

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

6 June 1949

SENATE

...for consideration of a conference report, which will not require very much time?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield, if by so doing I am not taken off the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Utah may yield, without losing the floor thereby, for consideration of a conference report in which the Senate viewpoint has been adopted by the House. The conference report is on the Central Intelligence Agency bill, House bill 2663, which passed the Senate 3 or 4 days ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand the Senator from Maryland to state that the Senate viewpoint was acceded to by the House?

Mr. TYDINGS. The House acceded to the Senate amendment.

Mr. President, I submit the conference report on the Central Intelligence Agency bill, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

Sen The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3; and agree to the same.

M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
STILES BRIDGES,
OWEN GURNEY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CARL T. DURNHAM,
LANSDALE G. SASSER,
FRANK E. HAVENNER,
L. C. ARENDT,
CHARLES H. ELSTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Maryland to make a brief statement respecting the report.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that at the instance of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. LANGER), two small amendments of interpretation were placed in the bill. One was for the purpose of providing a wider check on immigration; the other confined the activities of the organization to external matters. The House adopted both amendments, which the

involved?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate's viewpoint was adopted by the House?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this matter may appear in the Record at the conclusion of the session.

Monday, June 6, 1949

Digest

Senate adopted conference reports on CIA

anching, Virgin Islands, Alaska, private
ks, and U. S. broadcasts were ordered

labeling, and the District of Columbia

claims bill.

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1908, to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices, was passed, and to request that House return the bill.

Pages 7391-7392

CIA: Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 2663, to provide for administration of Central Intelligence Agency.

HIGHLIGHTS

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Chamber Ad

7 June 1949

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2683) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 6, 1949.)

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, this bill originally came before the House under the suspension of the rules procedure. At that time I pointed out in my opposition to the bill that in the report accompanying the bill, there was a statement to the effect that not all of the provisions of this bill would be explained to the Members of Congress. We were presented with a most extraordinary situation. The House voted to pass this hush-hush bill, despite the fact that all of its provisions had not been explained and would not be explained to the membership. I stated then that this bill was subversive of our Bill of Rights. The Senate amendments have not cured that. The situation with respect to elementary democracy, as it is endangered by this bill, remains the same. I opposed the bill then, and I have opposed this bill at every step, and I oppose it now in its final stage.

In the last analysis, Mr. Speaker, the security of this Nation rests on the strength of its democratic institutions. This bill undermines those democratic institutions. It substitutes for our constitutional guarantees a Gestapo system. It is being sold to the country by hysteria, conference attended by the ranking members of both sides of the Committee on the Judiciary, it was agreed that either body would have the authority to object to the Attorney General's ruling but that neither body would be obliged to act affirmatively. The Senate is adamant in its position, but my bill, H. R. 3875, similar to the Fellows bill of last year, is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Recently I suggested a compromise amendment to this bill and I sincerely hope that the other body will bring about its early passage, thus helping to break the logjam. We want to retain the power to object to the Attorney General's rulings, but the House does not want to be obligated to act affirmatively on nearly 2,000 cases per session. Certainly it seems to me that Members of Congress, both in the House and Senate, should know what the real situation is.

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

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired. Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. WALTER. The Committee on the Judiciary 2 years ago, when our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] was chairman of the committee, reviewed the practice of staying deportations where a bill was introduced, and it was decided that unless the Member who introduced the bill requested a hearing, and we so notified the Immigration Service, the proceedings would continue. It was only in those cases where it was apparent that the Member intended to vigorously press for the enactment of the private legislation that deportation would be stayed. However, that is not the practice in the other body. There it is necessary only to introduce a bill in order to stay deportation. Incidentally, there have been number of cases where the House has refused to intercede, and even after bills have been introduced and unfavorably acted upon by our committee, a Senator has introduced a bill, and the deportation of some alien who, in the judgment of the House Judiciary Committee ought to be deported, has been stayed.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Of course, when you introduce these bills, it takes quite a long time to have reports received from the appropriate agencies. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I do know that it has created a rather compromising situation for Members of the House who have introduced a bill to know that that of itself does not stay the deportation until an opportunity has been had to receive reports sought and hearings held.

Mr. WALTER. I do not think the gentleman is correct in that, because, if a bill is introduced and a request is made of the Judiciary Committee, then the committee notifies the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and all proceedings are stayed until action has been taken on the bill.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I am glad to hear that, because that clarifies an honest misapprehension that existed in my mind and must have existed in the minds of other Members. We all have communications on this subject at some time or another, perhaps two or three times a year, and, frankly, I have written to friends of mine stating that while I would be glad to introduce a private bill and submit it to the committee, and I have asked them to give me the evidence in affidavit form to present to the subcommittee, that they had better get somebody on the other side to introduce a bill to get a stay of deportation. It has been rather embarrassing. From now on I

Mr. Speaker, the conference report as it comes before the House has the following amendments which were offered by the Senate and adopted by the conferees. These amendments do not change the scope or substance of the bill. One provides that if any employee of the Central Intelligence Agency is on leave in the United States, he cannot be assigned to duty outside the agency. It is not the intention of the agency to use these employees for duty within the United States other than within the agency. They are simply brought back here for training, and so on, as the functions are carried on in the continental United States.

The other amendment provides that in addition to the approval of the Attorney General on the admission of any of these aliens who may be brought in because of their high potential security value the alien must also be approved by the Commissioner of Immigration.

The bill was carefully considered in the committee, unanimously reported, and passed overwhelmingly in the House. It outlines and spells out the functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, and attempts to build up a career service.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 74, noes 0.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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Pages 7514, 7515

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Central Intelligence Agency was found to approve because the purposes stated by the amendments had originally been intended to be included.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this matter may appear in the Record at the con-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Monday, June 6, 1949

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Page: 7391, 2392

CIA: Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 1002 to provide for administration of Central Intelligence Agency.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

7 June 1949

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4807) for the relief of Robert A. Atlas. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert A. Atlas, the sum of \$615. This payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert A. Atlas against the United States for services rendered to the War Department during February and March 1946, when he served as civilian optometrist at Fort Snelling, Minn. Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered or accounted for by any agent or delinquent.

and it is being imposed on the people as a penalty for a war which the American people do not want. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against the adoption of the conference report.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WALTER).

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, in a colloquy which took place in the other body several days ago a Senator inquired of another Senator as to the reason why the Attorney General's recommendation pertaining to suspension of deportation was not being acted on in the House. The reply was that the House was not going along with the policy of the Senate. The fact of the matter is that under existing law where the Attorney General suspends the deportation of an alien under section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, it is incumbent on each body to review the action thus taken, and unless each body affirmatively approves of such suspension of deportation, then the deportation is proceeded with. At the last session of the Congress our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. FELLOWS) introduced legislation which had the purpose of giving each body the authority to review the action taken by the Attorney General, but did not make it incumbent on the House as well as the Senate to act affirmatively. The House of Representatives at this session passed practically the same bill. In an informal conference attended by the ranking members of both sides of the Committee on the Judiciary, it was agreed that either body would have the authority to object to the Attorney General's ruling but that neither body would be obliged to act affirmatively. The Senate is adamant in its position, but my bill, H. R. 3875, similar to the Fellows bill of last year, is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Recently I suggested a compromise amendment to this bill and I sincerely hope that the other body will bring about its early passage, thus helping to break the logjam. We want to retain the power to object to the Attorney General's rulings, but the House does not want to be obligated to act affirmatively on nearly 2,000 cases per session. Certainly it seems to me that Members of Congress, both of the House and Senate, should know what the real situation is.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. This may not be on the same subject, but I wanted to know whether there is a practice now to stay deportations in cases where bills are introduced. I understand there was a practice for many years, but that practice is no longer followed by the immigration authorities.

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

Mr. WALTER. The Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. WALTER. The Committee on the Judiciary 2 years ago, when our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MICHENER) was chairman of the committee, reviewed the practice of staying deportations where a bill was introduced, and it was decided that unless the Member who introduced the bill requested a hearing, and we so notified the Immigration Service, the proceedings would continue. It was only in those cases where it was apparent that the Member intended to vigorously press for the enactment of the private legislation that deportation would be stayed. However, that is not the practice in the other body. There it is necessary only to introduce a bill in order to stay deportation. Incidentally, there have been a number of cases where the House has refused to intercede, and even after bills have been introduced and unfavorably acted upon by our committee, a Senator has introduced a bill, and the deportation of some alien who, in the judgment of the House Judiciary Committee ought to be deported, has been stayed.

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

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, when you introduce these bills, it takes quite a long time to have reports received from the appropriate agencies. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do know that it has created a rather compromising situation for Members of the House who have introduced a bill to know that that of itself does not stay the deportation until an opportunity has been had to receive reports sought and hearings held.

Mr. WALTER. I do not think the gentleman is correct in that, because, if a bill is introduced and a request is made of the Judiciary Committee, then the committee notifies the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and all proceedings are stayed until action has been taken on the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to hear that, because that clarifies an honest misapprehension that existed in my mind and must have existed in the minds of other Members. We all have communications on this subject at some time or another, perhaps two or three times a year, and, frankly, I have written to friends of mine stating that while I would be glad to introduce a private bill and submit it to the committee, and I have asked them to give me the evidence in affidavit form to present to the subcommittee, that they had better get somebody on the other side to introduce a bill to get a stay of deportation. It has been rather embarrassing. From now on I will utilize the information the gentleman has given me, and relieve that embarrassment to which I have been subjected.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report as it comes before the House has many amendments which were offered by the Senate and adopted by the conference. These amendments do not change the scope or substance of the bill. One provides that if any employee of the Central Intelligence Agency is on leave in the United States, he cannot be assigned to duty outside the agency. It is not the intention of the agency to use these employees for duty within the United States other than within the agency. They are simply brought back here for training, and so on, as the functions are carried on in the continental United States.

The other amendment provides that in addition to the approval of the Attorney General on the admission of any of these aliens who may be brought in because of their high potential security value the alien must also be approved by the Commissioner of Immigration.

The bill was carefully considered in the committee, unanimously reported, and passed overwhelmingly in the House. It outlines and spells out the functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, and attempts to build up a career service.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 74, nays 0.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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pages 7514-7515

Tuesday, June 7, 1949

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

✓ House passed International Children's Fund bill, 57 private bills, and cleared Central Intelligence Agency measure for the President.

Senate groups acted on general consolidated appropriations measure, and on Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

B-36 inquiry resolution reported to the House; hearings opened on new armed-services pay bill.

Central Intelligence Agency: House adopted conference report on H. R. 2663, to provide for administration of Central Intelligence Agency.

Pages 7514-7515

6 June 1949

HOUSE

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what alone should be admitted under this authority. The conference agreement adopts the Senate amendment.

CURT T. DURHAM,

LANSDALE G. BARSCE,

FRANCK R. HAVENNER,

L. C. AREND,

CHAS. H. ELSTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DURHAM: Committee of conference. H. R. 2663. A bill to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 725). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 239. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 2785, a bill to provide for the contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund, without amendment (Rept. No. 725). Referred to the House Calendar.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Fifteen public bills, H. R. 4997-5011; fourteen private bills, H. R. 5012-5025; and one resolution, H. Res. 239, were introduced. Pages 7439, 7458-7459

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

Conference report on H. R. 2663, to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency (H. Rept. 725);

9 June 1949

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

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House Administration reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
6 June 1949
HOUSE

Mr. SPEAKER. I must insist that the bill go over without prejudice. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the bill was read twice and passed. **CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.** Mr. SASSCER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 725)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

CARL T. DURHAM,
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,
FRANK R. HAVENNER,
L. C. ARENDS,
CHAS. H. ELSTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

M. E. TYRINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
STILES BRIDGES,
CHAS. GURNEY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill provided that officers and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency who are in the continental United States on leave should be available for work or duties in the agency or elsewhere. The Senate amendment provided that officers or employees of the Agency who are in the continental United States on leave should be available for work or duties only in the Agency or for training or for reorientation for work. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: The House bill provided that whenever the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General should determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family could be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations and without regard to their failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility. The House bill limited the number of aliens admissible under such authority to not more than 100 in any one fiscal year. The effect of Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3 was to add the Commissioner of Immigration to the officials who would determine

what aliens should be admitted under the authority of the conference agreement, and to adopt the Senate amendment.

CARL T. DURHAM,
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,
FRANK R. HAVENNER,
L. C. ARENDS,
CHAS. H. ELSTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

REPORTS ON PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS

House Report No. 725, reports of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

CARL T. DURHAM,
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,
FRANK R. HAVENNER,
L. C. ARENDS,
CHAS. H. ELSTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

House of Representatives

S. H. R. 4997-5011;
25; and one resolution;
Pages 7439, 7458-7459

as follows:
to provide for the
Intelligence Agency (H.

9 June 1949

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

From the Committee on the Administration of the Government, reported that that this day present to the President for his approval, a bill of the following title:

to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
9 March 1949

NOTES
MARCH 10, 1949
(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, executive, on H. R. 2632, first deficiency appropriations, 10 a. m., room F-39, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, executive, on nominations, and H. R. 2662, *Central Intelligence Agency*, 10:30 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building, followed by open meeting on S. 1044, Under Secretary of Defense, S. 277, regarding U. S. cryptographic systems, and H. R. 2485, Marine Band attendance at GAR in Indianapolis.

Committee on Banking and Currency, subcommittee on rent-control extension, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, executive, on H. R. 1211, extension of reciprocal-trade agreements, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, subcommittee on H. R. 858 and S. 336, clarify provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 10 a. m., room P-26 Capitol; subcommittee on President's cut-back of veterans hospitals, 10 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, on S. 1103, to readjust postal rates, S. 1174, appointment of postmasters under civil service, S. 498, pay increase for heads of executive departments, and other committee business, 10 a. m., 135 Senate Office Building.