

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## House of Representatives

OF THE

### FIRST SESSION OF THE 87th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

### State of South Carolina

BEING THE

Regular Session Beginning Tuesday, January 14, 1947

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sources. If I were called I would name its people. re than its share of out- world. Today we honor ccess in the fields of eco- l statesmanship. It has et is not without honor applicable to our friend, and most willing to rec- eals and noble tempera- ssed South Carolina with lling the Palmetto State 7 States which he could

entatives, and as spokes- a, it is my privilege to he artist, Mr. Burleigh, ne; for the subject, Mr. tion. We are proud to ime comes that his ser- be spared, we shall look his time in our midst, harm of his personality, d the wisdom of his

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONORABLE BERNARD M. BARUCH BY  
THE HONORABLE THOMAS H. POPE

The PRESIDENT: "It is now my pleasure to present another young but able legislator and veteran of the recent war. He has been chosen for the privilege of introducing, to this assembly, the native South Carolinian whom we honor today.

"He is a scholar, an orator of ability, and a prominent Member of the House of Representatives.

"The Honorable Thomas H. Pope of Newberry."

Mr. POPE: "Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Gov. Thurmond, Mr. Chief Justice, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"It is my happy privilege to present to you our guest of honor. This distinguished South Carolinian, this illustrious American, this world figure is well known to all of us. He is the one private citizen who, without benefit of governmental position, has the confidence of the people and whose opinions are accorded the most profound respect everywhere.

"As the advisor to Presidents, as the great American Elder Statesman, as the civilian who above all others understands war, and as the diplomat who stood his ground on the Atomic Energy Commission, he has earned our deep respect and gratitude.

"As the park-bench philosopher and the generous philanthropist, he has caused us to love him.

"Americans honor him for all that he has done for our beloved country. South Carolinians, recalling his gallant Confederate father and his gentle Carolina mother, feel a special affection for him and take unusual pride in his achievements.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch."

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE BERNARD M. BARUCH

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"If this portrait could speak, it would be saying what lies so deeply in my heart—Home Again! Not from a foreign shore, for I have lived for nearly seventy years amidst that most generous, tolerant, kindly, patriotic people—in the World's Capital—New York City.

"But you are my people. This is the land of my birth, where my forebears, together with yours, shared hardships that were

bitter from the earliest days down through the Lost Cause. They fought and died for their principles with a bravery never exceeded anywhere.

"Defeated, we accepted that defeat. Although the victors placed unnecessary hardships upon us, we rose from the ruins left by Sherman, to a wider and widening life—economically and spiritually. There was no friendly government to give a helping hand or to lend us money. The Scallywags and Carpet-baggers saw to that. But nothing could conquer the spirit of our people. As we did then, we can do again: I believe the American people will rise to the responsibilities and dangers which face us now.

"And this thought is true of other nations, too. England and the English people are not finished. A nation which stood magnificently the dreadful trials of war will not quail at what is necessary to be done in its aftermath. The vast opportunities offered to Britain by the elimination of the sweated labor of Germany and Japan will be grasped by her, to make the world an easier place in which to live.

"From the time man appeared from the obscurity of earlier aeons to become the commanding figure among living things, his existence depended upon his ability to adapt natural laws—whether they be physical or economic—to his use. That is still the primal problem of our world—to prevail against animals and insects; starvation, disease, weather—and above all—his own incredible folly—war. Many advances have been made in science, but little headway in controlling economic factors. There is still the threat to our system of ups and downs—plenty and want—boom and bust.

"Perhaps the first World War could not have been averted. Who is there to say that the second World War—with all the danger signals shown—could not have been averted by adequate readiness and alertness of action, for war had indicated its coming as surely as that the day follows the night. Yet the world refused to face the inevitable. So, when the enemy struck, we were unprepared—militarily, economically and spiritually. We had refused to learn the lessons of the preceding war. We fumbled and stumbled—industrially and financially—without taking heed of the mistakes we had made.

"Someone has said that the only lesson History teaches us is that it teaches us no lesson. It seems to me that that is mostly

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because people do not read History. Particularly is it so in con-templating this second catastrophe in which we were thrust and the manner in which we are now handling the problems resulting from its aftermath.

“On the martial side of World War II the spirit of America rose in a mighty effort. We fended for ourselves and provided for our friends. Nothing they needed was too much for us to give, for what we did for them we were doing for ourselves and for the common cause.

“Our war was fought on fronts 15,000 miles away from each other. Never in the history of mankind have there been such military achievements. Marshall, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Ar-nold, Patton, Stillwell, King, Halsey, Nimitz, Mitscher and all the young men and women in our armed forces added new and great glory to America. The civilians and workers at home did their magnificent share, showing that the greatest form of ef-ficiency is the voluntary cooperation of a free people. You, in South Carolina, took a great part for you were always in the front with volunteers. Finally, the genius of our scientists, our engineers, our industrialists, produced the supreme weapon of all time—the atomic bomb. That we shall never give away, until and unless security for us and for the world is established. Until that time comes, the United States will remain the guardian of safety. We can be trusted with that solemn responsibility. Only two countries (really only one) have dissented from that decla-ration,—Russia and its satellite Poland which abstained from supporting the American atomic plan.

“So much for the past.

“I wish I could say that the immediate future looks bright. But it is not entirely black. The future of ourselves, in fact of the world, lies within our grasp. The Nazis made a thorough job of scorching the earth physically, economically and spirit-ually. They destroyed men’s faith in their fellowmen; in their governments; in their ability to do for themselves; and in the spiritual values of life.

“There is no place left to which to turn for regeneration except to America. We must answer that call or we shall fail civiliza-tion in its most tragic moment, and thus fail ourselves. We cannot do it by loans, grants, subsidies, bonuses, or pious re-solves. We can do it only by showing the real might of Amer-

ica—by justice; by helpfulness which insists upon self-help, and finally, by Production and still more Production. Then will come a respite in which the world may bind its wounds. Then man will find work so that he and those dear to him may live in a manner of his own choosing.

“We are called upon from every direction. Can we answer all the calls? Not long ago I asked for an inventory of America’s resources. I wanted this country to know what it has to give before it promises aid. If we find we haven’t enough to help everybody, we then must help those who can most readily help themselves.

“After the first World War, I urged that the peoples be helped to go back to work. Who, if left alone, is not eager to work if, through his labor, he lives under better conditions in body and spirit? That is the way to gain self-respect and regain human dignity—deliberately destroyed by Totalitarianism, regardless of what label it wears.

“Never has there been such schisms between segments of society. Never has labor been so powerful. And now it must use that power through leadership in cooperation, or lose that power.

“Today, as thirty years ago, the need is present. The same call is heard. Let all of us go back to work—to work, not for War, but for Peace—to work under a system that gives each a share of the wealth he produces.

“We will find that work will solve many of the problems threatening security—the interrupted productivity in America; the lack of coal in Britain; the deficiency of the food and other life supplies in Europe. Even the spirit of the savage enemy countries will be bettered by bettering their economic condition. And that can be done only by Work.

“One of the world’s delusions is that the world can be set right by borrowing money. It can get going only if men work. If we accept the challenge to preserve civilization, it means greater effort—greater even than that exerted during the war. It will be without the fanfare of war. It means sweat and thrift, to make the things the world needs, to start anew, the physical things which it must have in order to feed, clothe and house the peoples—to educate, spiritualize, medicate, transport and entertain them. Work is the alchemist that changes Drudgery into Joy. That is every man’s goal—that is every man’s right.

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“But we might as well look facts in the face: we cannot achieve our purpose with the present hours and limitations on work. Men and women will have to work longer and harder for some time to come in order to catch up with the ravages of war, if we are to regain our heritage; if we are again to be the Missioners of Hope and be rewarded for effort.

“During the war I always contended that six days a week and eight hours a day was the fastest pace at which we could go in a long war. That, too, would be the limit for peace. But if we adopted, wholeheartedly, a 5½-day, 44-hour week, with no strikes or lay-off, to January 1, 1949, the result would be electrifying.

“Production would flow smoothly; a sense of security would return to worker and employer; and the reaction upon the economy of the world would be deep and lasting. Until we have unity; until we straighten out and solve our own problems of production, and have internal stability, there is no basis on which the world can renew itself physically or spiritually.

“And upon this change in our material outlook, there would follow a change in our sense of security. Make no mistake: our military lines are no stronger than the industry behind them. Unless we work, we shall see a vast inflation; unless we work, we shall not be able to maintain our claim to power. That would be the greatest blow we could receive, for it would strip us of our strength to preserve our way of life.

“Let us not be deceived—we are today in the midst of a cold war. Our enemies are to be found abroad and at home. Let us never forget this:

“Our unrest is the heart of their success. The peace of the world is the hope and the goal of our political system; it is the despair and defeat of those who stand against us.

“We can depend only on ourselves. One by one our Allies are—or they think they are—exhausted. That means they stop work. But usually we find that exhaustion is the result of stopping work and not the other way around. That can happen here. Don't let us be sucked into the maelstrom.

“Be sure of this: Today we are on the brink of an engulfing inflation. There is only one way out. That is by Work.

“The more we produce, the less will be the cost of living; the more things we can buy; the easier will be the building up of

our reserves—physical, financial and spiritual, too, for we shall be free of worry, the absence of which is a sense of security.

“As I say this there comes to my mind, as support, the motto of our native State: *Animis Opibusque Parati*—ready in soul and resources.

“And now I close by saying that no greater compliment could have been paid me than to hang my picture in the Legislative Chamber of my Motherland. From her sprang men great in the beginnings of America—the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Lynches, Heywards, Middletons, Laurens. And in more recent days, a great Senator, Supreme Court Justice and Secretary of State—James F. Byrnes—has added his name to the immortals.

“South Carolina—I thrill at the name. Deserving her place in history, by her years and efforts, she remains forever young in her determination to do even better in the time to come. And to that, as one of her proud sons, I pledge as did our forefathers, my life, my fortune and my sacred honor.”

The Members and guests then stood and the proceedings were closed with the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner,” led by Adrian D. Hallman, accompanied by Gregory Pearce at the piano.

The Members and guests remained standing as the Honorable Bernard M. Baruch and distinguished guests retired.

#### PROGRAM

THE HONORABLE GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR.  
*Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Presiding*

*Invocation by THE REVEREND LOUIS C. MELCHER.*

*Song—“America.”*

*Presentation of Portrait on Behalf of The House of Representatives to the People of South Carolina by THE HONORABLE SOLOMON BLATT.*

*Unveiling of Portrait by MISS BELLE BARUCH.*

*Acceptance of Portrait on Behalf of the People of South Carolina by THE HONORABLE BRUCE LITTLEJOHN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Introduction of THE HONORABLE BERNARD M. BARUCH by THE HONORABLE THOMAS H. POPE.*

*Address by THE HONORABLE BERNARD M. BARUCH.*

*Song—“Star Spangled Banner.”*