

Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, what is the unfinished business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business is Senate bill 1555, Calendar No. 2000.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDWARD WEINFELD

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, 4 years ago the President of the United States appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Edward Weinfeld to the district court bench in New York. I was very interested in this appointment and indeed strongly urged it upon the President, and I was very gratified when the appointment was confirmed.

In the years since, Judge Weinfeld has made an exemplary record on the bench and has justified the confidence which many of us had in his legal abilities and judicial temperament.

Very recently Judge Weinfeld figured in the news as the presiding judge in the publicized libel suit of Mr. Quentin Reynolds against Mr. Westbrook Pegler. In the August 7 issue of the highly reputable weekly publication, the Saturday Review, there was a report on the Reynolds-Pegler trial, written by Mr. Cleveland Amory, a well-known American novelist. In the course of this report there was a tribute to Judge Weinfeld which I should like to have inserted in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that this excerpt from Mr. Amory's report be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT BY CLEVELAND AMORY ON REYNOLDS-PEGLER TRIAL

By all odds the outstanding figure in court was Judge Edward Weinfeld, a magnetic man with a face like a prophet and a mind which anticipated everything several seconds before it happened. He went directly from high school to law school, was New York State's first housing commissioner, and, on becoming a judge, his first act was to find out what prison life was actually like. At one time or another, and through at least one meal, he has visited every Federal prison in this country except two. "I'll get to those," he says quietly. "I want to see every place I may be responsible for someone going." In such a man's court there were no points of disorder.

Mr. LEHMAN. From many legal quarters, Mr. President, it has come to my attention that Judge Weinfeld presides in the district court of New York in the highest tradition of the Federal judiciary. I am proud and happy to pay this tribute to my long-time friend, Judge Edward Weinfeld.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 155)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval S. 1611, an enactment entitled "An act to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes."

This enactment regulates the election of national committeemen and committeewomen and delegates and alternates from the District of Columbia to all conventions of political parties nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The enactment further provides for a Board of Elections, composed of three members appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Board would maintain a permanent registry of electors, conduct the elections, certify nominees and the results of elections, and perform other functions incident to the conduct of such elections.

Section 9 of the enrolled bill exempts the qualified electors of the District of Columbia from the Hatch Act.

I cannot approve the provisions of the enrolled bill which would enable a very limited number of Federal employees to engage in partisan political activities, a privilege denied to all other Federal employees by the Hatch Act. The bill would amend this act by permitting Federal employees living in the District of Columbia to actively participate in the nomination and election of delegates and alternates representing the District at national political conventions and in the selection of members of the national committees of political parties. It is estimated that of the approximately 2,180,000 Federal employees in the United States, only 160,200, or 7 percent, work in the District of Columbia. It is impossible to determine how many of the 160,200 live in the District of Columbia and would be privileged to actively participate in elections of party national committeemen, but the number would be extremely small compared to the total number of Federal employees. Thus a tiny percentage of Federal employees would be permitted to be candidates for, and to serve in, the political party offices of national committeemen. They also would be allowed to engage in such partisan political activities as serving on campaign committees, making public addresses in behalf of candidates, soliciting funds, and a variety of other duties incident to political campaigns. If additional political privileges are to be extended to Federal employees, it should be on a nationwide basis. No apparent reason exists for singling out a limited number of Federal employees living in the District of Columbia and permitting

them to participate in partisan political activities while all other Federal employees throughout the country are denied this privilege under the Hatch Act.

I take this action with considerable regret. Were it not for this wholly unacceptable exemption from the Hatch Act, this legislation would represent a constructive step toward obtaining suffrage in the District of Columbia. Fortunately, the first election under procedures authorized by this bill would not take place until April 1956. Therefore, there is still ample time for the 84th Congress to consider this matter again. I recommend such action, and I shall be glad to approve a bill from which the defects of the present measure are removed.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, August 20, 1954.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bill and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 3868. An act authorizing the payment of salary to any individual given a recess appointment as Comptroller General of the United States before the beginning of the 84th Congress; and

S. J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the week of November 28, 1954, through December 4, 1954, as National Salvation Army Week.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7774) to establish a uniform system for the granting of incentive awards to officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message further 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. 9366) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 272), in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there be printed for the use of the Select Committee to Investigate the Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U. S. S. R., 1,000 additional copies of part I of the hearings on the Baltic States investigation, held by the said select committee during the 83d Congress, 1st session.

PROPOSED DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

During the executive session, Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, much as I dislike to interrupt this discussion, I must do so as I am not sure