parent that these men were convicted because—and solely because—they and the two organizations by which they were employed, were effectively combatting the political theories of the New Deal and the Communists.

Kamp was called before a congressional committee investigating elections; Rumely was called before a congressional committee investigating lobbying.

Neither Kamp nor the Constitutional Educational League had anything to do with elections nor did either make any attempt to influence the result of elections except as the publications produced and circulated, convinced voters that the welfare of the country would be promoted by repudiating the political theories of the New Dealers, the efforts of the Communists to overthrow this Government by force or illegal means.

Neither Dr. Rumely nor the Committee for Constitutional Government was engaged in improper or illegal lobbying, unless it be that opposition to an administration or the advocacy of constitutional government is such. Under one definition of lobbying falls every political argument, but it does not follow that such form of lobbying is illegal or improper. We all engage in that form of lobbying every time we make a talk or write a letter carrying political implications.

Under the subterfuge that to enable it to legislate, Congress, through its committees had the right to know and needed names of those who paid for the publication or circulation of certain publications sent out or sold by these two organizations, and that the refusal of Kamp and Rumely to give that information was a contempt of Congress; they were convicted.

HARRY S. TRUMAN, PRESIDENT

Let me now cite you to the facts which show that our President, Harry S. Truman, protecting the Communists, not only refused to give a congressional committee information which would have assisted it in writing legislation, followed a similar course but that he in addition deliberately violated a Federal statute.

In January, February, and March of 1948 a duly authorized subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor was making an investigation of a strike against Government Services, Inc., a private nonprofit corporation operating 42 cafetrias in Federal buildings under the direction of Federal officials. The strike was called by United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers, Local 471. Officers of the UPW, which was the parent organization, and of local 471, had refused to file the non-Communist affidavit required under the Taft-Hartley Act and two of these officers, Alfred Bernstein and Abraham Flaxer, refused to answer the question as to whether they were, or had been, members of the Communist Party.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AIDS A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED UNION

President Truman exerted pressure in an effort to force the GSI to deal with this Communist-controlled union. He called certain individuals to a conference at the White House on February 10, 1948. At this conference there was present the President, Gen. Philip B. Fleming, head of the Federal Works Agency which had charge of the buildings in which the cafeterias were operated; Mr. Schwellenback, Secretary of Labor; Mr. John R. Steelman, and Mr. Clark M. Clifford. It was charged that, at this conference, the President attempted to coerce the GSI into negotiating and agreeing with the Communist-controlled union.

To ascertain whether that charge was true, whether the President, who had taken oath to support the laws of the land, who had publicly announced that he would enforce the Taft-Hartley Act, was attempting to force an evasion of that law, which was only enacted over his veto, the subcommittee twice issued a subpena calling for the appearance of John R. Steelman, a Presidential adviser, who was present at the conference.

Accepting service of the subpena, conceding its validity, Mr. Steelman, on March 9, 1948, wrote the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 9, 1948.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I am returning to you herewith two subpenas recently issued to me on behalf of your subcommittee. On Saturday, March 6, I received a subpena calling for my attendance at a hearing to be held that afternoon. On Monday, March 8, I received another subpena calling for my attendance at a hearing to be held the same day.

As you know, my official duties are to advise and assist the President of the United States. After the receipt of each of these subpenas, I promptly informed the President, and in each instance the President directed me in view of my duties as his assistant, not to appear before your subcommittee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. STEELMAN,
The Assistant to the President.

Mr. Steelman also called me over the phone, acknowledged receipt of the subpenas, acknowledged their validity, stated that he personally was willing to appear, but that the President had advised him not to appear before the subcommittee.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ADVISES IGNORING FEDERAL STATUTE

There is a Federal statute on the books. It is the law of the land which the President took oath to uphold. The pertinent words are:

Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before * * * any committee of either House of Congress lawfully makes default * * * shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than 1 month, nor more than 12 months. (U. S. Code, title 192, of title 2.)

That statute President Truman advised Mr. Steelman to ignore—thus placing himself as one above the law.

PRESIDENT AGAIN DEFIES CONGRESS

Just a few days ago General Bradley, appearing before a joint committee of the Senate inquiring into the dismissal of General MacArthur, refused to give that committee certain information on the ground that he was the "confidential adviser of the President."

Whatever may be, from a legal standpoint, the soundness of that position, there is no question whatever but that the President, in the GSI-Steelman matter, advised the violation of a Federal statute.

If the testimony which Mr. Steelman might have given the committee was privileged, that is no reason why he should not have accepted the subpena and claimed the privilege.

The incident shows that the President considers himself above and beyond the law. That the law that would require you or me to obey a subpena does not apply to him. That position, of course, is unsound. The proper legal course for the President to have followed in the Steelman matter was to have told Mr. Steelman to appear, as have General Marshall and General Bradley, and then if privilege existed because testimony would have disclosed a confidential communication, to have claimed that privilege. Dr. Steelman's refusal to appear and testify furthered the interest of the Communist-controlled union. His refusal was at the direction of the President who, in this instance, aided the Communist-dominated union.

Still another instance which shows that the President considers himself above the law is so-called Dollar Steamship litigation.

Several years ago the Government became interested in this steamship line and acquired certain of the stock of the corporation. The question of whether the stock was purchased outright by the Government or was transferred to it as security for a loan has been under consideration by the courts.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from which to date there has been no successful appeal to the United States Supreme Court, recently decided the stock belonged to the corporation and ordered Secretary of Commerce Sawyer to transfer it to the corporation. President Harry S. Truman advised Mr. Sawyer to ignore the order to transfer the stock, apparently backed in that opinion by the Attorney General and the Department of Justice. On Friday, May 18, 1951, the United States Court of Appeals found Mr. Sawyer; Assistant Attorney General Peyton Ford; Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman; Assistant Commerce Secretary Philip Fleming; George L. Killion, head of the American President Lines, Ltd.; Government attorneys Newell A. Clapp, Edward H. Hickey, Donald B. MacGuineas, and Philip Angele, and finally, Paul D. Page, Jr., who recently resigned from the Commerce Department, guilty of civil contempt, because they had refused—following Truman's advice—to comply with the court order. The question now before His Excellency, President Harry S. Truman, is whether he will permit his subordinates to comply with this court order, or whether they will go to jail; or whether, by some form of decree the President will attempt to aid them to avoid the force of the order.

President Harry S. Truman—your President and mine—it is evident by the