

may in a later Record extend my remarks on the life of Gutzon Borglum, and include certain brief excerpts of tribute paid to him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made today two paragraphs from a magazine article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore granted, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK] for 30 minutes. IS A NEW CONGRESSMAN A CONGRESSMAN?

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I have been tossing the remarks I expect to make today around, getting permission from day to day, and so have decided that though now practically 5 o'clock, since all you people are kind enough to be here I shall deliver my talk. In this talk I do not want it to be thought that I am infringing upon the territory previously occupied by the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS, because I shall not touch the ground that he has laid claim to. The title of my subject is, Is a New Congressman a Congressman?

Let me see, you Congressmen have now been here nearly 2 months and it is certain that two things sort of mystify you—the things you understand and the things you do not understand. Barring those two items there is little here to disturb you. Now, I shall not do any great amount of clearing up. As a matter of fact the questions which you find unanswerable are the ones that still beset us boys who came here 4 years and 2 months ago—and a few new questions that have come up since. All I feel is that I can be, in a measure, a comforter under the subject Is a New Congressman a Congressman? No reliever, but some comfort and company.

Oh, I know how you got here. You had no purpose to become a Congressman till one fine morning sharp and clear you heard the horn of duty—do not confuse with the cornucopia—heard the horn of duty sound throughout the countryside and you simply had to join the pack. Well, it happened all over the country; from every unsuspected district sprang out one who had for many a moon been taken merely for a good Baptist, a Rotarian, or a labor leader—perhaps even a doctor or minister—but, behold, he was all the while a Congressman under the skin.

The average constituent back home feels that the Congress has a mighty grip and is the economic mortar that holds the bricks of financial security in place. The average Congressman likes this neat compliment and encourages the idea—which leaves him at a disadvantage, always about two jumps behind—leaving, say, two rows of brick unmortared.

Of course, you neither came to this multifarious forum as a Hotspur, a Mercury, nor as a Don Quixote, but you are on record as a Congressman. I know that you know that a Congressman is not supposed to charge into an elevator ahead of a United States Senator. That one is easy and is the cue to many other little things that are not so important as to be disregarded. Then there is the general status attached to a Congressman's first year of Congress that he and his folks should try to understand if he gets time. I may unlock a little closet in your midst today and dangle for your delectation the skeleton of my first visit to the White House, if I get time. Meanwhile here is a list of "do's" and don'ts" I shall donate to you, based on certain mistakes I have made. I have had company. I have here for you 32 points:

(1) Avoid being too original. There is nothing smarter than, no matter what you say, to lay it on somebody else. This is easily done by saying, "Quote, Blickey, blickety, blickety, blickety, unquote." My personal originality is slight in degree and humble in stature, but even that I have found a bothering hindrance more than a help.

(2) There is no rule nor reason against a new Congressman feeling free to take the floor and speak if he has something to say. However, it is easy to be mistaken on that point; also, do not try to say too much. When they beat a Congressman it usually involves something that he said. Some very clever Congressmen are able to talk and say very little, but to say it well.

(3) Do not get tied up on either side of politics in your home State or home district. We want you to stay with us here as long as you can.

(4) Do not promise ambitious young ladies to introduce them to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. It would just be your hard luck for them to be involved with engagements at the very time your young ladies come to Washington.

(5) Be cautious as to the nature of your personal courtesies. Do not send the Speaker a comb or hair brush for birthday or Christmas present.

(6) Do not try to compete with your Senator as to who can get a wire home first regarding the letting of a project in the district. The Senator will beat you every pop—his message, first person singular. The easiest and earliest way to communicate with the departments in matters of this nature is by telephone through the Senator's office.

(7) Do not take your part in this whole business so seriously as to neglect the general reading you ought to do. Incidentally the best library I ever saw is located right over yonder across the park—no dues.

(8) Family ties—wife, children, and so forth—are just as wholesome around

Washington as anywhere else in your country. It has been said that the homeliest girl often makes the best writer. We heard of one beautiful and faithful employee who, when another Congressman stated to her how devoted her boss was to his family, replied, "You only say that to make me jealous."

(9) Here is one thing that is difficult to get at, but as you have now become a public-life person I assure you it is quite important: Learn never to relax and let your features droop or permit this sort of expression to get on your face while illustrating a story, when there is a slight chance of company around, for some alert news photographer will, for the first time you have been photographed, probably shoot you from behind a sofa, a cook stove, or paw-paw bush, and that stupid woe-begone face will henceforth be yours all over the Nation, as well as back home. I am, myself, open to most any kind of suggestion from any person on this vital subject.

(10) Do not prophesy too fully as to the outcome of this war. Wars usually turn out, but do not turn out as expected. As to the results and outcome of a war the unusual is so usual that the unusual is usually the usual. Skip it.

(11) Let not your heart be troubled when those who oppose you begin to say, "He has been in Congress for X years; what has he done? That is the issue raised against every Congressman who is here, has been here, and who will be here.

(12) Most Congressmen, believe it or not, die of heart failure and overwork. A good idea is to learn to take it fairly easy from the jump. No man gets elected on account of the size of the load. "He travels fastest who travels lightest"—and then he also travels longer along the roadway.

(13) No Congressman can rise above his secretary.

(14) Remember the folks back home who are so quick to send telegrams on issues are not so great in number as those who do not send telegrams at all.

(15) Do not tell a constituent what you will do with the Senator on any given proposition. The chances are the said constituent has already been to both Senators.

(16) Do not get up on the floor of the House and make any statement as to how the district you represent would vote on any given proposition. Gallup is waiting right around the corner, and may strike you next. In fact, that very thing actually happened this past month. It struck our worthy colleague the gentleman from New York, Mr. HAMILTON FISH; happened against his statement on the floor as to the vote of his district on the instant lease-lend bill. Fortune magazine checked behind Mr. FISH with a district poll on the lease-lend bill sentiment and, apparently with accuracy, found our esteemed colleague wrong by about 76 percent—that only about 18 percent of the voters in his district oppose the lease-lend measure. But Mr. FISH is able to absorb it. He is an institution here and at home—a family institution—at that.

(17) If you find that you must really crack down on somebody, and it becomes imperative that you do so, do not ever

say anything that will sustain a motion that it be expunged from the RECORD. It is so unnecessary. You can always find a back door for what you say—a door that can be left wide open. Remember the speaker who said of Queen Elizabeth, "She was England's great virgin Queen and she was very successful as a Queen." The method is employed by boys who have been here many moons.

(18) Avoid the mistake of concluding that it is 2 years before you have to run again. A Congressman runs at all times, and merely has his books balanced each 2 years to see if he is still in Congress. A schoolboy wrote on a civics examination, "The seats of Congressmen are vaccinated every 2 years."

(19) There is one problem somebody should talk with you about, but regarding which I can be of no help whatever. That is social life in Washington. I understand that it can run into money. Very few Congressmen are rich and snooty. Some of the fellows pull through with one tuxedo and black tie. Others find it necessary to arm themselves with tops, tails, accessories, and ensembles. My good wife and I have been able only to skim around on the very distant edge of Washington's social waters, thus my inability to be of help.

(20) Listen courteously when an older Congressman is talking to you. You can say what you please when he walks away.

(21) Act very respectfully toward any Congressman who has been here 10 years or over. The chances are he is chairman of a committee.

(22) Be extremely courteous, polite, and even chivalrous toward lady Members of Congress. Any district that wishes to do so may send a lady—besides, her husband was a very capable Member of this body.

(23) Learn parliamentary procedure. A dumb Congressman can appear fairly smart if he has a general, practical grip on the rules of order here.

(24) Do not let the lobbyist question enter your mind. You can begin to toss it off by considering the fact that if a lobbyist is somebody who desires to discuss and influence pending legislation with you, then the majority of the folks you see around here are lobbyists. No matter who starts crowding you, just let the same old strength come into your veins that has been saving the Nation for 150 years; that is, What do the folks back home think of the proposition?

(25) Learn to explain with plausibility. The old gag about never explain anything simply will not work in Congress. The folks know you cannot vote with all of them all the time, but the left-off side wants an explanation, and your job is to make it plausible. Congress is one-fourth action and three-fourths explaining. Your question is, "Will I get tired of that?" The answer is, "Yes."

(26) Take your work here as seriously as a Russian takes his vodka; but do not take yourself too seriously. If you do, you will probably be the only Member who takes you so.

(27) Do not come in with the idea of making faces at the other party. It is mighty weak service. You cannot remain here long without finding that there are

just as good guys on the other side as on your own. What we need on this floor is more good will and general understanding and less of the spirit of revenge. The fellow on the other side of the aisle is just as anxious to do the best thing by his country as the one on your side. The Republicans are waiting for the pendulum to swing back to their way and praying that the Democrats do not break the clock before she can swing back to give them a chance to save the country. And they are desperately sincere about it. Perhaps they did get messed up a little on their leading candidate this time, but their intentions were good.

(28) Never get snooty or hard to get along with the newspaper boys. Not only do they get the last punch at you, but they do have a hard job. They have got to take what you say and do and send it back so it will piece together. I do not believe they ever intentionally misquote anybody. But do not go away angling for trouble with these babies. No matter how big a jackass a man in politics makes of himself, a newspaperman can always improve on it.

(29) Do not overestimate the value of propaganda and underestimate the value of people. But what Congressman has to be told that?

(30) Sometimes I think many of the minority fellows here depend too much for their stuff on complaint of how everything is being done. Now, that is all right as things stand, but if they should come up with a win some day they would be entirely stumped because they would be deprived of their chief commodity and would not know how nor where to take hold. Also they would be embarrassed on account of having to go on and do so many of the very things they have been crying out against. I hope none of you new fellows get snagged on that particular snag.

(31) When you do speak and do have to come right out on something there is nothink like making it strong. Then shoot the whole works. For sometime it has been my theory that Spartacus did just as good a job trying to speak out and get something done as he would have if he had merely allowed himself to be mauled and hauled by this Numidian lion, and that Numidian lion until one finally sank his fangs into the small of Spartacus' back. Patrick Henry was a good example. His idea was give him liberty or give him death. He said so. The enacting clause in that was that there was nothing said about the date of his death even in the event of the failure of the liberty part. He could have said of old age. But you see how it set off the message of his speech and strengthened it. The gentlemen of Virginia, having let go, was shooting the works. I sort of split with these old-timers up here when they insist on so much silence from incoming men. This man Henry was unknown and was glad to get a medium-sized Virginia ham on a law fee till his speaking brought him out. Well, Mr. Henry turned out right well.

(32) You are responsible to your country and constituents for the appointment of people to certain places of responsibility, including postmaster. Let me drop a word right there: Unfortunately many

people are good workers at the polls but somehow do not seem to deliver the goods in certain other lines of endeavor. What profiteth it a man to gain the dismissal of a nonsupporter if he pick up a stumplebum in his place? Thus ends my 32 points.

I, in my short time, have seen Members sputter like a half-lit candle, lose tallow, and go out. I have seen them grow in grace—or whatever it is a Congressman grows in—and stand up well after a beginning that looked like a hopeless flop.

When somebody comes to Washington and asks for a good show they are generally directed to the Hill. For some years we have been getting the worst of it on this side of the House. The customers rush to the Senate side. One of you may be the answer.

You are now a Member of Congress. You wish to serve well, to build a name for yourself and make your home community proud of you. A very worthy ambition—if I do say so myself. Well, believe it or not, I have an idea, one that has never been, but can be, worked. This should be done in a most statesmanlike manner. Come here and study all bills that amount to anything, know them through and through, but do not take sides, never takes sides, merely be prepared, handy with all the dope, the information, like Webster's dictionary, unbiased, able, and ready to serve, and my fellow Members, you will stand out like a lighthouse on a hill amidst this august body from January to December.

Now, all this brings me down to my subject, Is a New Congressman a Congressman?

I think he is. In a limited capacity, of course; but there are very few here who are not limited, one way or another. You are here fresh from the folks, fresh from the heart of things. Most of these old timers will advise you to vote, but keep away from the well. They advise you not to speak. But I say unto you that if you really have anything for heaven's sake let us have it. You are the new hope and inspiration of the voters who sent you to Washington. They choose you against the field; you have something or you would not be here; and sincerely I do not believe you should withhold the vigorous ideas of your most youthful day in Congress of the United States. You have a lot to learn. Many new Members do fall upon the thorns. The infant mortality rate is high among baby Members of Congress, but I cannot see why one cannot count himself in from the start.

Nearly 21 centuries ago there was living in Greece a fellow who turned out to be a well-turned speaker. The gentleman's name was Demosthenes, and if he could have hurdled the hurdle of physical demise he would have been 2,325 years old this spring sometime. His start was a bad one. He was naturally awkward and was a little on the stuttering side, but he worked himself over till he could pull them into the galleries like nobody's business. Well, I had an instructor in school one time who quoted Demosthenes as saying, "The best way to hold an audience is to speak on the subject of greatest interest to that audience, whether or not your views coincide." I never knew

whether the gentleman from Greece actually made the statement or whether my professor was working his idea off by the quote and unquote system, but in either event I think enough of the idea to close at this juncture. So I tender you my sincere thanks and bid you good-day. [Applause.]

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

Mr. PATRICK. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. ROLPH. As a "baby" Member, a new Congressman, I want to thank you. I want to say that I have been entranced with this talk. It has been enlightening. I want to thank you very much.

Mr. PATRICK. I thank the gentleman very much. Such a generous response gives me a feeling of gratification, I assure you.

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. PATRICK. Not enough time to relate a trip to the White House. Some other time I will come up here and tell you my experiences. So I say to you, God speed. You have been here just long enough to hear a lecture. No new Congressman should hear a lecture until he has been here at least a month, but there are very few Members of the House who are not now ready for it. You have been pulled and hauled about over the early coals and have been mystified until you ought to be told a little of what it is all about. If some of you have been sleeping or nodding—honestly I have not seen any of you at it—while I have been talking here and did not hear what I had to say, you may read it at your leisure and maybe take a few drops of my concoction if it brings a little comfort, or you may hold my candle to your work if it will shed a few rays of light.

I thank you very kindly and bid you all good day. [Applause.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GREGORY, for an indefinite time, on account of death in family.

To Mr. HAINES, for the balance of the week on account of attending funeral of a near relative.

To Mr. MAGNUSON, for 2 days, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3531. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the excess-profits tax, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3531. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the excess-profits tax, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 7, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Friday, March 7, 1941, at 10 a. m., in the committee room on a bill, as follows:

H. R. 2662. To establish hiring halls under the control of shipping commissioners for the engaging of seamen for certain vessels, to control subversive activities among seamen, to impose additional citizenship requirements for manning vessels of the United States, to establish more stable labor relations in the merchant marine, and to protect the status of the American merchant marine as an integral part of the national defense.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Naval Affairs will meet at 10 a. m., Friday, March 7, 1941, for consideration of H. R. 3783, authorizing the acquisition or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents will continue hearings on H. R. 3360, a bill prohibiting issuance and enforcement of injunctions on patents when necessary in the interest of national defense, Tuesday, March 11, 1941, at 10 a. m., in the committee room, 1015 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Agriculture on Tuesday, March 11, 1941, at 10 a. m., on the bill H. R. 1382, to provide for the development of marketing and marketing services for farm commodities.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, March 11, 1941, to begin hearings on H. R. 3684, freight forwarders.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

At 10 a. m. on Wednesday, March 12, 1941, the Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization will hold a hearing on the bill, H. R. 2957, to amend subsection (n), section 77, of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, concerning payment of preferred claims. The hearing will be held in Room 346 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

329. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting the First Annual Report of the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

330. A letter from the board of trustees, Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund, transmitting First Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3836. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 185). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Joint Resolution 129. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939", to provide for an extension in the life of the Commission, to authorize the transfer of property to other departments and branches of the Government without consideration, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 187). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 112. Resolution relating to compensation paid or mutually agreed upon between the British Government and the United States for the leasing of certain locations to be used for naval and air bases (Rept. No. 186). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 3835. A bill to exempt from internal-revenue taxes, on the basis of reciprocity, articles imported by consular officers and employees of foreign states for their personal or official use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 3837. A bill providing for the naturalization of certain wives and children of citizens of the United States who lost citizenship through service in the Allied forces during the World War; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 3838. A bill to prohibit discrimination against anyone because of age in employment directly and indirectly under the United States; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 3839. A bill providing for delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Mem-