

I hope this information will be helpful to your subcommittee and that it may serve to stave off another attempt by the executive branch to weaken the congressional right and need to know.

Sincerely yours,

OREN E. LONG, U.S. *Senator*.

SENATOR EUGENE J. McCARTHY

AUGUST 26, 1960.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would appreciate your including the enclosed remarks as my statement in your report on withholding of information by the executive branch. They are excerpts from my statement during the Strauss confirmation debate last year.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE J. McCARTHY.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 86TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION, VOLUME 105, PART 8, PAGES 10654 AND 10655

It is vitally important that administrative officials also understand their relationship to the Congress; that they be aware of the changes which have taken place in our Government; that they be concerned to make government truly representative and responsible; that they show a willingness and determination to cooperate with the Congress, and, to the best of their ability and understanding, to carry out the intent of Congress in order that the purpose of representative government may be achieved in the fullest possible measure.

It is this new role of Cabinet officers which requires careful and, if necessary, prolonged inquiry on the part of Senators who must judge the qualifications of nominees of the President. The official actions of these officers of Departments such as Agriculture and Commerce have direct and significant effects upon the rights and welfare of citizens of the United States. In many cases the livelihood of citizens, their economic well-being, depends upon the exercise of the discretionary power of these officers in interpreting and applying the laws * * *.

Often the administration's decisions have involved questions of policy of either a legislative or judicial character.

The dual position of members of the Cabinet is well expressed and described by Prof. Richard Neustadt, now an associate professor of government at Columbia University and at one time on the White House staff during President Truman's administration. In the current issue of the Reporter, June 11, 1959, Mr. Neustadt reviews a new book, "The President's Cabinet," by Richard Fenno. In the review he observes:

"The Constitutional Convention is supposed to have established a government of separated powers. It did nothing of the sort. Rather, it created a government of separated institutions sharing powers. President and Congress were made independent of each other, and their separateness has been maintained from then to now by their reliance upon differing electorates. But by deliberate plan, both Capitol and White House were to share—and do share—the govern-