges constitutes jumishment. He has shown that he does not tended to him as a guest. He has shown that he does not believe in our form of government, and he has not hesitated to demounce it. In view of this stitude, it should be a favor

itie. It is fairly certain that passage of this bill in the Senate will be presented. But favorable action by the flows will serve notice upon the enforcement agencies of our Government that the Congress is determined to rid this country on undetrable allena. This will have a wholesome effect upon the entite country, and it will remove any doubt in the minds of any Government official with respect to the overwhelming desire of the American people to expel Communist, Fascist, and we of the American people to expel Communist,

Harry Bridges has become a symbol of the kind of allens who are not wanted in America. The passage of this bill by an operwhelming vote may bring about a fearless and honest enforcement of our deportation laws.

Mr. COLLEER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the reso-

The yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was taken; and there were—yeas \$52, nays 20, not voting 59, as follows:

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Grant, Ala. Grant, Ind. Green Green	Gilchrist Gilla Goodwin Gomett	Gambia Gambia Garrett Garrett Garrett Garring Garrign Garrign Garrign Gerrann Gerrach Gefrach Gefrach Gefrach	Engleiright Evalus Faddis Feddis Fediton Ferguon Ferguon Ferguon Ferguon Ferguon Fernandes Fitspatrick Flahorty	TRAS Colinar TRAS Colonger Couples Cocacial Cores Cores Cravitar Cr
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So the resolution	Doughas	Doughton	DeBouen	Darrow, va.		Cromer	Cooley	Colling 1.		Buckley, N. Y.	*	Anderson, Callf. Barden, N. C.		THOMOTOR	Boerharter	Duna	Chaey, Mass. Dickstein		Buscer	Sandager	Rym	Butberford	Boutaohn	Rogers, Okla.	Rogers, Mass.	Hocksteller Hodenn Pa	Robston, Ky.	Bobinson Utah		Hoes, Kans.		Beece, Terra	Bayburn	Randolph	
ntion was agreed		Kir was	Kenn			Hook	Hom	Poleer	Pin	Ž	Durbara	Drawry	NOT	LEBIC	Hobbs	Havenner	Ford, Thomas F.	BLVN		Somers, N. Y.		Straight W. Va.			Simpson	Sheppard	Shannon	Shanley Mich.	Bager	Secretary 50	Ser ugham	Schwert .	Bohueta	Schimer, Wis.	
8	Schaefer, III.	Satterneld	Sector	Robertson	Right	Pfetter	Patrick	Mott	Моштолеу	Marritt	Mass	Meardle	VOTING-59	O'Day	Murdock, Utah	Miller Common Co		180	Treadway	Tinkbam	Tibbott	TOURS	F	Thornas, N. J.		T W	THEFT		3	Stefan	Steatus, N. H.	States Air	' R '	Sperionan	
		Woodrum, Va.	White, idaho	Welch	Walter	8	Vincent Ev.	Tenerowics	Sweeney		Summers, Tex.	Smith. Va.		Wadsworth	Voorbin Calif.		Sheridan		Zimmerman	Youngani	Woodruff, Mich.	Wolfenden, Pa.	Wolcott		Williams Mo.	Wigglassiorth	Whittington	Whelchel	Wheat	Wester	Warren	Mara	4	Van Zandt	:

The Clerk announced the following pairs: General pairs:

to 'mbine with Mr. Sementary of Trans.
fo. Inchesses with Mr. Sewson of Kentucky.
fo Crosses with Mr. Telesson of Kentucky.
fo Supplies with Mr. Tyslen.
for Receives with Mr. Tyslen.
for Necessa with Mr. Mandach.
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von with Mr. Penh.
vwith Mr. Schneder of vo.
th Mr. Montroith Mr. Montroer of Illinois

Mr. CONNERY changed his vote from "yes" to "nay."
Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?
The SFEAKER. The greatheman is not recorded.
Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "yes."
The SFEAKER. Does the gentleman quality?
Mr. FESS. No. Mr. Speaker; I do not quality?
Mr. FESS. No. Mr. Speaker; An one of the vote recorded.
A motion to reconsider was lade on the table.
Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague—
Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague—
see that I shall have to object to any statement as to how a solleague would have voted if present.

Mr. McJEAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the genkleman from New Jersey, Mr. Kraw——
Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am sorry to have to object to any announcements as to how colleagues would have voted.

definquency, is in effect proxy within spanis which there is strict law, and, in addition, renders no real service to the sheent Member whose solidates colleague, usually without his knowledge or consent, impose on the Speaker and the Membership of the House, I am consent throughout the membership of the House, I am constituent of rates the point of order against all such mondiderate, unwarranted, and unwanted breaches of order. It is a flagrant violation of the rules of the House, is unlight to other absent Members, places a trying obligation of spokesmen for other delegations, wastefully consumes; the valuable time of the House, cumbers the Rasson, construints siderate, unwarranted, and unwanted breaches of order.
The SUPLAKER. The gentleman from Missouri objects to such announcements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the sentleman from New York?

Mr. RANGURM, Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is vary necessary in order that the program may go along that the consideration of this bill be completed today. Under the rule, there is an hour of general delake, which would certainly take until 4:15 to conclude. There will be ask two roll calls, I understand, on the motion recommit and on the passage of the bill. This would then were no dehate under the 5-minute rule. I understand there were no dehate under the 5-minute rule. I understand several amendments are to be offered. If the time for general dehate is extended, we may be here until 6 or 7 o'dole, object, but 1 do want to call attention to the stituation.

Mr. MANGPECK. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MANGPECK. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The BYEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the genitheman from Michigan.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the onsideration of the bill H. R. 9768, with Mr. Calmwell in the

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. LEENWISCI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

When the bill was introduced for deportsation of Harry Rynem the bill was introduced for deportsation and Naturalization and Naturalization and Naturalization and Naturalization at its several committee meetings, as derastion of the Gouse.

In the discussion by members of the committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the committee members had not been astached with the findings of the Secretary of Labor and feel that if private bills are passed by Congress for relief of alters, then that Congress has the same power to deport undestrable altens.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from the fourted of alters, then that Congress has the same power to deport undestrable altens.

Mr. ALIZN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the bill which we are today considering, proposes to deport immediately for the famous alten, Harry Remion Bridges. His activities the famous alter, Harry Remion Bridges. His activities are known all over the United States. Indentabily, I understand that he has sometimes given his name as "Albert" instead of "Taxry". But a whole Nation knows the person and against whom this bill is directed.

Tour times the Immigration Committee has had this bill to before it, and each time a vole was taken either upon the bed. bill as a whole or upon some phase of the legislation—and

let it be said to the elernal credit of that committee that in spite of all the pressure that has been brought to bear to stop this bill, the committee never wavered in the least. When the roll is called today, I think you will still find every member of the committee standing behind the bill except two. I am especially indebted to my colleague Janes. Van LANDT for his able assistance and full cooperation in this

matter.

The Immigration Committee went almost in a body to the the The Immigration Committee was that of the committee also took a coursegues posterior and a state of the House generating the bill to the floor of the House.

I desire to pay tribute here to my colleague the gentlemant from Matseinpul, But. Couxen, who handled the bill for the Hules Committee on the floor. He remained steadfast in the state of the tribute here to my colleague the sentlemant from Matseinpul, But. Couxen, who handled the bill for the Hules Committee on the floor. He remained steadfast in this determination to press for each on on this bill and the remained that the tributes and support of patriots Americans for his vigorous action and able support of this bill and other legislation to rid America of undestrable alleus.

And so, today we have the bill here. I think the Members of this House are sufficiently aware of the trimendous jutices of the House are sufficiently aware of the influences and strength manifested by elements seating to destroy this legislation. I have been actomated at the influences and strength manifested by elements seating to destroy as a strength manifested by elements seaten of the septiments to sea the bill passed. However, I have received some very severe criticism from Communists and their sympakitizers. The following quotastion from a leiter is typical:

By your introduction of the bill to deport Harry Bridges you have eared an action which may finals, your poilted a obtivion.

The contract of the state of the bill to the proper than the proper than the proper that the proper than the proper than the proper than the proper that the proper than the proper tha

My answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that I am going to place my country first and I will not be intimidated by what is not be intermediated by the comminates, Nazia, Fazdets, nor any other subversive election which best upon destroying our country.

Mr. Chairman, if certain high public officials had discharged that plain duty, there would have been no necessity for this bill. We had hoped that Madam Perkins would change her attitude toward the undestrable allen question, but our hope attitude toward the undestrable allen question, but our hope was in vain. Finally, the President, evidentity noting the increasing resentment in Congress and in the country tiward with the Secretary of Labor, removed the Bureau of Immigration from the safe haven of that official. I believe that the introduction of this bill contributed to that decision and has thus our distributed to the decision of the de

If I correctly read the mind of Congress on this question dealing with undestrable aliens and subversive elements, Congress is tired of the sham that has been perpetrated upon the American people, and I believe that it is ready to take such action as it necessary to remedy this situation. Let us in this bill selemnly but coursequeutly notify not only Harry Bridges, but all of this find, that America, cannot and will not tulerate them. Let them know that Congress has a way, or will make them as way, to protect America. Let the message go to Hiller, to Shain, and to Mussolini that their paracintists will not land a way, to protect America. Let the message go to Hiller, to Shain, and to Mussolini that their paracintists will not land this Republic. Let us see to it that if those with would destroy this Republic. Let us see to it that if those with ordertake to land here the reception committee will consist of good, honest-to-God Americans, appropriately dressed and properly outfitted to give them such a reception that even the "Mad Man of Rene today is an opportunity to translate into action the weaks protests which have been rising from all over America. We are called upon to enswer a universal demand, and the continued as a follows will meet the condemnation which it deserves. A vote against this byll today will properly be construed as a follows to these undealrable aliens elements to pursue their to the continued as a follows to these undealrable aliens elements to pursue their their

in dirty work of striking down America from the year. I canthe to overemphasize the importance of this vote and what it
the overemphasize the importance of this vote and what it
st. Incasa to the security of our Nation. It is a direct step, a
bold action, to route the enemy within. The fact that it is
possible to a regiment against it. To the charge that its
they would consider the remedy too drastic. The fact
that it the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, largely controlled by Bridges, went on record a few days ago in opposition to the defense program speaks for itself. But I say to him
and his kind that we are rearming so that this land of the
form will never become a part of the Russian Soviet Union.
We have been called upon even this weak to wote hillions
of dollars to defend this country and the Congress has chearmilty done on. It is as necessary to rid this country of enemies
within as it is to arm to protect it from the enemy without.

No. Mr. Chairman, this is purely an American Bill. It was
introduced in the American Rustion. Let no man evade his
responsibility today. There is no middle ground. Preters
the string of the American Rustion. Let no man evade his
responsibility today. There is no middle ground. Preters
the string of the American Rustion. Let no man evade his
responsibility today. There is no middle ground. Preters
the string against insurmountable odds, and perhasp
the preter of Paris. Genilemen of the Congress, this is no time
to temporate, no time to theorize, no time to speculate,
so the string against insurmountable odds, and perhasp
the streets of Paris. Genilemen of the Congress, this is no time
to temporate, no time to theorize, no time to speculate,
so the thing that is best for America.

Whence comes the defense of Harry Bridges and other
the streets of Paris. Genilemen of the Congress, this is no time
the thing that is best for America.

Nation of the America? Whith the fight for endendamentary
to be so clear as the month of the month is most demending to
the thing that t

sidges admitted that he had occasionally dropped in at the mmunist's hedquarters when they were at \$7 Grove Street, that all he had done on those considers was to purchase some mphiets at the bookerore that they maintained in that building.

the Time does not permit me to go into the evidence direct that by the Government. To my notion, that was conclusive that he was a Communist in belief, in symplathy was conclusive that he was a Communist in belief, in symplathy and in action. Here is a case of a man who has been in this country more than 20 years and has never made a serious sitempt to be become a citizen of the United States. The Dies committee, which has rendered a great particular experiments as the state of the

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Mr. Chairman, I wait to summarize the Bridges case for the benefit of the Members of the Broues as calmy and as the passionately as I know how to do it, and this animary is based upon the evidence that is contained in the records of the Dies Committee.

First. Bridges is an allen, a guest within our gales, and the has become, by the actions, a very undestrable guest, as significant to the Dies Committee.

First. Bridges is an allen, a super within our gales, and the has become, by the actions, a very undestrable guest, as significant to the property of the American people. To fillustrate, if I am a guest in your home and I criticise the Mr way you run your home and I demand that you change the method of operation in your home, you have the right to say to upon great to that quest. He has no rights as a member of the family, and an allen only has privileges granted to him and no rights by virtue of being a citizen.

Second. Bridges, according to the evidence, is a Communist and has advocated the overhvow of this Government by force. Twice he has been picked up to face deportant of the farm that a strong the first time the proceedings were canceled by the Secretary of Labor. The second time the proceedings were postponed, waiting a decision from the Surgement Court in the Sirecker case.

Now, to the lawyers in this Rouse the Strecker case was not a parallel case to the Bridges case. The Sirecker case was not a parallel case to the Bridges case. The Sirecker case was based entirely upon past membership in the Communist and the our trial but was it brought to trial in front of the our trial way a deportable offense under our lawy. The Supreme Court in the Sirecker and the Federal judge in the Communist was a caportable offense under our lawy. The Supreme Court in the surger case.

Now, to the lawyers in this Rouse the Strecker case was not a parallel case to the Bridges and the reform and the case, and Judge in that one of the same of the board and the case and the Communist of the case, and Judge in that case, and

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin Mr. Kazarž.

Mr. Kazarža. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for this bill when it reaches that final action. I shall vote for it, despite the fact that there may be serious question in the minds of some lawyers as to what ultimate decision may be made of it should it finally be enacted into law when it reaches the Shureme Court of the United States. The subject is one for intigue to a lawyer to investigate and study whether or not this proposed legislation may be in contravention and in violation of the Constitution. However, my own studies upon the subject as a lawyer have courvinced me that if the matier is finally fairly presented to the Shureme Court there is a star chance that the Court will hold this legislation to be constitutional, and for that reason I intend to support this legislation, and that is because it shall serve as a notice to the people of America that the Congress of the United States is finally, and at last, going to respond to the demands of the people that sunchting be done to rid our Nation of those who are out to destroy it. [Applause.] Would you expect

Harry Renton Bridges to admit that he is a Communisty
ior No. I am surprised that the gentleman from New York
Dir. Macarrowno, in reading the statement that was price
sented to him by Harry Bridges, did not investigate a little
of bit further into the situation in commertion with the report
of Judge Landis, and had he done so be would have well
of Judge Landis, and had be done so be would have very
not clearly found that from the mouth of Harry Bridges him
to gress in which he admitted his cooperation with Communicia,
the Moreover.

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

Mr. KEEFE. I have only 5 minutes. Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentle gentleman mentioned my

at name and in the gentleman's name has been mentioned my many times, and I expect will be mentioned many times more in connection with this throughout the entire country. I sake the gentleman to let me fluish. I refuse to yield. If you read the report of Judge Landis you will observe that me of return to the change for the charge to the charge by the Department of I have for his deportation was that he had become affiliated with Commits organizations. Indee I cand is latered to the 'estimony on the subject of his affiliations, and he had beinged to the estimony on the subject of his membership. He found that he was not a member and further found that he had not been subject of the membership. He found that he was not a member and further found that he had not been safilised with Communist organizations under the very let strained and technical rules of law by which he interpreted the use of the term "affiliation"; and you will find his discussion in that regard on page 133 of his report, in which he see success these works.

Persons engaged in biter industrial struggles tend to seek help and assistance from every available source. But the intermittent solicitation and acceptance of such help must be shown to have irpened into those bonds of mutual cooperation and alliance that entail continuing reciprosal rives and reponsabilities before they can be deemed to come within the statutory requirement of solicitation.

And he held that there was no evidence to show that there was cooperation between Harry Bridges and the Communist Party, and as the basis of that he held that there was no proof of an alliance between Bridges and the Communist Party. Harry Bridges was before the Committee on Mernant Marine and Pisheries in May.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. MASON. expired. 30N. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 more

Mr. KEEPE. When he was before that committee he examined by members of that committee, including the chaptushed gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Butzar) and distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Boyxur), said in answer to questions which were asked him:

Mr. Boyrin. Have you ever counseled with ommunists—or cooperated with them?
Mr. Barous. I have.

That will be found in the record of the proceedings, and be better from the mouth of Harry Eridges himself is his own a sistement that he not only has counseled with Communicia to connection with his work as a labor leader, but that he concern with his work as a labor leader, but that he concern with the communiciant of the state of his decision in holding that he was not affiliated the basis of his decision in holding that he was not affiliated the thin the Community Farty. I state it from the mouth of Harry Bridges himself. (Appleause.)

He many the state of his decision in holding that he was not affiliated the the form Illinois Mr. Duszarsi.

He many the state of the form Illinois Mr. Duszarsi.

He many the state of the state of the state of the sentiment from Wisconsin libr. Extern. In figure 1 and 1

Similar language was used by the Court on May 12, 1913, in the case of Buggieritz v. Adams (238 U. S. 585) in which Mr. Tustee Holmes used the following language an organization of the country is theoretically established that Congress has power to order the organization of aliens whose presence in the country it deems hurton.

Here are the opinions of two outstanding liberals which I deem to be squared in point on the issue before us.

Mr. LESTRELAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Fennsylvania [Mr. Strauman].

Mr. SHERRIDAN. Mr. Chairman, I have ast here for many months weaching my collesgues in the House, and I think I will take this occasion to disagree with the polential majority vote on this bill. I cannot reconcile myself to the position that where a man has been tried under our Federal constituted jurisdiction and procedure and found not guilty to the position in the House who questions the integrity of the position man that the Bouse who questions the integrity of the position that where is a Harward man who would permit his one man in this House who questions the integrity of the position in the theory of the Harvard man who would permit his one man in this House who questions the integrity of the position in the position. I may say for your information I am not a Harvard man.

I sometimes woulder whether you are fair and honest, because I do not know Bridges from Adam; but why take these proceedings piecemea? How many Members of this House has predicated his decision? I was ware from the Post Landis where read it. He was in a position to see the demension and the facial expression of the witnesses appearing the House and the facial expression of the witnesses appearing before him. Many of the witnesses were perjurers and period witnesses, as disclosed by the teathmony. Upon that the immonty you want to deport bridges. It is not House in the timony you want to deport bridges. It is not House in the timony you want to deport bridges, it is not House in the strange and technical principles of the law." I happen to be a larger myself. I know it always has been a principle of our law that he who affirm almost prove. There is no duty of the proper of our Federal procedure that he have a middlike but to the work of the proper of the same of the provent of the same of the provent of the same of the provent of

In the case of Harry Renton Bridges, public sentiment long in the case of Harry Renton Bridges, public sentiment long ago demanded that he be deported. Why was he not deported? Simply because certain officials in responsible poid tions in our Government adopted a sympathetic attitude that ended with a complete whitewashing of charges that would have been sufficient cause for deporting anyone else so charged.

In considering this type of legislation there is unfolded in considering this type of legislation there is unfolded. In considering this type of legislation there is unfolded have been the workings of a real democracy. The American people, through their form of government, are immune from the wanton neglect of any appointed official to discharge the duties of his office. Hence, Congress is called upon to recognize the will of the American people by deporting this undestrable allem.

in This brazen individual has from time to time defied the American people by preaching dockrines that are incompatible with American individuous and the American way of the The American hat the first that great velexus organization—the American Legion—composed of more than a million men and women whose services during the last World War are a source of pride and honor in the lationy of our country.

The American Legion has a right to speak in defense of the last world war are a source of pride and honor in the likebry of our country.

The American Legion has a right to speak in defense of the attaining transh. They know that it is not seek chelter from the hall of lead in the mud and fifth of a stinking transh. They know the utter wearness and the ham to seek chelter from the hall of lead in the mud and fifth of a country of anticles marches under the cover of the first of affecting, of endless marches under the cover of the darkness. They know, too, the scream of a dipag countage crucified on a cross of barbed wire because he was willing to tribe American Legion has no soliab interest in advocating that this so-called agent of Moscow be deported and is not state this so-called agent of Moscow to depret on the stripe. The American Legion supports this bill and is upheld in the country of years about the quite for the admitted stistence in our country of such a despicable group as the "fifth column."

The American citizen is conscious of the charact of the Stripe of the more of the conscious of the charact of the Stripe of the more of the conscious of the charact of the Stripe of the charact of the Stripe of the stripe.

Every American citizen is conscious of the danger of the "fifth column," recalling with vivid memory the fate of decembestoraths, Poland, Belgium, Inoliand, Roways, and other countries. While it was Hitleriam in those lands, in this is country it is the scourge of communism.

The adoption of this bill will sound the death indil to such the viltures from Moscow who are bent on enform the privileges of a democracy, and, on the other hand, are engaged in destorping a form of government that represents a masterpiece of statemanship.

or sakcemansuly.

The action of this House in approving this measure should halo convey to the heads of our Government, and especially to the Department of Justice, that they must redouble their efforts to purge the Federal pay rolls of hundreds of Committed the purper than the property boast of their affiliation, with such Moscow minded organizations while receiving their livelihood from the tanyayers of America.

These followers of Stalin who receive annual salaries ranging from \$1,860 to \$10,000, for a total of \$1,800,000, are a serious breat to not only our form of government but are prevaint in the national-defense program.

The mational-defense program.

Gentlemen, I repeat again, this is an eventful moment in the history of the United States. As representatives of the people, this Courress has a grave responsibility. By passing that the "lifth column" presents to our national existence. Our duty is clear and unmistatable. Let us move promptly in banishing from our shores such un-American trash that too long have been permitted to enjoy a hey-day at the except of the present of

[Applause.]
Mr. LESINSKI.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gendeman from New York Mr. Education.

Mr. EDICACTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have been sitting here listening to those gentlemen who are in favor of the passage of this bill. Thus far I have heard nobody utder one word, one fact which would justify the passage of this bill. Our duty as Members of the Brone of Representatives is to act upon legislation being considered by this body only after due

deliberation and upon full information. I do not believe that anybody on reasonably any that this flouse is considering file bill with due deliberation and upon proper information, this bill with due deliberation and upon proper information, the bill with due deliberation and upon proper information in property and the series of the bill diam that be is, the principle of justice and democracy which underlie consideration of all special legislation, for that is what this bill is unconstitutional because it is a bill of attainder. We may be all convinced that it is, but I am willing to leave that for the decision of the Sippreme Court, within whose justiced that it is, but I am willing to leave that for the decision of the Sippreme Court, within whose justiced that it is, but I am willing to leave that for the decision of the Sippreme Court, within whose justiced that it is, but I am willing to leave that for the decision of the Sippreme Court, within whose justiced that it is, but I am willing to leave that Sides to thousand faridges. That principle is whether this Sides is the principle of the constitution of Covern.

I what is an an interest that it is a side of the thin the second of the committee on minimization and read that the regard that the decision of the Sippreme Court, within whose justiced on the second that it is a side of the second of th

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Landis, who is now dean of the Harward Law School, and wind in the commission and whose adherence to democracy and our consultation is the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be required reading in voting upon this lill. Mr. Landis on the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to the commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to be commission that he could not find Mr. Enders to the commission that he contemporate that he was not a Commission to the contemporate that he was not a Commission to the purpose of the worthy of he worky of hele. While he did not entirely again only full it was as if as at the ordence before Mr. Enders had not be that he was not a Commission that he contemporate principles and whose property of the was based upon democratic principles and whose that he was a storag and active trade-union leader. Landis subset upon the best that the erchance of the commission with the first which and active trade-union leader of another regards that he was a storag and active trade-union leader one, who are inclined to the belief that the season who as a trade-union leader of another organization on the present and the best than the present and the present because we do not like the coir of his hair; in fact, just because we do not like the coir of his hair; in fact, just because we do not like the coir of his hair; in fact, just because we do not like the coir of his hair; in fact, just because we do not like the coir of his hair; in fact, just because we do not like the commistee on the products and or a

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ex parte trial and ex parte condemnation is not the foundation upon which our country has prospered.

The erdeance which the committee has should have been published to the Department of Labor for further action by it, for issuance of another warrant and another hearing. If the committee believes the erdence to be as strong as it claims the certainly the only result of the hearings on this warrant before the Department of Labor would be an order for this special bill. Never before has Congress by special egislation studied in the certainly the only result of the hearing hed by the Department of Labor has Congress by special egislation of undestrable classes of altern, specifying the conditions of undestrable classes of altern, specifying the conditions of undestrable classes of altern, specifying the conditions which determine undestrability. Always undestrability has been determined by a quasi-judicial hearing hed by the Department of Labor. At such hearings the alter was given at the community of present his defense against the charges beyond the department of Labor. At such hearings the altern was given and of undestrable classes of altern, specifying the mass given by more than any other Member in this House, I stand to gain from the deportation of altern who are members of or affiliated with respect to communism are clear. I was elected a Member of this House at a special election held on February 8 of this year. Unlike my Republican opponent, I openly declared the Communist candidate, Barl Howders, I was to consider the Communists would improve my political joution, what I have to consider the component of this way. In the majority, but what is the proper way for me to set on this bill seem though it be not the way of the majority. With the majority, but what is the proper way for me to set on this bill seem charge was mode sagastst Endges and that improve my political joution, what I have to consider here it is bill, but that is not my conspitution, or the conception of most upon the political position

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill (E. R. 9766) because I think the entire procedure is absolutely wrong. 'This bill contains but five lines and if tenacted into law it will create a precedent which I think will be extremely bed. 'This bill is the first bill of its kind to be presented for consideration since the beginning of the persented.

I am willing to concede for the sake of argument that Mr. Bridges is a most undestrable person, but I believe we have the power in the law at the present time to deal with him, and if we do not have the necessary power let us amend the law stemerally, and not for a specific case. I do not believe in class legislation because there is no telling how far-reach-

is Labor criticised because Harry Bridges was not deported.
I think it is unfait to criticise the servage employee in the Labor criticisent of the theory and the property of the labor criticisent of the theory and the Department. We all know Mr. Shaughnessy down there and It has assistants, and we know and the Department should be directed to Madam Secretary. If the is responsible for the break-down in the subtiges see, let up place the responsible for the break-down in the subtiges see, let up place the report of the Labor that is a change of the Department that we know and with whom we come in contact that is re-individual. Sepredally, when the whole argument in favor to not believe there is any place for it, or basis for it, in this as our country within the shadow of our fag. We small them in the country within the shadow of our fag. The small of the country within the shadow of our fag. The small of the country within the shadow of our fag. We small the our country within the shadow of our fag. The small of the shadow of this registation do not like allens and the propasors of this legislation do not like allens and never did. It is unfortunate that they have such poor understanding the salien and his problems. Today it is Bridges—known-row it may be some not good neighbors and devoted risers, the same property is they have such poor understanding in the went and of our propised particularly on principle.

My partitis were both bor, et ceters, ad infinitum.

For these and other important resona, I am opposed to this bill. I am opposed particularly on principle.

My partitis were both bor in Ireland and because of that I have known many aliens from Ireland as well as from every few sliens who were not good neighbors and devoted risers, and it may be some and of the interest and a mere the great feel. To shadown and the content of the shadown of the United States.

Mr. MARADON, Mr. Charlman, I yield a minutes to the gent in the manuters of the south of the shadown of the Pederal Government in the our to kee

It may be true that Dean Landis is a learned lawyer. It may be true that his stidents have a great regard for him, the life of this stidents have a great regard for him, the life of this House who thought Dean Landis would hold other than he did in the Bridges case in order to take the best of of somebody else. [Applause.]

The genileman from Louidana [Mr. Atlare] is to be commended for his untiting efforts to give us protection from undesirable altens. He has been a leader in the fight for selective and restrictive immigration. In his fight to preserve at the complete of the substance of the protective and restrictive immigration. In his fight to preserve at the substance of the protective and restrictive immigration. In his fight to preserve at the complete of the protective and restrictive immigration. In his fight to preserve at the substance of the protective and restrictive himself of the Lawyel.

Mr. LEMYX. Mr. Chairman, I yoled is minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Lawyel].

Mr. LEMYX. Mr. Chairman, I yoled is minutes to the presence of at the rule. I intend to rove in the negative on the passage of at the rule. I intend to rove in the negative or it.

I can not going to find fault with any of my colleagues who differ with me in their conclusions, and I want to say that it of would be the easier way for me in the congressional district that I represent, being far removed from the coast and having see yieldently will wide for me the extractions we have hard; but of the this flower, likewise as a member of the bar of the Blate of Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United State, and also as a judge of a court of general invisitation for 10 years before coming here, buring myself to the belief that Mr. Rafiges should not be here. Peeling this way, it is set that Mr. Tadges aboutd not be here. Peeling this way, it is set than the suprementation of the condition of the conditi

it is unconstitutional, in my judgment, upon two grounds:
First, it is a bill of atlander, which Congress is prohibited
from enacting.
I shall cite the same authority cited by the distinguished
gentleman from Dindus (IN: Drasser), to wit, Cummings
against Missouri:

A bill of sixthniar is a legislative set which inflicts princhinguist priches and the set? was at a nation Story Taves been most unually presed in England in time of recibility, or of grees subservancy to the forcers, or of volcant political excitements of the forcers, or of volcant political excitements and analysist, to whole their nations are not intuiting any one the reason and interface of others." These bills are generally directed against hadrications by name, but they may be directed against and the set. (Commission v. Metaouri, Ti. U. S. (4 Whill.) 277, 323, 13 Le ed. 365.)

It is well at this very moment, when presion and prejudice run so high, to ever be mindful of the rich and wholesome restraining influences of our Constitution. Even the meanest, of lowlest human being must not be dended the rights secured by that savered document, which has carried us through our present that ended the rights secured by that savered document, which has carried us through our present that the mann, there is an unbroken his of authorities supporting the Cummins case. Cummins against Masouri held unconstitutional an act passed by the legislatine of Missouri that denied, not to an individual, but to a class, ministers, of the gappel, the right to preach the gospel unless they took an onth that they had not been afflished with the Contederary during the period of the Grill War. A challolic priest saw fit to violate the law in Missouri. He was arrested. His name was Cummins. The case went to the Supreme Court on the issue that the law was in the nature of a bill of stainner and in violation of section 9, article I of the Pederal Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, thus bill is unconstitutional also because it is a dealed of the growth that the symbol was predictedly made here this atternoon that an allen readent in this country, if he hawfully came in here, has every right of judicial trial, every protection, and every safegnard that the Constitution must be in the lawfully came in here, has every right of judicial trial, every motocal to the safegnard that the Constitution in the country.

It in then he has not acquired rights and if you will follow in, the authorities, and there is a wealth of material on this, you will find that no alien nonreaddent has the right to any, the that he could come to America. The Congress alone fixes off that. It is a privilege extended or withheld, but when once extended and he omes to the country, that privilege rights into a right and no person can be denied or deprived of his one right without the process of law and that irrespective of the clutzenath. We have set up a quast-juddical tribunal to try ready that the substantial to the clutzenath. We have set up a quast-juddical tribunal to try ready one not a clitzen charged with being here unhawfully. The burden is upon you to show cause why you should not be deported." But when we seek to deny him the right to be deported." But when we seek to deny him the right to be deported." But when we seek to deny him the right to as defined in the fifth amendment to the Constitution. I of whiten by Mr. Bridges in his own defense did not commince the that the carried the burden, but that does not mean that I will violate my oath to uphold the Constitution as I see that the carried the burden, but that does not mean that I will whole the great Mr. The tribute in the moment.

ict in my humble judgment, Mr. Chairman, it would be a serfous mistake to pass legislation of this kind. (Applause.) If it is grave fell.)

Ifflere the gavel fell. Ifflere the gavel fell. I helieve Eurry Bridges and all of his kind about be deported. He is a trothernaker of the first order and America is not the place and now is not the time for troublemakers. In answer to the argument advanced by the distinguished the place and now is not the time for troublemakers. In answer to the argument advanced by the distinguished concerning a bill of attainder, but I remind you that the is a mat of the legislative body sgathet a single individual, but deportation is not pumishment for a crime. Deportation is a not by the legislative body sgathet a single individual, but deportation is not pumishment for a crime. Deportation is a not by the legislative body sgathet a single individual, but deportation is not pumishment for a crime. Deportation is a not by the legislative body sgathet a single individual, but deportation is not pumishment for a crime. Deportation is a not plate of a criminal proceeding.

Mr. CURTIS. That is right.

As has been said, deportation is not punishment for a crime, but a civil proceeding.

Mr. Curtis of the committee on large with a large with

Just so state is competent to return admission to an alien, so, in conformity with its featherst supremery, it is competent to appl at any moment an alien show has been admitted into its territory, and admitted into its territory, and expended making the supremental in an excepted making the therent in sovereignly, and essential to all posserstates, so that the other hand of the plants within its subjection, so death them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see it to prescribe.

That statement was made by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case involving the constitutionality of the minigration Act of March 3, 1891.

The absolute right of control over immigration by a nation sesential to the preservation of its national extractor. The expulsion of aliens is necessarily embraced in the power to regulate their admission and exclusion.

The Mr. DIES. Is there any difference in principle between this bill and the many private bills that have been introduced by the immigration Committee and supported by many

of these gentlemen who are now opposing this bill? We have that many bills where allens were mandatorily admitted. If The Congress said notwithstanding the law and notwith- as standing the fact you made other allens leave the country under like conditions, yet we, the Congress, withhold deportation of the allen. What is the difference in principle? In the like, There is no difference in principle? In fact it is an established rule where authority to do a certain under the authority to due to count decision after count decision that says that if a certain in official has power to appoint subordinates, he likewise has the mover to discharge, and it follows that if we have the authority to disregard the general law and admit an individual allen.

Charles Hyde, in his work on international law decisions that a contract the standard of the contract of the

siate may doubtless decide for teast whether the continued presence within its territory of a particular all a see adverse to the national interests that the control of the particular all the set of thin. It such be its interests that the control of the control

(Mr. Courze saked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Racord.)

Mr. LESUNSKI, Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hossi.]

Mr. ROBBS, Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Louisians [Mr. Hossi.]

the gentleman from Louisians [Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for this bill, and for the members of the committee who have seen if to report it favorably. I have the highest regard for the membership of this House, which has just now almost in the membership of the Rouse, which has just now almost in the membership of the Rouse, which has just now almost in the membership of the Rouse, which has just now almost in the membership of the Rouse, which has just now almost in the membership of the Rouse and the rule for its consideration.

I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Vas Zaseri), and I wish to take his opening remarks as the text of mine. He said, and I am sure that he would not have so stated unless he had ascertained that the stouther that true, that this is the first time in the history of our Government that a hill aimed at one man has been impalsht before formerse brought before Congress.

Mr. Chairman, without any passion, without any prejudice ly whatsoever, heartily favoring the deportation of Harry Heldges, loving everyone in this House, I must call your stratement of the strain of the honest with myself, to the fact that this is supposed to be a Government of laws and the of men"; that bills of attainder, ex post facto laws and the like, are outlawed by our Constitution; that the legislative 51 branch of our Government should not surry the perceasive of our juddical or administrative tribunals, if we would present our Government should obcarine of separation of the present of the present of the special control of the constitutional doctrine of separation of the gentleman from Pennyivenia (Mr. Vaz Zaurzi is correct, we to almost indistinguishable from one. It is almost, if not outte, and the separation of the supplies of the constitution of the United States are:

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. (Art. I, sc. 9.)

I happen to have been the chairman of a special subcommittee of the Committee, on the Juddary, charged with the duty of making the investigation under the resolution for rule increased in the following the investigation and Naturalization, and the Solicitor of Labor. In that investigation we read every word of the evidence in the files of the Labor Department, and the proport of the Dies committee, against Harry Bridges, I state of the Labor Department of Harry Bridges which I would question. Not only do I have a fixed conviction that he should be deported, but I have tried assisting to drawning legislation under which he could not a satisficially in drawning legislation under which he could not a state of the countries of the bulls to describe deportation. This House passed one of the bulls to

we which I refer in May 1839, when we passed the Smith bill,

If H. R. 5139, with only 48 dissenting votes, I sincerely hope
a law at this session of Congress,

I cannot quarrel with anyone for supporting the bill before us now, but I simply cannot go along. (Applause.)

None of my reasons is based on technicality. It would be
unworthy of this occasion, a crisis in the legislative history

of our Nation, to deal in technicalities, or fine-spin theories,
I favor, strongly, the end. I deplore, strongly, the proposed
means. I could not bring myself to late this position unless
in reasons were, in my opinion, well grounded and impelling. Here, we are face to face with a challenge to do a
legislative job in a workmanile manner. We all wish that
be deducted by the the chonored landmarks of our profession. With the best of motives, this bill frankly transfession with the time-honored landmarks of our profession. With the best of motives, this bill frankly transfession with the Barons of Runnymede wring Magna Carls
from the unwilling hand of King John, has any such piece
of legislation been aeriously considered.

Swen the able nand sedition laws, of odious memory, did
not name the objects of the then egislative wrigh.

be tetathder?

attainder?

A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment for the process of the proces

Quoting further from the Garland: dissenting opinion in ex parte

centrally through a desperate struggle in behalf of offul liberty through the past of the product of the liberty through the product of the product of the product of the primary departments of the Gerenmant. Mr. Handlen, in the primary departments of the Gerenmant, Mr. Handlen, in the primary department of the Gerenmant, Mr. Handlen, in the primary department of the primary departments of the Gerenmant, Mr. Handlen, in the product of the primary department of the purpose of abovelug that in our Countitution these presents to purely behaved and constanted which the structure of the primary department of the p

The dissenting opinion in the Garland case stiempts to justify its contention by saving that the act of Congress there in question ald not contain the name or any designation of the person or persons, and that the barring of stormers from the practice of their profession who had not taken a prescribed eath, was not a punishment for a criminal offense. But the previsiling opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States swept asde these contentions and held the act to be unconstitutional and wold; saying:

The states is directed against parties who have offended in any of the particulars enhanced by these clauses. And its object is to extract them from the profession of the particular such conduct. The canciton of the oath is the mode parties of the particular decrees of persistal scatistion. And exclusion from the particular that the parties upon whom the set is inscribed in orders. All constructions of the oath is the mode clauses of the parties of the parties of the canciton of the oath is the mode clause. All constructions the parties upon whom the set is inscribed in the past of the parties of the constitutional inhibition against the passage of bills of statunder, under which general designation they are included.

But wholly asded from the question whether or not the pending bill is unconstitutional because it is an ex post the parties that the parties of the constitutional the parties of the constitutional that the parties of the constitution of the state of the state

Thus do we revert to the days of the original ailen and sedition laws, which constituted so sad a chapter in the history of the American Congress. But now it is boldly at an initial in this report that what was then declared unconstitutional when asserted by mere immendo has become a legist to have been asserted by mere immendo has become a legist to have been asserted by mere immendo has become a legist to have been asserted by mere immendo has become a legist to have been as a mensor to the interests of this country. In this as a mensor to the interests of this country. In this as a mensor to the interests of this country. In this as a mensor to the interests of this country. In this as a mensor to the interests of this country hearing whatsoever, although even an allen, as has been repeatedly a held by the Sureme Court of the United States, is entitled to the process of law under the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Fourth. This bill utterly ignores our traditional doctrine of the separation of the powers of government among the three independent, condunate branches of our Government—legis-lative, executive, and judicial. It is a flagrant attempt to

tribunals.

Finally, britten, whatevers things are true, whatevers white are bound, whatevers things are true, whatevers things are just, whatevers things are of one justice, if there he any virtue, and if there he any praise, think on these things. have the legislative branch usurp the fudicial prerogative hitherto exercised exclusively by administrative or judicial tribunals.

he in my opinion, Harry Bridges is a menace to the interests of this country, just as the framers of the pending bill regard at this drill regard of this country, just as the framers of the pending bill regard of this country, just as the framers of the pending bill regard in the deported by the process of law. His banishment should be decreed for cause, ascerdained by legally constituted tribunds—not by legalistic untradient. He should not be magnified in the should be the should not be magnified by being dealt with in a special, personal bill, even if it were constitutional. But we should not desirely the bruses of our Lynching is frequently defined as the taking of the law into incomment of laws to rid the house of one termite, as constitutional. But we should not desirely the bruses of our Lynching is frequently defined as the taking of the law into insultanteed hands. In the light of this definition, may not be magnified by bridges of the bruse of the light of the frequency of the bruse of the insultantions consent that the gentleman from Alabama may proceed for 10 additional that we should not be should be constituted the time. Mar. Houses asked and was given permission to revise and the Cummittee of the Whole cannot extend the time. (Mar. Houses asked and was given permission to revise and the Cummittee of the Whole cannot extend the termit of the first hat the femilienan from Montana lift. O'Convoral.

Mr. LESINEEL Mr. Chairman, I was too hate in security in the busis bill.

Mr. DOWNOR. Mr. Chairman, I was too hate in security in the busis bill.

time, th

I voted for the rule. I usually vote for a rule to bring a bill before the House for consideration. But having practiced is alw since 1904, having served upon the bench, and having a speared before the various courts of this country. I cannot at this afternoon, regardless of what the sentiment is bere, support a bill such as this containing the provisions it does. We are dealing with sentething bigger than a man; we are dealing with the fundamental principles of this country. We are dealing with the laws and with the Constitution of this country. We are dealing the constitution of the United States will go on forever.

Here the gave [cil.]

If a special continuous continuou

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wurd in defense of this man, I would not know him if I saw him—the precedent that we will establish will plague every strained by the process held under the Congress a long as there is a Congress held under the Constant of the Congress and song as there is a Congress held under the Constant him to be the constant of the United States. This is a time when we must set you do be deported in the manner provided by sections 165 and 166 of the United States Code. As a matter of fact, the hill would really be inefective as of itself to deport him.

Mr. OCONNOR. In a moment. The hill provided to be the man a fight to be thed, and find out whether or not he is guilly due to be the united States Code. As a matter of fact, the hill would meet by the gentleman from Matchigan Ish.

Mr. OCONNOR. In a moment. The hill provided percentage was thingen to the United States Code. As a matter of fact, the hill be provided to be the constitution and fact there. Secretion 166 provided for the constitution and the state of the training was a question of fact there. Secretion 168 provided for the constitution are used in the constitution are used in the fact to the fact that but the next by the gentleman from Matchigan Ish.

Mr. OCONNOR. That is not be question. We are dealing more with his w than a man. It is not necessary for me to tell you that this is a government not of men, but a government of the fundamental principles that the word "altern" today seems of itself to bring not set with a secretion so the seam of the fundamental principles that the word "altern" today seems of the fundamental principles that the tode to reconstitution and the same fights to due process of has as howe ellican. I foll not be principled that the followers to a breaking down of the fundamental principles that the followers to read United States Code of 1594, that is a great most take a man out on the street and make him to the principles that the followers, I was a great the principle that the followers in the fall that is not become pumperated by th

have to be arrested and charged with a violation of section 156, and, when so charged, necessary proof would be required. The Consequently it would mean a sort of a lixial or, in other words, some evidence would be required to support the arrest words, some evidence would be required to support the arrest words, some evidence would be required to support the arrest words, some evidence would be required to support the arrest words, some evidence would be required to support the arrest words, and costs of transportation, and so forth. I fully not be added to the support the arrest part of the first the bill would accomplish his deportation without trial.

If the bill would accomplish his deportation without trial.

If arrest the gavel fell.]

Mr. LESINESKI. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the last support the sand and amendments thereto close at 5 http://dock.

The moden was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to the first count the last two words.

Mr. THENRON of Oklabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. THENRON of Oklabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. THENRON of Oklabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to the first arrest the great to the set of the set o

During my several years' service in the Congress I have to the best of my shilliy endeavored to support the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution of the United States.

But I must confess that I am somewhat surprised to find gentlems here who have never raised a constitutional question against any other bill during their solourn in this Congress of this House and phead for the Constitution of the United States who, during the past several years, never thought of States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past several years, never thought of the States who, during the past of constitutionality had been sent uses when the question of constitutionality of the past of the past of the States in the seven sent the seven past of the United States might pass an unconstitutional set.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Marcawrosto], with a make of the Constitution of the United States and Congress of the United States might pass an unconstitutional set.

ch, Congress of the United States might pass an unconstitunan The fact is that this House has been very charitable in
the fact is that this House has been very charitable in
the permitting him to read into the Rasons a long, belabored
address supposedly prepared by this dr. Communist leader,
whose only scanes for not taking out naturalization papers in
the 18 years that he has been an unwelcome guest from
the 18 years that he has take feels that the courts are all had
and prejudiced against him and would not give him a square
that if he had received a square deal that Endges would have
her deported by this Government years ago. (Applause.)
That this body is willing to hear that long statement of defense of Endges which begs the question and attempts to
lifet previous and that in my judgment we have been enthrely to
to the constitution that the constitution
the Longer of the constitution and the constitution
to the constitution that stard with a tearful voice about the Constitution
to the United States. He, too, has suddenly become deeply
used that in my learned to the record a
case decided by the court in an effort to prove his contention

that this Congress has no legal right under the Constitution to deport an undesirable allen. You will recall I saked the gentleman how he reached the conclusion that Congress is he forhidden under the Constitution to deport an allen while at the same time he himself has introduced more blis than any other akember of Congress to import allens into the United States had to keep them here after they have been imported. I have noticed that a number of our learned legal lights of this body most of whom freely admit that they are great one to the public is particularly interested that does not suit them and they can find no other excuse for opposing it, some of them will rush to the well of this House, declaring over and over that they are not against the purposes of the bill but their great legal training prevents them from giving their full support to a measure because they are night declare such legis. I have no constitutional.

I have sometimes said that I can take a stick as long as my two fingers and write that one word, "unconstitutional," on the end of it and scare some of the so-called by lawyers on both sides of this saids almost out of this Copitol.

Let me say in passing that I do not pretend to be a great constitutional lawyer, as so many here koday profess to be I have getrously staided that Constitution stone! I was a small is a constitution of many of the presentable but many of its provisions before I was a small is a constitution of many of the Stakes of the United Stakes, the situational law, not only in our schools in America but in one of the best law schools in the Cold World, and the more I will not only in our schools in America but in one of the best law schools in the Cold World. I have studied one continued in the constitution of the United Stakes, the many of the stare sould be intered in the constitution of the United Stakes, the industry our own great Constitution of the United Stakes, the industry our own great constitution of the United Stakes would be an aden enter to tear down the spirit of the Coungress of the United Stakes who has caused more disturbance in our laboring groups and done more to tear down the spirit of the Coungress of the United Stakes would an our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would in our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would in our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and hereot forefathers, if here today, would of our beloved and here fore to the bull when passed and signed by the Freeddant of the United Stakes, will have the fact of the synd to the forefathers, which

far as I know, would deny anyone their civil rights. And all this saik about denying a citizen or even an alien the right of the habes coupse is abouted and beside the issue. Of course the Congress has the right to pass a bill oc deport an alien within the civil right of the protection of the first of pass a bill to deport an alien within their malienable rights. Lapplanes.]

My own feeling, but to that horde of undesthable altens, who accept the protection of undertwind the protection of undertwind the their malienable rights. Lapplanes I have not that the country that the undoubtedly be dealt with more harshly than just the best protection of the protection of the country that the undoubtedly loves; just him hade to the country that the undoubtedly loves; just him hade to the country that the undoubtedly loves; just him hade to the country that the undoubtedly loves; just him to be protected the stat have a farty marked that have a farty been a seal in the protected of the protected that the wanted to take out his second papers, and then when the storm here over he decided he did not want to become a citizen by the protected the did not want to become a citizen of the build States. He has been warned over and over. Again, I say he is fortunate, considering his shameful record, to be only deported back to his homeland. Lapplanes I was the wanted to the countries of Europe. For years all of them have to that the enemy within their gates that attributed most to their deets. Surjey we have learned a valuable lesson from what we have seen and heard in those little countries of Europe. For years all of them have to their deets, surjey we have learned a valuable lesson from what we have seen and heard in those little countries of Europe. For him to will not make to protect their death of the other deets. Surjey we have learned a valuable lesson from what we have seen and heard in those little countries of Europe. For him to will be conson to the countries of Europe. For him to will be conson to the countries of Euro

The CHAIRMAN.
ment would be in ord
Mr. O'CONNOR. 1 A substitute for the pending amendsubstitute for the pending

Assendment offered by Mr. O'Convox as a substitute for the assendment offered by Mr. Var Zamrr. Skrike out lines 3, 4, and and meet "That the Attorney General of the United Bates so and he is hereby, directed to immediately institute proper proceedings in the proper court to deport Eury Erdiges, as also, accordance with sections 165 and 166, title VIII, U. S. Oode."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Montana is recog-

nized for 1 minute.

All COCNINOR. Mr. Chairman, in support of this amendment permit me to call attention to the fact that only receptly the President of the United Stakes transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice all masters dealing with immigration. This pian was approved by the Congress. WPJ? Because the Congress had confidence in the Department of Justice.

If this amendment is adopted, the Attorney General is threated—he would have no discretion—he is directed to institute proper proceedings for the deportation of this man in aboundance with the laws of this country.

Mr. MURJOCK of Arisons. Mr. Chairman, will the genture related to the state of the country.

theman yield.

At OCONNOR. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I am heartily in sympathy with the gentleman's amendment and shall support it. I wish Eridges and many others like him were out of the country. We have have and we have courts. If our laws are mader quake, let us make them adequate and then depend upon our out is right thing in the wrong way by passing an unconstitutional bill. It should be amended.

Mr. OCONNOR. I thank the gentleman. He is always light. I hope the other Members of the House will also him you for the amendment. Such proceedings would be in second with our laws.

The CHARMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chalman, I have heard many men raise their voices here today in defense of Housands yes, millions of people in this country whose rights have been within protection.

I want to say to you that Harry Bridges by his own hand-writing, by documentary evidence, has perjuved himself, ac-cording to the record I have read here today. He is guilty of perjury, he is guilty of moreal turpitude, he is guilty of dis-turbing the peace, he is a lawbreaker, he is a "fifth col-

umnist."

It is difficult to conceive that a man can go out on the Pacific coast, and that man stall be allowed to remain in the country. I cannot understand this thing. I do not understand the attitude of you people who defend him.

Mr. BHALTERY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LELAND Mr. PORD. No; I have only a short time. If this is a special bull it say to you that by his actions Harry that chould be taken out on that a coount. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MABON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman of the committee, rise?

Mr. MASON. To submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. In the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The substitute for the amendment of the committee amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The substitute for the amendment of the committee that Mr. MASON. And all time for debate on the committee that which is the committee that wh

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

If the Committee will include the Chair, the Chair will state that the Chair has a list of eight Members who were on their feet at the time the gentleman from Montana offered his substitute amendment. Without objection the Chair will recognize these gentlemen in the order in which they appear on this list.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Andreson] is recognized. Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Amenaou of Missouri to the amend-ment: After the word "deport", in line 4, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "Any undestable alten who advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States."

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the amendment speaks for itself, and I ask for a vote.
The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of-fered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Ampassou).
The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Ampassou of Missouri) there were—aves 66, nose 87.
Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. Annxason of Missouri and Mr. Lesunski to acts as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 119.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California fax. Germal for one-half minute.

Old. Germa of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Recond.

Mr. GERMER of California fax. Chairman, I do not agree with my good friend, the gentleman from California fax. general which shows that not all the people on the Facilite coast feel just exactly as my friend, the people on the Facilite coast feel just exactly as my friend, the people on the Facilite coast feel just exactly as my friend, the people on the Facilite coast feel just exactly as my friend, the

SAN FRANCISCO, CALD., June 5, 1940.

House Offers Building, Washington, D.C.:

Winderstand House Immigration Committee has just sought to force H. R. 1986 to floor of House. Also understand Congressman force H. R. 1986 to floor of House, Also understand Congressman force H. R. 1986 to floor of House, Also understand Congressman force H. R. 1986 to floor of House, Also understand Congressman filters that the House of California suffering from the necessary of the House of California seriously disagree with thin. Supplied to California seriously disagree with the necessary of House the House of California works of House the House of House is stated to work the House of House of House of House is stated to the House of House in House in House is stated to the House of House in House in House is stated to the House of House in House in House is stated to the House in House in House in House is stated to the House in Ho

E. E. Wand, State Secretary, Labor's Nonpartisan League of California.

Mr. Chairman, oh, patriotism, what crimes are committed thy name.

I cannot say that I know Harry Bridges personally as I have met him only casually on two occasions.

I do know this, that several thousand members of his union living in my district have implicit faith in him. They attitute to that the fact that working conditions and wages they receive are much better than before he took the leadership of their organization.

To this fact add that even now this union is negotiating a new contract and you will have the real reason why some are wontract and you will have the real reason why some deem him to be undestrable. Boiled down to the last analysis we do not hestitate to state that this is the old hattile to take sides in this controversy? Are we going to fail to face the issue squarely? Or will we, under the cleak of Americalism, volate those very principles of democracy that we claim to expose?

I maintain that this body should be the last in the world to succumb to hysteria and establish such a precedent as this just because it is good politics in an election year.

I did not think things would come to such a pass that I is should ever hear a member of the Rules Committee so flout the principles of democracy as to make such a stakement as to hear did not committee the other day when this bill was being considered. The gentleman from New York IM: First of the state of the control of the state. This coming from a high-ranking minority member of this powerful committee. If this is an indication of the stabilizing effect of keeping the Congress in season during these with the powerful committee. If this is an indication dring these critical days then I say the sconer we go home the better.

Minch has been add against this man and the labor organization he heads. He has been proved by a judicial procedume only the guilty are charged. In the United States I thought only the guilty are punished and then after due process of the law. We are importing Hitler methods. Can we protect democracy by destroying it?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vashington 1Mr. Correct!

Mr. Correct of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Rocoun.)

[Mr. Correr of Washington addressed the Committee. remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.] 볊

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. Voornus] for one-half minute.

(Mr. Voorris of California addressed the Committee, remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.) 별

the Characteristic California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Raconn.)

The CHARRAMAN. The Chair recognities the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDowral.).

Mr. McDowralla (Mr. McDowral.)

Mr. McDowralla (Mr. McDowral.)

Mr. McDowralla (Mr. McDowral.)

I set a half minute to make it in. I shall vote for the Van Zandt amendment.

I set a half minute to make it in. I shall vote for the Van Zandt amendment.

I set to be savel fell.]

I set the gavel fell.]

I set the gavel fell.]

The CHARRAMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. Chasai)

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, much has been said about this bill becoming a precedent. Let it be a precedent and let those who should, take warning.

Troday happens to be the day when, I understand, the Bureau of Immigration goes over to the Department of Justice. Let it sate be the day when America takes charge of her own destiny and says that we have the right to combat the "fifth column" according to the means that we find neces any in order to preserve the integrity and the life of the United States. (Applause.)

We have been told by the chairman of the Dies committee that the "fifth column", so-called, presents a new problem in the life of nations; that Norway was unable to meet the successfully; that other nations have found it difficult in the successfully; that other nations have found it difficult in the successfully; that other nations have found it difficult in the successfully; that other nations have found.

I do not maintain that the passage of a bill that singles out one solitary individual for deportation is the answer to the problem—far from it, yet it is the only opportunity that has like a problem—far from it, yet it is the only opportunity that has like any opportunity that has been given this body to speak what America thinks of this thing—the insidious penetration of our institutions by aliena who seek to undermine the country whose guests they are. They come here as guests; they should not pull down the pillars of the house.

There is only one reason that legislation of this thad is here before us today. It is that the American people have the deverwhelming conviction that someone whose job it was to administer certain immigration and naturalization laws has failen down on the job in the face of a threatening situation. It is a similar conviction that resulted in the reconstraint on the present administration that resulted in the reconstraint of Labor to the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, which is effective today. Four-sevenths of the personnel of the Labor as the present administration and the present of the present of the shown as th

It is a shocking thing, that such a step, is taken as to correct that situation.

as one alten, but it represents the determination of a bill of a content about the represents the determination of a content as one alten, but it represents the determination of a content as one alten, but it represents the determination of a content as one alten, but it represents the rights and desires of a content as of the workers. They are tired of altens who all altens and the come here to reap what they can, but who a will be a content and the responsibilities of citizenchip. We have and the responsibilities of citizenchip. We have the code that the man Bridges four times took office as one was and the responsibilities of citizenchip. We have took and the responsibilities of citizenchip. We have the today that this man Bridges four times took office and the responsibilities of citizenchip. We have the today that this man Bridges dot in the second of the heart and mind of America on the bread question we worked.

Can an allen come to this country, engage in I. W. W. Can an allen come to this country, as Bridges dot in 1918. The false statements regarding the martial ratationships, as Bridges did; work himself into control of destructive radical labor groups and lead them tho at-own strikes, thing possession of the property of other portons, violating the country's autily to produce and to carry its produce even in a time of mational emergency—can a man, an alten, do thesis things and retain the welcome of the country where he is a sun and the country are the country and the thought of the Congress which passes have both general and

Its channet the Congress which passes laws, both general and individual, that permit an alten's entry also pass a law to individual, that permit an alten's entry also pass a law to individual, that permit an alten's entry also pass a law to individual, that permit an entry also permit an entry also permit an entry alter a public is concerned, is the principle involved. And in this time when America is looking to her defenses, there is only one auswer. We have been told that the passage of this bill would be a blot on our history will be of those demonracies that fall to assert the inherent rights in sovereignty of keeping out or interest rights in sovereignty of keeping out or assert the inherent rights in sovereignty of keeping out or incidents work and that the known as the day when Americal stakes charge of her own destiny. LAppiause.]

The CHAITMAMN, The Chairman, I offer an amendment, as which I send to the Circh's desk.

The CHAITMAMN The Chairman, I offer an amendment, as which I send to the Circh's desk.

Amendment offered by Mr. Macrowow: Strike out all after exacting clause and insert That any allon who, at any time after cubering the United States, is found to have been at the time of or emprumers the second timestime; a manuser of the Stat, Fancia, or current of the Stat, Fancia, or current of the Stat, Fancia, or current of the States, or continued or continued of the States, or continued or continued

b. Mr. LESINEKI. Mr. Chairman, I doubt that that amendet ment abould be voted on, as it is general legislation. and we
then the state of the state of the state of the state
amendment is not sermane to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mchigan
make a point of order gashnet the amendment?

Mr. MACHUESON. That is why I have submitted the
amendment, I think there should be general legislation on
the subject rather than specific legislation.

Mr. LESINEKI. I agree with the gentleman that there
should be general legislation, but it is a private bill we say
the discussing today, and the amendment is not germane to this
to The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washinsym
desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The amendment of the sentleman
from Missouri Rir. Avonescel was in the part
aman from Missouri Rir. Avonescel was in the part
aman from pleptlation.
The CHAIRMAN. No point of order was made again;
and promate of the provided of the sentleman general legislation.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

All time has expired.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. O'Cowrota) to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Van ment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Van

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent at the amendment may again be reported so the Members

ay know what it provides.
The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report

There was no objection.

The CHARRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment.

The CHARRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment.

The amendment.

The cHARRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Van Zavor.].

The cHARRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Van Zavor.].

The cHARRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises, accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Calawarat, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9786) to antiborize the deportation of Harry Renium of the Committee of the Whole.

The greatest to the House Resolution iii, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The guestion is on the Van Zandt amendment.

The unrendment was agreed to.

The HITAMER. The question is on the engrossment and that reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The HITAMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit. Mr. MALTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a parilamentary inquiry.

The GEPAKER. The gentleman will stake it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I should like to know who has the privilege of offering a motion to recommit. It a gentleman on the minority side is ready to but the commit to that unrose?

The SPEAKER. The rule is that a minority Member who qualifies as being opposed to the bill is entitled to recognition if that point is raised. Does the gentleman raise that ques-tion?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes; I certainly do.
The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Connecticut op-

osed to the bill?

Mr. MILLER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to re-

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Mulaz moves to recommit the bill H. R. 9786 to the Com-nities on Immigration and Naturalisation. The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to re-

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEARER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas
and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was taken; and there were—yeas 330, nays nawered "present" 1, not voting 58, as follows:

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The Clerk announced the following pairs:
The this vote:
On this vote:
Mr. Barden of North Carolina (for) with Mr. Magnuson Subphin Sweeney Tenerowics Tenerom Tolan Vinoszi, Ey. Wallgren

Mr. Andrews.

W York with Mr. Tinkham.

Monroner.

local with Mr. Montrout,
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Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Banzar, and therefore I withdraw may vote of "nay" and answer "present." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The title was amended.

PRIZE-FIGHT FILMS

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on the following privileged resolution, which the House Calendar and ordered printed: Rules, submitted was referred to

VESSELS AFFECTED BY THE NEUTRALITY ACT

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Rouse Resolved. That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be Resolved. That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be Resolved. That upon the adoption of the resolution is committee in order to move that the Bruse restly lead into the Committee in the Whole Stouse on the shall of the Dannitte the considerate of Grants Joint for the same that are supported in the Whole Stouse on the Resolution of the Stouse and for adjustment of chilestons with respect to such resolut That after general debets which shall be considered to the bill and continue not to exceed a hour, to be equally divided and controlled between the charants and rather and report the same to the bill relieve the bill and resolution of the consideration of the bill for annountment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the Life the personal question and be considered as oftened on the bill the same than the personal question and be considered as oftened on the bill the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill the same to the personal question shall be considered as the bill of the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill the personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question shall be considered as oftened on the bill personal question and the bill persona

Walter Weich White, Idaho Wood Woodrum, Va. Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, s following privileged resolution, which was ref House Calendar and ordered to be printed: MENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 19

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted following privileged resolution (S. Con. Res. 40), which referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed. MEDITERRANGAN FRUITFLY ERADICATION was the

Whereas pursuant to Security is committed. Whereas pursuant and compress, first seeding, a subcommittee of the Semis has had a bearing with respect to the losses suddier. The committee of the Semis has had a bearing with respect to the losses and discount of the Semis has had a bearing with respect to the losses and discount of the Semis has had a bearing with respect to the losses and discount of the semishance of the sem

not exceed \$10,0 of the Senate ar of Representativ the committee.

MONREOGRATION OF TRANSFER OF ANY GROGRAPHIC REGION IN

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 525), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution to that limit in the state of the transition of the state of the transition of the state of the Whole Stones on the state of the Stones of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power, and providing from consultations of the Stones of the Sto