

ARTICLE BY FRANK C. WALDROP RELATIVE TO WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Frank C. Waldrop, published in the Washington, D. C., Times-Herald of December 30, 1940, entitled "Is William Allen White a Traitor," which appears in the Appendix.]

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I inquire whether any nominations have been sent to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sundry nominations have been sent in.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask, as in executive session, that they be referred to the appropriate committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the introduction of bills and resolutions has been concluded, I wish simply to say that the President's message on the Budget will not be sent in until Wednesday; and, there being nothing before the Senate in the meantime, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 8, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 6, 1941

GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

Guy J. Swope, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Puerto Rico, vice William D. Leahy, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Charles Harwood, of New York, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, vice Lawrence W. Cramer, resigned.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

James G. Carter, of Georgia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Frank H. Duffy, Jr., of Rutland, Vt., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 2, with headquarters at St. Albans, Vt., to fill an existing vacancy.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. John R. D. Matheson, United States Army, retired, for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Maj. Henry C. Wolfe, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dr. Leonard George Rowntree, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief of the Medical Division of Selective Service. (Compensation, \$6,000 per annum.)

J. Van B. Metts to be State director of Selective Service for the State of North Carolina. (Compensation, \$6,500 per annum.)

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) John H. Wagline to be a lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from May 25, 1940.

The following-named officers in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from January 1, 1941:

Carpenter James E. Rivard to be a chief carpenter.

Pay Clerk Wilfred C. Brocklehurst to be a chief pay clerk.

Machinist Harold H. Wheeler to be a chief machinist.

Pay Clerk Philip A. Krugler to be a chief pay clerk.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT, MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

First Lt. Robert Charles Hunter, Medical Corps Reserve.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Floyd C. Harding, Infantry, with rank from August 18, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

The following-named marine gunners to be chief marine gunners in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the dates indicated:

Olin L. Beall, from the 20th day of August 1940.

Henry P. Crowe, from the 1st day of September 1940.

Jack A. Church, from the 10th day of November 1940.

The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenants, from the 3d day of November 1940:

Julian B. Bird

Lee B. Andrus

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thy mercy, O Lord, is in the heavens and Thy majesty and power reach unto the ends of the earth. We pray Thee that somewhere we may see peace dawning beneath our fancied hopes and fears. Oh, let the Macedonian cry of brotherhood be heard in the dark places of this sad world and make us men of equal temper, of responsive consciences, of sturdy wills, and of courage that even dares to die for duty. In doubt, cloud, and storm let Thy right hand be strengthened and lifted up until the precepts of the Master rest in a golden cloud upon the hilltops of earth. Blessed Lord, for those who are being robbed under skies without blue or stars, let the rich, the talented, and the strong be joined, renewed in all those deep emotions which are the creative urge of true patriotism. We pray that its message may move us over the uncharted seas before us. O Thou who art both loving and righteous, both holy and just, restrain us from all discord and prejudice that we may pass through these days

with vision and with consecration to serve. Almighty God, hear our prayer beating up through this weary, troubled world to that throne that forever rests in the white light of the Father's love and mercy. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 3, 1941, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed without amendment to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for the purpose of receiving the President's message.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. AUSTIN be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, agreed to January 6, 1941, for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. PAT HARRISON, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPOINTMENT OF TELLERS TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, the Chair appoints as tellers to count the electoral vote the following members on the part of the House: Mr. RAMSPECK and Mr. TINKHAM.

SWEARING IN OF REPRESENTATIVES-ELECT KEE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND COLE OF MARYLAND

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to inform the House that pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 11, he did, on Friday, January 3, 1941, administer the oath of office to the Honorable JOHN KEE, at Washington, D. C.

The Chair also desires to inform the House that pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 14 he did on Saturday, January 4, 1941, administer the oath of office to the Honorable WILLIAM P. COLE, Jr., of Maryland, at Baltimore, Md.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I send two resolutions to the desk and ask unanimous consent for their present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 27

Whereas JOHN KEE, a Representative from the State of West Virginia, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said

oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said JOHN KEE, as a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 28

Whereas WILLIAM P. COLE, Jr., a Representative from the State of Maryland, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said WILLIAM P. COLE, Jr., as a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. The Chair observes that several Members who were not sworn in on January 3 are present. He asks them to appear at the bar of the House and take the oath of office.

Mr. HOFFMAN, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts, Mr. KLEBERG, Mr. SOMERS of New York, Mr. WEST, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LEA, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. BARDEN of North Carolina, and Mr. BELL appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 29

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, to wit: ALLEN T. TREADWAY, of Massachusetts; FRANK CROWTHER, of New York; HAROLD KNUTSON, of Minnesota; DANIEL A. REED, of New York; ROY O. WOODRUFF, of Michigan; THOMAS A. JENKINS, of Ohio; DONALD H. McLEAN, of New Jersey; BERTRAND W. GEARHART, of California; FRANK CARLSON, of Kansas; and BENJAMIN JARRETT, of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 30

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, to wit: MELVIN J. MAAS, of Minnesota; JAMES W. MOTT, of Oregon; W. STERLING COLE, of New York; GEORGE J. BATES, of Massachusetts; WILLIAM E. HESS, of Ohio; ARTHUR B. JENKS, of New Hampshire; JOHN Z. ANDERSON, of California; and SAMUEL W. KING, of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 31

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to wit: WALTER G. ANDREWS, of New York; DEWEY SHORT, of Missouri; LESLIE C. ARENDS, of Illinois; CHARLES R. CLASON, of Massachusetts; ALBERT G. RUTHERFORD, of Pennsylvania; J. PARNELL THOMAS, of New Jersey; PAUL W. SHAFER, of Michigan; THOMAS E. MARTIN, of Iowa; CHARLES H. ELSTON, of Ohio; FOREST A. HARNES, of Indiana; and SAMUEL W. KING, of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 32

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, to wit:

JAMES WOLFENDEN, of Pennsylvania; LEO E. ALLEN, of Illinois; and LEWIS D. THILL, of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 33

Whereas COMPTON I. WHITE, a Representative-elect from Idaho, from the First District thereof, has been unable, from sickness, to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker or a deputy named by him be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said COMPTON I. WHITE at Washington, D. C., and that the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said COMPTON I. WHITE.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House may recess subject to the call of the Chair at any time during the remainder of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—and I am not going to object—is it the purpose to take up any business when the President has concluded his address?

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no business that I know of.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including an address by Mr. Gerald L. Smith.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert an editorial from the Saturday Review of Literature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent, Mr. CULKIN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. VAN ZANDT were granted permission to extend their own remarks.

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a short editorial from the Binghamton Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein extracts from certain ceremonies pertaining to the one-hundredth anniversary of Mishkan Israel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein an article which I wrote for a magazine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that the House will in all probability reassemble about 5 minutes before 1 o'clock.

The House will now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

At 12:54 o'clock p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate,

the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The VICE PRESIDENT took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President. Under well-established precedents, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been had that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers, Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. AUSTIN, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. RAMSPECK and Mr. TINKHAM, on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. CONNALLY (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of the State of New York, received 11 votes for President, and Henry Agard Wallace, of the State of Iowa, received 11 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Chair will omit in the further procedure the formal statement just made, will open in alphabetical order, and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the votes of the electors in each State, and the tellers will read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done with respect to the State of Alabama. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in an alphabetical order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the result:

The undersigned, TOM CONNALLY and WARREN R. AUSTIN, tellers on the part of the Senate, ROBERT RAMSPECK and GEORGE H. TINKHAM, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting

of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1941:

Electoral votes of each State	State	For President		For Vice President	
		Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York	Wendell L. Willkie, of New York	Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa	Charles L. McNary, of Oregon
11	Alabama.....	11	—	11	—
3	Arizona.....	3	—	3	—
9	Arkansas.....	9	—	9	—
22	California.....	22	—	22	—
6	Colorado.....	—	6	—	6
8	Connecticut.....	8	—	8	—
3	Delaware.....	3	—	3	—
7	Florida.....	7	—	7	—
12	Georgia.....	12	—	12	—
4	Idaho.....	4	—	4	—
29	Illinois.....	29	—	29	—
14	Indiana.....	—	14	—	14
11	Iowa.....	—	11	9	—
9	Kansas.....	—	9	—	9
11	Kentucky.....	11	—	11	—
10	Louisiana.....	10	—	10	—
5	Maine.....	—	5	—	5
8	Maryland.....	8	—	8	—
17	Massachusetts.....	17	—	17	—
19	Michigan.....	—	19	—	19
11	Minnesota.....	11	—	11	—
9	Mississippi.....	9	—	9	—
15	Missouri.....	15	—	15	—
4	Montana.....	4	—	4	—
7	Nebraska.....	—	7	—	7
3	Nevada.....	3	—	3	—
4	New Hampshire.....	4	—	4	—
16	New Jersey.....	16	—	16	—
3	New Mexico.....	3	—	3	—
47	New York.....	47	—	47	—
13	North Carolina.....	13	—	13	—
4	North Dakota.....	—	4	—	4
26	Ohio.....	26	—	26	—
11	Oklahoma.....	11	—	11	—
5	Oregon.....	5	—	5	—
36	Pennsylvania.....	36	—	36	—
4	Rhode Island.....	4	—	4	—
8	South Carolina.....	8	—	8	—
4	South Dakota.....	—	4	—	4
11	Tennessee.....	11	—	11	—
23	Texas.....	23	—	23	—
4	Utah.....	4	—	4	—
3	Vermont.....	—	3	—	3
11	Virginia.....	11	—	11	—
8	Washington.....	8	—	8	—
8	West Virginia.....	8	—	8	—
12	Wisconsin.....	12	—	12	—
3	Wyoming.....	3	—	3	—
531	449	82	449	82

TOM CONNALLY,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
Tellers on the part of the Senate.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM,
Tellers on the part of the House
of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, has received for President of the United States 449 votes.

Wendell L. Willkie, of the State of New York, has received 82 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the

United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Henry A. Wallace, of the State of Iowa, has received for Vice President of the United States 449 votes.

Charles L. McNary, of the State of Oregon, has received 82 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1941, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called having been accomplished, the Presiding Officer dissolves the joint session, and the Senate will return to its Chamber.

The Senate will stand in recess until 5 minutes of 2 o'clock, when we shall reassemble in this Chamber.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved, and the Senate retired to its Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 1:55 o'clock p. m. today.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the joint session of the two Houses was resumed.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House, the Chair appoints the following committee to conduct the President of the United States to the Chamber: Messrs. McCORMACK, DOUGHTON, and MARTIN of Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as a like committee Senators BARKLEY, HARRISON, and AUSTIN.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Sinnott, announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid applause.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, I address you, the Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word "unprecedented," because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today.

Since the permanent formation of our Government under the Constitution, in 1789, most of the periods of crises in our history have related to our domestic affairs. Fortunately, only one of these—the 4-year War between the States—ever threatened our national unity. Today, thank God, 130,000,000 Americans, in 48 States, have forgotten points of the compass in our national unity.

It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often had been disturbed by events in other continents. We had even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the Mediterranean, and in the Pacific for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. In no case, however, had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our independence.

What I seek to convey is the historic truth that the United States, as a nation, has at all times maintained opposition to any attempt to lock us in behind an ancient Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past. Today, thinking of our children and their children, we oppose enforced isolation for ourselves or for any part of the Americas.

That determination of ours was proved, for example, during the quarter century of wars following the French Revolution.

While the Napoleonic struggles did threaten interests of the United States because of the French foothold in the West Indies and in Louisiana, and while we engaged in the War of 1812 to vindicate our right to peaceful trade, it is, nevertheless, clear that neither France nor Great Britain nor any other nation was aiming at domination of the whole world.

In like fashion, from 1815 to 1914—99 years—no single war in Europe or in Asia constituted a real threat against our future or against the future of any other American nation.

Except in the Maximilian interlude in Mexico, no foreign power sought to establish itself in this hemisphere, and the strength of the British Fleet in the Atlantic has been a friendly strength. It is still a friendly strength.

Even when the World War broke out in 1914 it seemed to contain only small threat of danger to our own American future. But as time went on the American people began to visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean to our own democracy.

We need not overemphasize imperfections in the peace of Versailles. We need not harp on failure of the democracies to deal with problems of world reconstruction. We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of "pacification" which began even before Munich and which is being carried on under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every continent today. The American people have unalterably set their faces against that tyranny.

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda

by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace.

During 16 months this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. The assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I find it necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

Armed defense of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents. If that defense fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia will be dominated by the conquerors. The total of those populations and their resources greatly exceeds the sum total of the population and resources of the whole of the Western Hemisphere—many times over.

In times like these it is immature—and incidentally untrue—for anybody to brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world.

No realistic American can expect from a dictator's peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion—or even good business.

Such a peace would bring no security for us or for our neighbors. "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

As a Nation we may take pride in the fact that we are soft-hearted; but we cannot afford to be soft-headed.

We must always be wary of those who, with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, preach the "ism" of appeasement.

We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests.

I have recently pointed out how quickly the tempo of modern warfare could bring into our very midst the physical attack which we must expect if the dictator nations win this war.

There is much loose talk of our immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously, as long as the British Navy retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is not probable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to operate.

But we learn much from the lessons of the past years in Europe—particularly the lesson of Norway, whose essential seaports were captured by treachery and surprise built up over a series of years.

The first phase of the invasion of this hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and their dupes, and great num-

bers of them are already here, and in Latin America.

As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they, not we, will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack.

That is why the future of all American republics is today in serious danger.

That is why this annual message to the Congress is unique in our history.

That is why every member of the executive branch of the Government and every Member of the Congress face great responsibility—and great accountability.

The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all our fellow-men within our gates, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

Our national policy is this:

First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

Second, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute peoples, everywhere, who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere. By this support, we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail, and we strengthen the defense and security of our own Nation.

Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom.

In the recent national election there was no substantial difference between the two great parties in respect to that national policy. No issue was fought out on this line before the American electorate. Today it is abundantly evident that American citizens everywhere are demanding and supporting speedy and complete action in recognition of obvious danger.

Therefore, the immediate need is a swift and driving increase in our armament production.

Leaders of industry and labor have responded to our summons. Goals of speed have been set. In some cases these goals are being reached ahead of time; in some cases we are on schedule; in other cases there are slight but not serious delays; and in some cases—and I am sorry to say very important cases—we are all concerned by the slowness of the accomplishment of our plans.

The Army and Navy, however, have made substantial progress during the past year. Actual experience is improving and speeding up our methods of production with every passing day. And today's best is not good enough for tomorrow.

I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. The men in charge of the program represent the best in training, ability, and patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made. None of us will be satisfied until the job is done.

No matter whether the original goal was set too high or too low, our objective is quicker and better results.

To give two illustrations:

We are behind schedule in turning out finished airplanes; we are working day and night to solve the innumerable problems and to catch up.

We are ahead of schedule in building warships; but we are working to get even further ahead of schedule.

To change a whole nation from a basis of peacetime production of implements of peace to a basis of wartime production of implements of war is no small task. And the greatest difficulty comes at the beginning of the program, when new tools and plant facilities and new assembly lines and shipways must first be constructed before the actual matériel begins to flow steadily and speedily from them.

The Congress, of course, must rightly keep itself informed at all times of the progress of the program. However, there is certain information, as the Congress itself will readily recognize, which, in the interests of our own security and those of the nations we are supporting must of needs be kept in confidence.

New circumstances are constantly begetting new needs for our safety. I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need manpower. They do need billions of dollars' worth of the weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them in ready cash. We cannot, and will not, tell them they must surrender merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have.

I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—a loan to be repaid in dollars.

I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own program. Nearly all of their matériel would, if the time ever came, be useful for our own defense.

Taking counsel of expert military and naval authorities, considering what is best for our own security, we are free to

decide how much should be kept here and how much should be sent abroad to our friends who, by their determined and heroic resistance, are giving us time in which to make ready our own defense.

For what we send abroad we shall be repaid, within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities, in similar materials or, at our option, in other goods of many kinds which they can produce and which we need.

Let us say to the democracies, "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources, and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

In fulfillment of this purpose we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression. Such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

Their only interest is in a new one-way international law, which lacks mutuality in its observance and, therefore, becomes an instrument of oppression.

The happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend upon how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt. No one can tell the exact character of the emergency situations that we may be called upon to meet. The Nation's hands must not be tied when the Nation's life is in danger.

We must all prepare to make the sacrifices that the emergency—as serious as war itself—demands. Whatever stands in the way of speed and efficiency in defense preparations must give way to the national need.

A free nation has the right to expect full cooperation from all groups. A free nation has the right to look to the leaders of business, of labor, and of agriculture to take the lead in stimulating effort, not among other groups but within their own groups.

The best way of dealing with the few slackers or trouble makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example; and if that fails, to use the sovereignty of government to save government.

As men do not live by bread alone, they do not fight by armaments alone. Those who man our defenses, and those behind them who build our defenses, must have the stamina and courage which come from an unshakable belief in the manner of life which they are defending. The mighty action which we are calling for cannot be based on a disregard of all things worth fighting for.

The Nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual stake in the

preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have toughened the fiber of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to protect.

Certainly this is no time to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world.

There is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

These are the simple and basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement.

As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.

A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my Budget message I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quicklime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

This Nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is in our unity of purpose.

To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

At 2 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

At 2 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m. the Speaker announced that the joint session was dissolved.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

ELECTORAL VOTE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 1, the Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 8, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from

the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

20. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the certificates of final ascertainment of electors of President and Vice President appointed in the States of Arizona and North Carolina; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

21. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the special contracts made by the Post Office Department with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

22. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of a proposed bill for the relief of Mabel Foote Ramsey, widow of William R. Ramsey, Jr., late special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on Claims.

23. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a copy of a proposed bill for the relief of Joseph S. Albis, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

24. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report summarizing reports filed with him by agencies of the United States Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

25. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report covering the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the third quarter of 1940, and for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1940, inclusive (H. Doc. No. 44); to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and 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. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 1378. A bill relating to the acquisition of foreign silver by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 1379. A bill making an appropriation for reconditioning the east and west piers (Federal) at the entrance to Wilson Harbor, Niagara County, N. Y., and for dredging; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 1380. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1905, by eliminating Wilson Harbor, N. Y., from its provisions; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

H. R. 1381. A bill to amend the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1905, by eliminating Wilson Harbor, N. Y., from its provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 1382. A bill to provide for the development of marketing and marketing services for farm commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DARDEN of Virginia:

H. R. 1383. A bill permitting the exclusion of fixtures and other objects on the land from a taking by eminent domain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1384. A bill providing compensatory leave for certain Navy Department employees; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1385. A bill to provide for the adjustment of the status of planners and estimators and progress men of the field service of the Navy Department; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1386 (by request). A bill to grant all employees of the United States Government equal rights and privileges with respect to all established national holidays; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1387. A bill providing for the acquisition of additional lands for the United States marine hospital at Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CHAPMAN:

H. R. 1388. A bill to repeal and reenact section 83 of the Judicial Code, as amended, relating to Federal court districts in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEHRMANN:

H. R. 1389. A bill to provide for the promotion of sound dairy practices and to provide an adequate and balanced flow of milk and its products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1390. A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between farm debtors and their creditors; to provide for the transfer of certain mortgages and foreclosed farm property from the Federal land banks to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the refinancing thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1391. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the importation of dairy products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1392. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. R. 1393. A bill to prohibit interstate common-carrier pipe lines from transporting commodities in which such carriers have any interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1394. A bill to establish the Fort Caroline National Monument in Duval County, Fla.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 1395. A bill to provide for the construction of a marine hospital in Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 1396. A bill to provide for national defense without incurring public debt; to reduce the Federal deficit; to lighten the burden of debt; and to improve the domestic economy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1397. A bill to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 1398. A bill to prohibit the dissemination of certain subversive propaganda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1399. A bill authorizing the transfer of land owned by the United States back to the Spring Park Club, of Richfield Springs, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1400. A bill for the completion of the construction of the Atlantic-Gulf Ship Canal across Florida; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. R. 1401. A bill to prohibit producers, refiners, and marketers of petroleum products from operating tankers and barges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1402. A bill to divorce the business of production, refining, and transporting of petroleum products from that of marketing petroleum products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 1403. A bill to render effective the right to work and to prevent interference with the Government defense program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1404. A bill relating to the acquisition of foreign silver by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1405. A bill to repeal the National Labor Relations Act and to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 1406. A bill to amend the act of May 19, 1916 (ch. 117, sec. 6, 39 Stat. 120), as amended August 29, 1916 (ch. 417, 39 Stat. 582); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1407. A bill to promote the national defense and to eliminate certain oppressive labor practices affecting the national-defense program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1408. A bill to provide for the common defense, render more effective the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, prevent profiteering, stabilize prices, raise revenue, minimize the increase in the public debt, insure a contribution from, and the participation of, all citizens in the national-defense program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 1409. A bill designating building guards employed in buildings under jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency as United States Building Police, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LARRABEE:

H. R. 1410. A bill to be known as the General Welfare Act, to amend the Social Security Act so as to extend coverage thereunder to all groups and all classes, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide a pay-as-you-go basis for pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 1411 (by request). A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1412. A bill to repeal the Johnson Act relating to financial transactions with certain foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McGRANERY:

H. R. 1413. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider certain claims arising after January 1, 1926, out of the Tariff Act of 1922; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 1414. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to standardize the amount to be contributed by the United States for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1415. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide annuities for individuals who are totally and permanently disabled and have completed 20 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1416. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the conservation of national soil resources and to provide an

adequate and balanced flow of agricultural commodities in Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1417. A bill to deny admittance into the United States to all immigrants and to deport all aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1418. A bill to amend section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1419. A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a research laboratory or experiment station for the cultivation and fertilization of peanuts and other agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1420. A bill to amend section 77 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to create a Fitzgerald Division in the Southern District of Georgia, with terms of court to be held at Fitzgerald, Ga., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1421. A bill to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital for the southwest section of Georgia; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1422. A bill to promote farm ownership by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government-insured loans to farmers; and enable tenant farmers to become owners of farm homes through long-term, low-interest-rate loans on farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1423. A bill to provide for loans to Federal land banks, for refinancing certain farm-loan bonds by the Farm Mortgage Corporation, and changing the method of fixing interest rates on land-bank mortgages; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PADDOCK:

H. R. 1424. A bill to provide for the registration of marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 1425. A bill to authorize outpatient treatment for veterans of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. RICH:

H. R. 1426. A bill providing for the control and regulation of alien-published periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, and other publications in the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1427. A bill to promote the national defense and prevent sabotage by requiring that all persons employed in the manufacture, processing, handling, or delivering any machine, tool, chemical, instrument, article of war, foodstuff, or other material prepared in whole or in part for delivery to the Government of the United States or any agency thereof shall be formally registered, photographed, fingerprinted, and otherwise permanently identified as a necessary requisite and condition of employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1428. A bill to promote safety in the operation of motor vehicles on the highways of the United States; to the Committee on Roads.

H. R. 1429. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Port Allegany in McKean County, Pa.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWERT:

H. R. 1430. A bill granting to postal employees credit for time served in the military, naval, or marine forces of the United States;

to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHERIDAN:

H. R. 1431. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (S. 4164); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1432. A bill to amend the civil-service law to permit certain employees of the legislative branch of the Government to be transferred to positions under the competitive classified civil service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1433. A bill to prohibit making or collecting loans to Government employees on Government property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 1434. A bill for the development and conservation of the resources of the Pacific Northwest through the wide distribution of electric energy generated by certain Federal projects, for the improvement of navigation and the promotion of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STARNES of Alabama:

H. R. 1435. A bill to amend the existing law so as to provide for the exclusion and deportation of aliens who advocate the making of basic changes in the American form of government; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1436. A bill to provide for the Prompt deportation of aliens engaging in espionage or sabotage; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 1437. A bill authorizing additional shipbuilding and ordnance manufacturing facilities for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 1438. A bill to provide for judicial determination governing the discontinuance of insurance granted on account of permanent total disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1439. A bill to grant veterans judicial review against the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1440. A bill to reenact the law providing for disability allowances for World War Veterans and to restore former service-connected disability status; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 1441. A bill to make temporary disability ratings of World War veterans permanent after 10 years; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire:

H. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim on March 4 of each year General Pulaski Day for the observance of the birth of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution authorizing the annual issue of a series of air-mail stamps on Pan American Aviation Day; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution for the promotion of safety in air travel by the construction of uniform identifying land markers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PACE:

H. J. Res. 52. Joint resolution to redeem gin certificates; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RICH:

H. J. Res. 53. Joint resolution directing the President of the United States to suspend

commercial relations with the Empire of Japan during the occupation of Chinese territory by Japanese armed troops; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution to preclude the printing of extraneous matter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. Res. 34. Resolution to create a special committee to investigate shipments of live poultry and other food products; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIES:

H. Res. 35. Resolution for the continuation of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 36. Resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. Res. 37. Resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. Res. 38. Resolution for an investigation to ascertain if the national-defense program is being delayed by the methods used by certain persons and officials; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 39. Resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. Res. 40. Resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. Res. 41. Resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERIDAN:

H. Res. 42. Resolution authorizing an investigation of small-loan companies; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 43. Resolution providing for expenses of the select committee created by House Resolution 42; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 1442. A bill for the relief of Lucille E. Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1443. A bill for the relief of Frank L. Sarazin; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1444. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Crandall, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1445. A bill for the relief of Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Wachholz; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1446. A bill for the relief of Frank W. Farrington; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1447. A bill for the relief of Katherine Nelson, Katherine Tillman, Alice Mae Tillman, Robert Tillman, and Gertrude Tillman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1448. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Nesseth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1449. A bill for the relief of the city of Red Wing, Minn.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 1450. A bill granting a pension to Barney Lucas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1451. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary N. Washburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1452. A bill granting a pension to Christine M. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1453. A bill for the relief of Mary Dorothy Sickler; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1454. A bill for the relief of Charles E. Strouse; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1455. A bill for the relief of Alexander Stanley Lazick; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1456. A bill for the relief of William Francis Daniels; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1457. A bill for the relief of Raymond C. Warner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1458. A bill for the relief of William R. Siebert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1459. A bill for the relief of Frank J. Hamann; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1460. A bill for the relief of Frank E. Holly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1461. A bill for the relief of Howard Whiles; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1462. A bill for the relief of John Pellet; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1463. A bill for the relief of John C. Shay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1464. A bill for the relief of Lloyd G. Young; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1465. A bill for the relief of Walter L. Shelley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1466. A bill for the relief of John Tatko; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1467. A bill for the relief of Jewett & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1468. A bill granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOLLES:

H. R. 1469. A bill to reimburse certain co-operatives for losses occasioned by the Federal Farm Board's stabilization operations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. R. 1470. A bill for the relief of Charles J. Anderson; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1471. A bill granting an increase of pension to Agnes Tannery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNERY:

H. R. 1472. A bill for the relief of William A. Ambrose; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1473. A bill for the relief of Louise Peters Lewis; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 1474. A bill for the relief of Paul Edmond Beliveau; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1475. A bill for the relief of Edward John Bradley, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1476. A bill for the relief of Prakopi Buben; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1477. A bill for the relief of John E. Cassidy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1478. A bill for the relief of William Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1479. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ida A. Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1480. A bill for the relief of Andrew V. Donovan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1481. A bill for the relief of Edward A. Everett; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1482. A bill for the relief of Ellen A. Farrelly; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1483. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Fegan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DARDEN of Virginia:

H. R. 1484. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the persons named in this act for overtime service in the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., between the years 1878 and 1882; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1485. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Herbert R. W. Lauterbach and others for overtime labor performed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in excess of the legal day of 8 hours; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1486. A bill for the relief of John Philip Knecht, Sr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1487. A bill for the relief of Ralph Clinton Myers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1488. A bill for the relief of the Priest Lumber Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1489. A bill relating to the military record of Irving L. Leaf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1490. A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie S. Wynne; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1491. A bill for the relief of Joseph Marshall Herrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1492. A bill for the relief of W. B. Fountain; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1493. A bill granting an increase of pension to Florence Sharp Grant; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1494. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jennie Griffin Milhado Stickney; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1495. A bill for the relief of Manbach Bros., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1496. A bill for the relief of Charles L. Kee; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1497. A bill for the relief of the heirs of William H. Peters and Washington Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H. R. 1498. A bill for the relief Thaddeus C. Knight; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD:

H. R. 1499. A bill granting a pension to William L. Gamble; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1500. A bill granting an increase of pension to Harry Breese Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEHRMANN:

H. R. 1501. A bill for the relief of Oscar C. Olson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1502. A bill for the relief of George P. Parker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1503. A bill for the relief of John J. Doherty; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1504. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Silas; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1505. A bill for the relief of the St. Nicholas Park Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HANCOCK:

H. R. 1506. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1507. A bill for the relief of Victor Oscar Gokey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1508. A bill for the relief of Harriet DeLarm, widow of Nelson DeLarm; to the Committee of Military Affairs.

H. R. 1509. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Clarence L. Henry, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1510. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Solari, alias Benjamin Lauri; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1511. A bill for the relief of Anthony O'Hara; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1512. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jennie V. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1513. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma Goldsmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1514. A bill granting an increase of pension to F. Emma Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1515. A bill granting an increase of pension to Catherine B. McCarthy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1516. A bill granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1517. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Seager; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1518. A bill granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1519. A bill granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Button; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1520. A bill granting a pension to Nettie J. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1521. A bill granting a pension to Minnie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1522. A bill granting a pension to Mary Metzger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1523. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Earnshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire:

H. R. 1524. A bill granting a pension to Ida B. Hunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1525. A bill granting a pension to Eliza Manzer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1526. A bill for the relief of Jerry McKinley Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1527. A bill granting a pension to Bertha C. Keith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1528. A bill for the relief of Roswell Freeman Cormey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1529. A bill for the relief of Joseph Kenney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONKMAN:

H. R. 1530. A bill granting a pension to Pearl B. Girdler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 1531. A bill to authorize the presentation of Congressional Medals of Honor to Howard C. Smith and Richard Aldworth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1532. A bill for the relief of Bernard E. Warheim; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1533. A bill granting a pension to Clara T. Wilkins Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1534. A bill granting a pension to Mary Averbeg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of the estate of John J. Murray; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1536. A bill for the relief of Ellsworth Grant Waters; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1537. A bill for the relief of Louise Hsien Djen Lee Lum; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Milton Mai, his wife, Lilli Luise Mai, and daughters, Mary Clothilde Mai and Eleonore Mai; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Izaak Szaja Licht; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1540. A bill for the relief of Harry Tansey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MACIEJEWSKI:

H. R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Jacques Halpern, Max Halpern, and Sally Halpern Zaharia; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Adolf Leon and his wife Felicia; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1543. A bill for the relief of Dr. Michel Konne and Pauline Lucia Konne; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MERRITT:

H. R. 1544. A bill to enable Doris M. Mongol Rai to remain permanently in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

My Mrs. O'DAY:

H. R. 1545. A bill for the relief of David Morgenstern; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 1546. A bill for the relief of S. H. Prather; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1547. A bill for the relief of Emory N. Jenkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1548. A bill for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irvin Tatum; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PADDOCK:

H. R. 1549. A bill for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 1550. A bill for the relief of Joseph E. Myers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1551. A bill for the relief of W. E. Flooding Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1552. A bill for the compensation of certain employees of the Railway Mail Service; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H. R. 1553. A bill granting an increase of pension to Almira Kshinka; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1554. A bill granting a pension to Fred C. Vanderpool; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1555. A bill granting a pension to Matie Patrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1556. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Tyrrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1557. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hanna Sophia Westcott; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1558. A bill to authorize the cancellation of deportation proceedings in the case of Jacob Tabah, wife Esther, and daughters Bertha, Dora, Rosa, and Angela; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1559. A bill granting a pension to Corillia Silver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1560. A bill granting a pension to Jennie Christiana Rohrbacher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1561. A bill granting a pension to Lulu Marbaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1562. A bill for the relief of Lyman L. Osborn; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1563. A bill granting an increase of pension to Myrtle I. Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1564. A bill granting a pension to Jessie M. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1565. A bill granting an increase of pension to Grace Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1566. A bill for the relief of Oliver G. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1567. A bill granting an increase of pension to Adah M. Locklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1568. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice E. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1569. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nelle G. Eckman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1570. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Card; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUETZ:

H. R. 1571. A bill granting a pension to Ida M. Tillotson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

H. R. 1572. A bill for the relief of Fred M. Munn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1573. A bill for the relief of Fay Perkins; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SHERIDAN:

H. R. 1574. A bill for the relief of Joseph Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMASON:

H. R. 1575. A bill for the relief of Franklin G. Galpin; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1576. A bill for the relief of Emily Barlow; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 1577. A bill for the relief of Severiana Maria Rodrigues de Caceres, her sister Irene Hernandez de Texada, and the latter's daughter, Irene Hernandez de Texada; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 1578. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and enter judgment on the claim of Carl G. Allgrunn against The United States for the use of his invention in rifling guns during the war and thereafter by the Symington-Anderson Co., at Rochester, N. Y., said invention being shown and described in his Letters Patent No. 1,311,107, issued by the Patent Office of the United States on or about July 22, 1919, and conferring jurisdiction upon said Court of Claims to reopen and further adjudicate the claim of said Carl G. Allgrunn for the use of his invention by companies or in shops other than the Symington-Anderson Co. in 1918 and 1919, which claim has heretofore been settled on the basis of the judgment of the Court of Claims of February 8, 1937, awarding the said Carl G. Allgrunn the sum of \$56,043.76 with interest thereon, on which judgment the said Carl G. Allgrunn was paid on or about April 11, 1938, the sum of \$119,030.80; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 1579. A bill granting a pension to Julius Hansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNGDAHL:

H. R. 1580. A bill for the relief of Per Arne Caesar Anderson; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3. By Mr. CLASON: Petition of teachers of the Work Projects Administration nursery-school project, of Springfield, Mass., requesting that the requirement of a 30-day furlough after 18 months' continuous employment on Work Projects Administration be

rescinded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., registering its opposition to the enactment of any law by the Congress of the United States which would permit Federal taxation of municipal bonds or other obligations of cities or the income received thereon by the holders of such bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Queens County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, Inc., resolving that this organization, consisting of faithful American citizens of Irish birth or extraction, endorse the wise decision of President de Valera to preserve peace for men of good will in Eire, and that this organization insists present and future aid to any warring power in Europe be conditioned by the prohibition that no aid shall be given to any government which may attempt in any way to violate the sovereignty so dearly won by Eire after 7 centuries of degraded oppression and heroic sacrifices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6. Also, resolution of the Medical Society of the County of Queens, N. Y., resolving that this society petitions those Government authorities under whose jurisdiction such matters are considered to rule that physicians who are drafted be assigned only to positions involving medical activities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

7. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the port of Beaumont, traffic department, Beaumont, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the St. Lawrence Waterway; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou from whom all streams of blessedness proceed, who art the fount of life and all-abounding grace: Help us to live our lives with high endeavor, serene of spirit, with strength and courage for the daily tasks, surrounded as we are with beauty lavishly outpoured by Thee; rejoicing in the laughter of our unclouded years, and calmed by every sad and lovely thing brought forth from the sacred treasure house of half-remembered days. Do Thou take away from us the sins of malice and disdain, scorn of the lowly, envy of the great, and discontent that casts its shadow on the brightness of our day.

Lead us, O Father, in our world of wasted good, by the godward mind and heart and will, that we may weave again and redesign, according to Thy plan, this torn and tangled web of human destiny. When day is done, grant unto us the evening's benison. We ask it in the name of Jesus: Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

STYLES BRIDGES, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, appeared in his seat today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday,

January 6, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Glass	Overton
Austin	Green	Radcliffe
Ball	Guffey	Reed
Bankhead	Gurney	Reynolds
Barbour	Harrison	Russell
Barkley	Hatch	Schwartz
Billbo	Hayden	Sheppard
Bone	Herring	Shipstead
Brewster	Hill	Smathers
Bridges	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Hughes	Stewart
Brown	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Bunker	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Burton	La Follette	Tobey
Byrd	Langer	Truman
Byrnes	Lee	Tunnell
Capper	Lodge	Tydings
Caraway	Lucas	Vandenberg
Chandler	McCarran	Van Nuys
Chavez	McFarland	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Wallgren
Connally	Maloney	Wheeler
Danaher	Mead	White
Davis	Miller	Wiley
Downey	Murdock	Willis
George	Murray	
Gerry	Neely	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent from the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent due to the serious illness of his wife.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

THE BUDGET (H. DOC. NO. 28)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, which was read, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

(For Budget message of the President, see p. 67, House proceedings in the RECORD.)

POPULATIONS OF THE STATES—APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was

read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of section 22 (a) of the act approved June 18, 1929, providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, as amended by the act of April 25, 1940, I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Director of the Census, Department of Commerce, giving the whole number of persons in each State as ascertained under the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceding apportionment, and also by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

The Director of the Census has included all Indians in the tabulation of total population since the Supreme Court has held that all Indians are now subject to Federal taxation (*Superintendent v. Commissioner*, 295 U. S. 418). The effect of this upon apportionment of Representatives, however, appears to be for determination by the Congress, as concluded in the Attorney General's opinion of November 28, 1940, to the Secretary of Commerce, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 8, 1941.

AWARDS OF QUANTITY CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories heretofore entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ORDINANCES OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF PUERTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, several ordinances enacted by the Public Service Commission of Puerto Rico, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the twenty-fourth annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman and