

United States submitting sundry nominations in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 25, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 24 (legislative day of February 13), 1941:

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE COLONEL

Lt. Col. George Stewart Warren, Air Corps.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Maj. William Cushman Farnum, Air Corps.
Maj. Charles Milton Cummings, Air Corps.

TO BE MAJORS

Capt. Stanley Keith Robinson, Air Corps.
Capt. Willard Reno Shephard, Air Corps.

NOTE.—Dates of rank are not specified as the death or other unforeseen change in status of a senior officer might require a change in the dates of rank and necessitate the renomination of these officers.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Capt. Webster Anderson, Infantry (major, Army of the United States), with rank from June 9, 1938.

First Lt. Wesley Skilton Calverley, Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1940.

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lt. Addison Vincent Dishman, Field Artillery (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. John Franklin Foy, Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Edward Gray, Field Artillery (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1938.

First Lt. Chalmer Kirk McClelland, Jr., Field Artillery (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 13, 1936.

First Lt. Charles Lewis Register, Coast Artillery Corps (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. August Schomburg, Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from August 1, 1935.

First Lt. Albert Curtis Wells, Jr., Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1938.

First Lt. George Warren White, Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 13, 1936.

TO SIGNAL CORPS

First Lt. George Millard Simmons, Infantry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1940.

TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

First Lt. LeRoy Lutes, Jr., Field Artillery (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named officers are subject to examination required by law:

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM MARCH 4, 1941

Maj. Norman Earl Hartman, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Clarence Turner Davis, Infantry.
Maj. Frank Rate Williams, Infantry.
Maj. Harvey John Thornton, Field Artillery.
Maj. Harold Joseph LaCroix, Infantry.
Maj. George Joseph Engelthaler, Infantry.
Maj. Ralph Cobb Benner, Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Chester Eugene Sargent, Field Artillery.
Maj. Joseph Phillip Donnovin, Field Artillery.

Maj. Roy Lawrence Dalferes, Field Artillery.
Maj. Andre Leonard Violante, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Leighton Nicol Smith, Finance Department.

Maj. Charles Wilbur Pence, Infantry.
Maj. Jerome Grigg Harris, Infantry.
Maj. Henry Eaton Kelly, Infantry.
Maj. Claude Bayles Mickelwait, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Maj. William Barmore Sharp, Infantry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 13, 1941

Maj. Marcus Ellis Jones, Cavalry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 15, 1941

Maj. Harold Patrick Hennessy, Coast Artillery Corps.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 23, 1941

Maj. Walter Asbury Bigby, Infantry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 28, 1941

Maj. Fred E. Gaillard, Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MEDICAL CORPS

To be majors

Capt. Alexander Otis Haff, Medical Corps, from March 3, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Orlo Charles Paculli, Medical Corps, from March 12, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Gilles Edward Horrocks, Medical Corps, from March 12, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Ralph Matthew Thompson, Medical Corps, from March 12, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

Capt. Paul Crump Gilliland, Medical Corps, from March 15, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

To be captain

First Lt. Elwood Erwin Baird, Medical Corps (Captain, Army of the United States), from March 4, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 24 (legislative day of February 13), 1941:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Lyle Keith to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Herbert W. Algeo, to be United States marshal for the western district of Washington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of grace and glory, we pray Thee that Thy name may be exalted in all the earth; here at Thy altar may we prove the power of prayer. Reveal unto us the higher joy of ministering unto human pain, looking for Thee not alone in the secret of the pavilion. Oh, be Thou on the waters when the ship is tossing, in the vales when the hearts are breaking, and on the plains of life when sick and helpless hands are struggling. Suffer not, dear Lord, the cloud of depression to rest above our people, who only yesterday were happy with their ships of vision dropping jubilant anchors into the harbors of national security. We praise Thee that the power that formed the deeps unknown and gave the seas their bounds is the same power of a merciful Heavenly Father unto salvation, knitting fading hopes into designs that never die and blending discords into living music. O glorious Christ, open the highway of a deepening peace, sending the gods of war toppling down from their stained pedestals, groping into their dark walls of horror and shame, while the troubled world frames the adorable words: My soul doth magnify the Lord. In the blessed name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 20, 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 passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3204. An act making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 urgently required for the Work Projects Administration and certain other Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On February 19, 1941:

H. R. 2959. An act to increase the debt limit of the United States, to provide for the Federal taxation of future issues of obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, and for other purposes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4863, Revised Statutes of the United States, the Chair appoints as Directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf the following Members of the

House: Mr. BLOOM, New York; Mr. GRAHAM, Pennsylvania.

PRODUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF MACHINE TOOLS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged report on House Resolution 102, from the Committee on Military Affairs, and send the resolution to the desk and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 102

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to transmit to the House information so fully as possible, from the Office of Production Management and other Government agencies, showing the actual status of the production and acquisition of machine tools and what steps are being taken to take care of this vitally important problem so that the national-defense program may proceed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] know that this was going to be called up at this time?

Mr. MAY. Yes. She was in my office about 30 minutes ago. We read the report and the report of the War Department, and we discussed it, and she left with the understanding that I was bringing the resolution to the floor of the House this morning. However, if the gentleman desires me to withhold it until she comes into the Chamber, I should be very glad to do so.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to withhold it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I shall withhold it, then, for the present.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 3155, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it was no true friend of the President who recently gave to a newspaper reporter the statement published in Sunday's Washington Post to the effect that the President would soon recommend to the Congress additional gratuities amounting to nearly \$4,000,000,000 a year for old-age pensions.

We face a grave crisis or else why are we appropriating twenty-eight and one-half billions for defense. We face financial difficulties or else why is additional taxation proposed when government is already taking in taxes about 20 percent of the national income. Sensible men recognize the present necessity of choice is between gratuities and national de-

fense. Patriotic men will choose national defense. True friends of the President will predict that instead of catering to our softness he will appeal to our hardness; instead of recommending more gratuities he will recommend more unselfish and patriotic sacrifice; instead of recommending for the deserving aged of our Nation gratuities that must ultimately be paid in printing-press money, he will take all necessary steps to protect the soundness of social-security annuities to which workers are now contributing and the policies of workers in private insurance companies. If, in an effort to have our cake and eat it, too, we destroy the soundness of our economic structure, upon what foundation at home will a new world peace rest? And if we lose our freedom, what else counts?

Lest we forget, lest we forget, I bring you a message of 100 years ago, found in the files of my home-town paper, the Lexington Gazette. The date of the news item is February 18, 1841, and it reads as follows:

NEWS OF 100 YEARS AGO—THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

(The Lexington Gazette, O. P. Baldwin, editor and proprietor. New series, vol. 2, Thursday, February 18, 1841, No. 28)

DUTIES ON LUXURIES

It is now, we suppose, generally understood that General Harrison, when he commences his administration, will find an empty Treasury and a large debt upon his hands incurred by his predecessor. There will be a necessity of raising additional revenue, and the question is, How shall this be done? The Whigs, we believe, are in favor of laying a tax upon foreign wines, silks, etc. A tax upon luxuries will not injure those who are unable to purchase them.

In the recent speech of Mr. Barnard, of New York, a statement is made of the public debt, "regarded as ascertained and certain," existing on the 1st of January 1841. The whole amount of indebtedness at that time is stated to be probably not less than \$36,015,000. It is supposed that the amount may prove even greater than this. The President was woefully mistaken when he said that the Government had "relieved itself entirely from debt."

Do not laugh at that national debt of \$36,000,000 that would not finance our W. P. A. for 2 weeks. To our ancestors it was a serious problem, and they solved it in a serious way. Because of what they did in 1841 we have the wealth and opportunities of 1941. It is a great inheritance and no true friend of the President will say he plans to take steps that will make it impossible for us to pass it on to future generations. [Applause.]

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight to file a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the legislative business today and all special orders I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short statement on the production of sugar in the West Indies islands of the British Empire and France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by J. Edgar Hoover yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

W. P. A. APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post this morning.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARRABEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement by Colonel Myers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial on the draft.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HOUSE CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that this evening at 7:30 in the caucus room of the old House Office Building there will be held the first meeting for this session of the Congress of what we have chosen to call the House conference on unemployment. This group of Members

met during the last session quite regularly in an attempt to arrive, on a non-partisan, scientific basis, at the fundamental solution for the central problem of the modern economic world. All Members have received a communication signed by some dozen Members of the House asking them to be present at this meeting. I hope they will see fit to do so.

I would like to conclude my remarks by asking the question, What is national defense? What all does national defense include? If national defense does not include the fundamental solution of this central problem of production and national strength, I do not know what it does include. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing an article prepared by the president of Ohio Wesleyan University.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Mr. Murray, of Des Moines, on national defense.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3159) to remove certain limitations on the amount of retired pay of regular or emergency officers who are veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, or the World War, and that the same be re-referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what bill this is?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The Emergency Officers' Retirement Act, over which we have no jurisdiction.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; I understand.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of moral rearmament and to include therein an article by Mr. Gould Lincoln.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF MACHINE TOOLS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of my agreement with the minority leader, I now call up House Resolution 102

and move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 102

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to transmit to the House information so fully as possible, from the Office of Production Management and other Government agencies, showing the actual status of the production and acquisition of machine tools and what steps are being taken to take care of this vitally important problem so that the national-defense program may proceed.

The report is as follows:

FEBRUARY 21, 1941.

HON. ANDREW J. MAY, *Chairman*,
Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MAY: I enclose herewith a report on the machine-tool production requested in your letter of February 18 to Mr. Knudsen.

If there is any additional information that I can give you, you have only to let me know.

Very truly yours,

MASON BRITTON, *Tools Section*.

REPORT ON THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY SUMMARY

Actual performance of the industry:

World War peak production	
1929	185,000,000
1932	22,000,000
1939	200,000,000
1940	450,000,000
1941 (estimated)	750,000,000

Methods employed:

More plants.
More machinery.
Training thousands of new men.
Subcontracting.

WHAT IS A MACHINE TOOL?

Machine tools are the machines which use power to cut and form metal. Exerting 50 horsepower through a single tool cutting steel or cast iron, or producing work pieces faster than one a second, or finishing work to limits of a few millionths of an inch are the everyday jobs of machine tools.

Machine tools vary in size from a drilling machine that weighs a hundred pounds to an enormous 40-foot vertical boring mill that weighs a hundred tons. A single machine may have 3,000 individual parts or more, each carefully machined to fit precisely in its place.

It should be borne in mind that the machine tools of today are far more productive than those of World War days and do far more accurate work. They are dependent for their high-speed operation and power on the use of alloy steels, special heat treatment, antifriction bearings, automatic lubrication, and the fact that the parts of the machine tools themselves are machined very accurately.

HOW MANY KINDS?

There are five basic methods of cutting metal: Turning—pressing a cutting tool against a piece of metal while turning it round and round, as on a lathe; planing—producing flat surface by moving the piece back and forward under a stationary tool; drilling and other forms of boring; milling—cutting flat surfaces by means of a revolving cutter that has multiple teeth; and grinding—cutting very smooth surfaces, either flat or cylindrical, by means of an abrasive wheel, similar to the old, familiar grindstone.

Each of these methods is embodied in many types of machines, depending on the kind of work to be done, the number of pieces required at a setting, and the degree of accu-

racy required. Thus in the lathe family we find bench lathes, tool-room lathes, engine lathes; for larger lots we use turret lathes, automatic lathes, stub lathes; for even larger lots we use single-spindle automatic-bar machines and multiple-spindle automatic-bar machines. There are many other types of turning machines. A list of the various types of machine tools built is attached (exhibit A).

Some machines are combinations of one or more of the methods listed above.

The pressure for higher production has led to the application of special attachments and tooling to a very large part of the machine tool output, and many machines are entirely special, being designed to perform certain operations on a certain piece of work. Such special machines are widely used in mass production industries, notably the automobile industry.

UNBALANCED LOAD

The machine-tool industry is really a group of industries, each group producing a certain type of machine. A very different line of machine tools is needed for machine guns than would be installed to build tanks. It follows that the defense demand tends to fall more heavily on some types of machine tools than others. This situation shifts and changes from time to time as new needs develop.

BALANCED FACILITIES

Similarly, each machine-tool builder has in his plant the sizes and types of machines needed for the machine tool he is building. The machines needed for making vertical drilling machines, for instance, are not the same as those required for the manufacture of planers.

It follows that if there is an excessive demand for a certain type of machine tool, like planers, we cannot necessarily build them in the plant of a drilling-machine manufacturer. Not only are the requisite types and sizes of machine tools not available but they lack many other essentials—patterns, jigs, and fixtures; and their men are not familiar with the work of building planers. It is difficult to spread the burden equally over all machine-tool plants.

NEED FOR GREAT ACCURACY

It is impossible to get accurate work from a machine tool unless that accuracy has just been built into the machine. It has been necessary for the industry not only to increase output but to do so without the sacrifice of accuracy. In many cases the parts of weapons and ammunition must meet very exacting standards. Permissible error or tolerance on many airplane-engine parts is expressed in one or two thousandths of an inch. Failure to secure such accuracy may mean failure of the engine in combat. Parts for fuses, machine guns, recoil mechanism for field guns, and many other items are held to tenths of thousandths, as well as high standards of surface finish.

ENGINEERING SERVICE

Many new problems in design and engineering have arisen because of the new items of munitions to be produced. Much of the production engineering in Government arsenals and yards and defense-contractor's plants has been carried on by the engineering and production staffs of machine-tool building companies.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF MACHINE TOOLS

The remarkable response of the machine-tool industry to national-defense needs is evident from the record of its output, expressed in dollars:

World War peak production	\$200,000,000
1929 peak production	185,000,000
Depression level, average of 1932 and 1933	23,500,000

Foreign demand plus United States defense needs built-up production to the 1939 level of ----- \$200,000,000
1940 output ----- 450,000,000
Estimated 1941 output ----- 750,000,000

It will be noted that within a few months after the outbreak of war this industry exceeded its World War rate of production.

Increasing actual output 100 percent in 12 months is a record seldom matched by any comparable industry. Plants in the industry have scheduled further substantial increases in production, and 1941 production is estimated at \$750,000,000.

The record of the industry since 1929 is shown in the graph in exhibit B, hereto attached.

METHODS OF EXPANDING OUTPUT

In response to the increasing demand for machine tools, these companies resorted to the following methods of expansion:

1. Utilization of hitherto idle plants.
2. Erection of additional plants. A survey in October indicated an increase of about 30 percent in manufacturing area. Since June 10, 1940, 96 companies have added to their manufacturing facilities.
3. The installation of new machine tools (for machine tools are made on machine tools). One hundred and six companies installed \$20,000,000 worth of new equipment from August 1939 to September 1940.
4. Working longer hours and more shifts.
5. Training men. The nature of the product requires a substantial percentage of trained and skilled workmen. Nevertheless, employment in the industry has more than doubled since September 1939. This was done by upgrading experienced men to foremen and department heads, by cooperation with trade schools to develop beginners, and by training large numbers of men in the machine-tool plants to become machine operators. The industry has long had apprentice systems for training all-round mechanics, but this method requires too long a period of time for machine operators.
6. As soon as the Government's need for machine tools became apparent, machine-tool builders began to subcontract parts, sub-assemblies, or complete machines. Three-fourths of the industry were doing this in December 1940.

It is difficult to find satisfactory subcontractors for machine-tool work. Most shops lack some of the essential equipment; they are not accustomed to working to the close limits of accuracy required. The men must be retrained, which requires close attention by an executive from the machine-tool builder's plant.

However, every possibility of increasing production by this means is being carefully studied, shops are being classified by the Planning Board, and recommendations made to the machine-tool builders. We are utilizing the sales staffs of machine-tool distributors and manufacturers to locate possible subcontractors. Specific industries such as safe and lock, printing machinery, food machinery, shoe machinery, and others are being investigated as a group and their facilities and ability to do machine-tool work examined. We have 38 firms outside of the machine-tool industry today manufacturing complete machine tools.

In other words, we are using every possible available source for increasing production of machine tools.

EXHIBIT A—TYPES OF MACHINE TOOLS

Abrasive cut-off machines.
Bar cutters.
Boring heads.
Boring machines:
Diamond tool and precision.
Horizontal.
Jig boring.
Multiple spindle.

Boring Machines—Continued.

Vertical.
Way.
Boring, drilling, and milling machines.
Boring and honing machines.
Boring and turning mills.
Broaching machines and presses:
Horizontal.
Pull and push.
Surface.
Vertical.
Buffing, burnishing, and polishing machines.
Centering machines.
Chamfering machines.
Chucking machines.
Cutting-off machines.
Die-making machines:

Duplicating.
Filing.
Grinding.
Sawing and filing.
Shaping.
Sinking.

Drill heads.

Drilling machines:

Automatic.
Bench.
Deep hole.
Drilling and turning.
Duplex.
Gang drills.
Horizontal.
Multiple spindle.
Portable.
Radial.
Sensitive.
Turret type.
Upright.
Way.
Drilling units.

Duplicating machines (die).

Engraving machines.

Filing machines.

Gear machinery:

Burnishing.
Chamfering.
Cutting.
Finishing.
Generating.
Grinding.
Hobbing.
Honing.
Lapping.
Milling.
Planing.
Rack cutting.
Roughing.
Shaping.
Shaving.
Testing, charting, comparators, etc.

Grinding machines:

Abrasive belt.
Broach.
Cam and contour.
Centerless.
Chaser.
Cutter.
Cylindrical.
Diamond wheel.
Die.
Disc.
Drill and tap.
Face and ring wheel.
Face mill.
Flexible shaft.
Floor.
Frog and switch.
Gear.
Hack saw blade.
Head and end.
Internal.
Knife and shear blade.
Link.
Piston ring.
Planer type.
Plow, swing frame.
Portable.
Pulley.
Radius.
Roll.
Spline shaft.

Grinding Machines—Continued.

Surface.
Swing frame.
Tap.
Thread.
Tool and cutter.
Universal.
Valve.
Honing machines.
Hobbing machines.
Jig boring machines.
Joggling machines.
Keyseaters.
Lapping machines.
Lathes:

Automatic, single spindle.
Automatic, vertical.
Bench.
Buffing and polishing.
Car wheel.
Cutting off.
Engine.
Locomotive driving wheel.
Portable.
Thread cutting.
Toolroom.
Turret.
Vertical turret.

Milling machines:

Automatic.
Bed type.
Cam.
Die sinking.
Duplex.
Engraving.
Gear.
Hand.
Key seat.
Key way.
Knee type, horizontal.
Knee type, vertical.
Oil groove.
Pantograph.
Plain.
Planer type.
Planetary.
Profile.
Thread.
Universal.
Nibbling machines.
Nut machinery.
Nutting-up machines.
Pipe cutting and threading machines.

Planers:

Crank.
Die block.
Double housing.
Frog and switch.
Gear.
Milling.
Openside.
Shaping.
Upright generating.
Polishing machines.
Profiling machines.
Rack-cutting machines.
Reaming machines.
Rifling machines.
Rivet-making machines.
Riveters.
Sawing machines, for metal.
Screw driving and inserting machines.
Screw machines:

Hand.
Automatic single spindle.
Automatic multiple spindle.

Shapers:

Crank.
Duplex.
Gear.
Horizontal ram.
Portable.
Shaper-planers.
Slotters.
Tool and die.
Universal horizontal.
Universal vertical.
Sharpening machines.
Shell trimming.
Slotters.
Tapping machines.
Thread milling machines.

Threading machines.
Turning machines.
Turret lathes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that the Office of Production Management has given quite a full report, which will be inserted in the RECORD as a part of the report?

Mr. MAY. I have the report of the Office of Production Management, and I will be glad to include that in the RECORD to follow immediately after the resolution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Knudsen has repeatedly stated that the bottleneck of the defense program is machine tools. Certainly everything ought to be done to produce machine tools as quickly as possible. Speed is of the essence if we are to be prepared.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, this report from the War Department contains a table of figures showing the progress of production of machine tools covering the period from the World War up to the minimum situation in 1932, which shows that during the World War peak production this country produced \$200,000,000 worth of tools. In 1932 it was producing about \$22,000,000 worth. In the year 1939, \$200,000,000 worth, and in the year 1940, \$450,000,000. It is estimated that in 1941 there will be produced \$750,000,000 worth of tools of various kinds.

I would like to explain, in connection with this small-tool production, that some 2 years ago the House Military Affairs Committee conducted extensive hearings on the question of educational orders in order that we might train and teach and develop the industry of this country in the production of tools and appliances for military purposes. We found at that time that, due to the complete lack of military equipment, lack of interest amongst the people and lack of congressional appropriation, the War Department had been practically without funds for the production of tools for a number of years. Now, when we have furnished industry some money in the form of subsidies and loans, they have been able to improve their situation so much that the War Department, with the present augmented program, has production now up to \$450,000,000 worth a year, with the hope that during 1941 it will reach \$750,000,000. However, the War Department is not buying all of these tools because it has not the money to buy them with and does not use but few of them. The task has been to equip private industry so it can produce the necessary military equipment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I introduced the first educational order introduced in the Congress in 1926. I am heartily in favor of it. I realized then the extreme importance to our national defense of a steady and increasing number of educational orders.

Mr. MAY. That was before I came to Congress, and, of course, long before the present administration, so that I am not

advised as to what became of the lady's bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that many industries will read this report in the RECORD. Many of them have machine tools, without their realizing it, that could be used in the defense program. I believe that my publishing this report in the RECORD you will find that the number of machine tools available will be increased very much and that will be very helpful to the national defense program.

Mr. MAY. I have asked that it be printed in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, and I may say in this connection that there is on file in the House Military Affairs Committee records in connection with this report a booklet showing the number of industries in this country engaged in the production of tools and appliances. It consists of a list of 30 or 40 pages in fine print. Also, the House Military Affairs Committee brought to this House—and it passed the House and Senate and became a law—a bill which authorized the President under a licensing system to prohibit the shipment of machine tools to foreign countries. This has been largely taken care of, and we think we are making considerable progress in the matter of machine tools.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. As I understand it, this matter has come before the House upon a resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. The resolution asks some very comprehensive questions; in other words, it takes in a very big industry. What I should like to know is whether the proper authorities came before the gentleman's committee and furnished the information that was reasonably sought under that resolution.

Mr. MAY. There was no objection whatsoever from any source in the War Department to giving it. The resolution being privileged had, of course, to be considered within 7 days. It was not called to my attention until the fifth day. Within the 2 remaining days I got this adequate report of the whole situation.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The reason I am so particular about this is because my State of Ohio, particularly the city of Cincinnati, is the largest area of machine tool manufacture in the world. The managers of the defense program have indicated this and have also indicated that they have given to this territory a great responsibility. Let me state further that in my State there is tremendous interest in the very thing embodied in this resolution. This resolution, if it does what it should, will be a very popular document. I look forward to reading it with a great deal of interest.

Mr. MAY. The Committee on Military Affairs has been urging the War Department and it has diligently put into operation a complete plan for steaming up production of this kind of tools for the last 3 years in every possible way until the point has been reached, as I have already

stated, where production will probably be up to \$750,000,000 during the current year.

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

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. RICH. We realize that in order to take care of our national defense it is going to be necessary for everybody to put his shoulder to the wheel. Daily we hear on the floor of Congress and read in the newspapers of the great number of strikes we are having in the industry of this country. Does the report filed pursuant to this resolution deal with the hindering effect of the strikes? It seems to me we must not overlook a single opportunity of doing everything we can to protect this country.

Mr. MAY. The resolution in no way relates to the question of strikes. The House Military Affairs Committee, under the leadership of several experienced lawyer members of the committee, undertakes each time to confine the issue to the bill under consideration. Having done that, and having learned that extensive hearings are now being held by the Committee on the Judiciary, we avoided any question of dealing with strikes under this particular resolution, which relates only to tools.

Mr. RICH. We have heard a great deal about strikes; we have heard them condemned in no uncertain terms. It seems to me the Military Affairs Committee, one of the strongest arms of the National Government, should, if there is any hindrance in the production of machine tools, point out where the hindrance is and the extent of the delay it causes. This, too, I conceive to be the duty of every committee of the House. Nothing should hinder us in getting all the tools we need or in getting all the work we should out of every individual, whether he be a Congressman or a worker in field or factory.

Mr. MAY. Will my friend yield to me that I may answer his question?

Mr. RICH. I will. I want to get an answer, because I do not know whether anybody is going to do anything here.

Mr. MAY. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that as long as 2 or 3 weeks ago the House Committee on Military Affairs on its own accord began investigations of numerous things in the War Department. The committee is alert at all times looking to the national defense and keeping the War Department on its toes in the performance of its duties. In addition to that, a large number of bills have been introduced in the House relating to strikes and labor questions. All these bills have been properly referred, as I understand it, by the Parliamentarian and the Speaker of the House to the Committee on the Judiciary, because they deal principally with the question of amendments to the Judicial Code.

Mr. RICH. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is the gentleman from Kentucky satisfied that everything is going along O. K.?

Mr. MAY. The program is so stupendous, so large, that a few mistakes are bound to occur. But I think, altogether,

the War Department is doing a fine job; and in the event the gentleman's manufacturing plant happens to get tied up and he is producing something for the national defense, we will try to come to his rescue.

Mr. RICH. I do not want you to come to my rescue; I want you to come to the rescue of this Government.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that Mr. Britten stated in his letter that if the House wanted more information, he would be very glad to supply it? I believe the House should ask for still further information.

Mr. MAY. Yes; and the information he has furnished is on file in the House Military Affairs Committee records. I have here a copy of the report, which I send to the desk to be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE IMPROVEMENT (H. DOC. NO. 118)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Whatever differences there may have been as to details, there is no disagreement among thinking men that the great social and technological advances of our national community have made inevitable a large extension of governmental activity. The civil-service conception is a postulate of our Government. Therefore, the effective administration of the laws by which this new governmental effort has been brought about, no matter how carefully they may have been formed, has demanded extension of the civil service to take care of these new undertakings. Since March 4, 1933, many positions have been placed by Executive order within the civil service, but for obvious reasons we have been rather laggard in extending it to those higher positions in the Government which are especially dependent on initiative, imagination, and flexibility. We ought now to appraise the qualities necessary for those who discharge those highest functions, as well as to achieve for them an independence and security which assure the conditions for the best governmental service. These are, after all, the underlying elements of the civil-service ideals. I have deemed it important to try to work out ways and means whereby the country would have the advantages that come from a professional and permanent public service even in the most exacting positions of the national administration.

To that end, by Executive Order 8044, of January 31, 1939, I appointed a committee which should give assurances of disinterestedness and represent ample knowledge of the philosophy and practices of civil service and broad experience with the processes of personnel selection in large enterprises, both private and governmental. I named such a committee the President's Committee on Civil

Service Improvement. I asked this committee to make a comprehensive study of civil-service procedure in relation to governmental positions, classed as professional, scientific, higher administrative, and investigative. The committee was requested to inquire into the needs of these services and to recommend the most effective ways for meeting these needs.

Their report has now reached me, and, in view of its importance for furthering the betterment of the national public administration, I consider it appropriate to bring it to the attention of the Congress. The report should assist all of us who are concerned with the development of a personnel service which shall measure up to the requirements of the complicated public business. And that public business is not likely to be less complicated in the future or less demanding in its contact of men and women of enterprise, originality, disinterestedness, or devotion. Good laws and practices thereunder are, of course, indispensable, but a government of laws must be through men, and these should be chosen with an eye single to their suitability for the great calling of the public service. I am confident that the report which I am herewith transmitting will help in devising effective means for enlarging the scope and extending the area of this type of civil service.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1941.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES UNDER NATIONAL DEFENSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The national-defense program has required a large expansion of existing military and naval establishments. The Government has constructed new cantonments, air depots, and naval bases. We have financed and stimulated the construction of hundreds of new industrial plants to produce airplanes, guns, powder, ships, and tanks. This program has been spread throughout the country and has resulted in new concentrations of military forces and civilian workers.

Military and naval strategy has been the controlling factor in determining the location of many of these new defense establishments. As a result posts and plants have been necessarily located near communities without adequate public facilities and services for the large numbers of workers who arrived to construct them and who will be needed to operate the new establishments. There have been shortages of housing, insufficient sanitary and health facilities, overcrowding of transportation services, and inadequate recreational facilities. In fact, this shortage of essential public facilities has handicapped our rearmament effort in some areas.

The Government has already embarked on a defense housing program, but that is not enough. We must do more to obtain the most effect from new plants,

new houses, and, most important, from new workers. There is need, in some areas, for improved streets and roads to carry the increased traffic, additional water supply and sewerage systems to service the new structures, and better health, safety, and welfare facilities to benefit the new workers and their families.

The provision of such community facilities has always been a local responsibility. It still is today; cities generally have been straining to meet the problem. Yet we must face the fact we cannot expect local governments to assume all the risk of financing the entire cost of providing new public facilities for the defense program.

After the defense program comes to an end, these new facilities may not be needed. This increase in operating and service costs may also be much greater than a coexistent rise in local public revenues from an increased business activity. Under these circumstances, equity requires that that element of risk attributable to the national-defense effort should be shared by the Federal Government.

I am therefore transmitting for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation to be available for allocation to appropriate Government agencies, and to remain available until expended, in the amount of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of providing community facilities in those communities where there exists or impends such an acute shortage of such facilities as to impede essential national-defense activities, and where such facilities cannot otherwise be provided. This estimate is based upon studies and recommendations submitted by the Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, the Coordinator of Defense Housing, the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, the Coordinator of Health, Medical, Welfare, and Related Activities Affecting the National Defense, and the Director of the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the Defense Commission.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1941.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include copy of an address made by Dr. Fred Taylor Wilson before the Rotary Club, of Charleston, W. Va., on February 14, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two particulars and to include certain extracts, and to include in one a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LEAVY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address I delivered over the National Broadcasting Co. on Saturday evening, February 15, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. PATRICK asked and was given permission to extend and revise his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when everything is disposed of on the Speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of any other special orders, I may be permitted to address this body for 30 minutes on next Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

IS A NEW CONGRESSMAN A CONGRESSMAN?

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House at this time for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I have been given permission to address this House for 30 minutes on next Thursday, at which time I shall talk on the subject *Is a New Congressman a Congressman?* Though it is really not necessary, I do not particularly encourage attendance of anybody who has been here over 2 years. There is no way to force the new Congressmen to attend. They may or may not come. But they are welcome to be here when I spend 30 minutes talking on that subject.

[Here the gavel fell.]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD AND A LOUSY HEN—LAWYERS' GUILD PROTESTS DEPORTATION OF HARRY BRIDGES—CONDEMNNS LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD AID IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, in its Monday, February 24, press release National Lawyers' Guild, of Washington, gives notice of its opposition to the deportation of Harry Bridges. Bridges has probably done more to wreck the shipping interests of the west coast, to injure the cause of labor than any other Communist in the United States, yet National Lawyers' Guild takes him under its wing.

A lousy hen is not to blame for the parasite she carries. My farmer, if not my city, friends know that a lousy hen will get into the dust box and try to get

rid of the lice which infest her. She does not ask for lice. She does what she can to get rid of them.

The National Lawyers' Guild on the contrary, takes the louse, the parasite, Bridges, under its wing and protects him, would prevent his removal from the country his activities would destroy.

The difference between the lousy hen and the Lawyers' Guild is that the hen has no choice about the matter, is ashamed of her condition, endeavors to remedy it.

The guild chooses to be lousy, selects Bridges as its protégé, and glories in the unpatriotic activities of its adopted child.

Apparently, the guild is wholeheartedly in sympathy with those communistic unions and Communist leaders like Bridges, who are endeavoring to render our national-defense program ineffective.

The resolution on Harry Bridges reads as follows:

Whereas it is historically demonstrable that opponents of the labor movement attempt from time to time to thwart the development thereof by persecuting its leaders; and

Whereas such persecutions frequently take the form of oppressive legislation and discriminatory actions on the part of law-enforcement officials directed against specified labor leaders; and

Whereas such persecutions are likely to be particularly flagrant in times of national emergency; and

Whereas the pending prosecution of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and director of the California region of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is an instance of this tendency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Lawyers Guild condemns any of the pending legislation and the proceeding just instituted against Harry Bridges and condemns any of the legislation or proceeding which is aimed at a specific labor leader for the real purpose of undermining the effectiveness of labor unions.

The lack of patriotism of those members of the guild who drew that resolution is matched by their ignorance.

The resolution on strike legislation is this:

Whereas a number of bills have been introduced into the Seventy-seventh Congress, containing prohibitions against strikes or providing for compulsory waiting periods and compulsory mediation of labor disputes before strikes may be declared; and

Whereas such legislation deprives labor of one of its basic rights and thus tends to destroy the workers' faith in democracy; and

Whereas experience has shown that legislation of this type does not prevent strikes, but only illegalizes them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild opposes all legislation seeking to prohibit strikes or compel so-called waiting periods and compulsory mediation before strikes may be declared, and opposes specifically the Hoffman bills, H. R. 1403, H. R. 1407, H. R. 1814; the Vinson bill, H. R. 2850; the Shafer bill, H. R. 1626; the Ball bill, S. 683; and the Dirksen bill, H. R. 2662; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is urged to defeat these specific bills and all similar legislation.

None of the bills introduced by me and referred to by number in this resolution prohibits strikes. None compels a waiting period. Though members of the guild are supposed to be lawyers, apparently

some of them not only lack legal knowledge but common sense and the ability to read.

H. R. 1403 merely extends to defense work the provision of section 276 (b) and 276 (c) of title 40 of the Code of Laws of the United States of America, in force January 3, 1935.

If the law were good—and apparently the guild never made any complaint about it—when enacted in 1935, now in time of an emergency there is much greater reason for its application to work in connection with the defense program.

H. R. 1407 provides in substance that those who wish to engage in defense work for the United States shall be required to enter into a contract which shall contain a statement fixing the hours of work, the wage to be received, the duration of the employment, and a further provision that the terms of such contract shall not be altered without the consent of the Federal Government or of some person duly authorized by the executive or other department of the Government, or the consent of the individual, association, partnership, corporation, or group entering into such contract; and provides for a penalty for a violation of such contract. That bill was first introduced by me on November 28, 1940, and again on January 6, 1941. It is more than significant that the local papers of the 7th carry a statement that the A. F. of L. metal-trades department in connection with an organizing drive proposed that future collective-bargaining agreements, strikes, and lock-outs be forbidden during the "defense emergency production period." The metal-trades department of the A. F. of L. claims between 850,000 and 900,000 of skilled workers most essential to defense production.

Thirteen international unions pledged adherence to such procedure. Certainly the 13 international unions who believe in the policy so enacted can have no objection to legislation which would require less patriotic organizations to follow the same course.

Moreover, not long thereafter two affiliates of the A. F. of L. entered into collective-bargaining agreements which contained terms similar to the provisions of H. R. 1407.

H. R. 1814, introduced first by me on November 25, 1940, and again on January 10, 1941, extends to American citizens who do not belong to unions the same right to work on national-defense projects that is claimed by unions for their own members. It does not forbid strikes it does not forbid collective bargaining. It extends protection to the man who without fault of his own, has up to the present time, in all too many instances been denied the right to work.

The guild, by these two resolutions, stamps itself, if not as a communistic organization, as an organization favoring the retention in this country of Harry Bridges and communistic activities. It also, by the passage of the second resolution, if it knew what it was doing, joins forces with those who would prevent national defense, and should be dealt with accordingly. Undoubtedly, if the emergency continues and the country finds

its existence at stake, National Lawyers' Guild will be classified among the Nation's public enemies.

DISTRICT DAY

The SPEAKER. This is District day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

PUBLIC DEFENDER FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 2533) to provide for the office of public defender for the District of Columbia, which has been heretofore referred to the District of Columbia Committee be re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF CONTRABAND INTO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up H. R. 2297, to prohibit the introduction of contraband into the District of Columbia penal institutions, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person, not authorized by law, or by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by the general superintendent of penal institutions of the District of Columbia, who introduces or attempts to introduce into or upon the grounds of any penal institution of the District of Columbia, whether located within the District of Columbia or elsewhere, any narcotic drug, weapon, or any other contraband article or thing, or any contraband letter or message intended to be received by an inmate thereof, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia or in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to prohibit the bringing of contraband, such as narcotics, weapons, and so forth, into the penal institutions of the District of Columbia. The bill contains provisions which are substantially the same as those contained in the Federal law. It is believed advisable that the prohibition of the introduction of such contraband into District institutions be in keeping with the Federal law on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF ACT PROVIDING FOR A UNION RAILROAD STATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3066) to amend an act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 10 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a Union Railroad Station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved February 28, 1903 (Public, No. 122, 57th Cong., 32 Stat. 909), which reads "Any and all streets or highways within the District of Columbia now or hereafter planned or projected to cross any line of steam railroad in the District of Columbia, which may be hereafter opened to public use shall be located, constructed, and maintained either beneath such railroad by a suitable subway, or above the same by a suitable viaduct bridge at such altitude as will not interfere with the free and safe operation thereof.", be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Any and all streets or highways within the District of Columbia now or hereafter planned or projected to cross any line of railroad, other than a street railway, in the District of Columbia, which may be hereafter opened to public use, shall be located, constructed, and maintained either beneath such railroad by a suitable subway, or above the same by a suitable viaduct bridge at such altitude as will not interfere with the free and safe operation thereof: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall require the location, construction, or maintenance of any such street or highway under or above any spur, industrial, switching or side track, or branch line of any railroad unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall find the same is necessary in the public safety."

Sec. 2. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Sec. 3. If this amendatory act, or any part thereof, shall be declared invalid, the act of February 28, 1903, as originally enacted shall remain in full force and effect and unimpaired by this amendatory act.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the primary purpose of this bill is to permit the opening of streets across other than main lines of the railroads in the District of Columbia without providing for grade separations, except in such cases as the Commissioners may deem necessary in the interest of public safety. There are in existence in the District of Columbia a number of spur or industrial tracks and certain branch lines over which trains operate only at the most infrequent intervals. The District is now considering opening certain of these streets across some of the tracks. Since the public can be fully protected by lights and by flagmen, it is felt that the grade separations required under existing law would entail an unnecessary expenditure of money. This measure has the approval of the District of Columbia Commissioners, and the House District Committee feels that the public safety will not be injured by the passage of the measure.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGULATING PLUMBING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 3065)

to amend the act of Congress approved July 14, 1932, entitled "An act to amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled 'An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia,'" and ask its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 of the act approved July 14, 1932, entitled "An act to amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled 'An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia,'" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That all renewals of existing licenses and all new licenses as a master plumber and gas fitter or master gas fitter shall be for a period of not more than 1 year, and that the fee for such license shall be not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 per annum, to be fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for a license year beginning January 1 and ending December 31. Such special license fee shall be separate from or in addition to any contractors' or business license tax hereafter fixed for this and similar occupations by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia according to law. Licenses issued at any time after the beginning of the year shall date from the first day of the month in which the license is issued and end on the last day of the license year, and payments shall be made of a proportional amount of the annual license fee. No license shall be granted hereunder unless the applicant is a bona fide operator, qualified to be a master plumber, gas fitter, or master gas fitter, and no license hereunder shall be transferable, nor shall any such license authorize any person to do business or act under it but the person named therein."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this measure is intended to eliminate a practice which we know exists here in the District of Columbia, where some master plumbers have permitted individuals or organizations to use their licenses. In this way the registered plumber often has no contact whatever with the actual work done. It is felt that the best interests of the public will be served by adopting this proposed amendment to the present law, which will require everyone to own his own license before he can do business on an actual contract job.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, on behalf of Mr. Cox, submitted the following privileged resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed

House Resolution 105

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 3155, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion

of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS
SUFFRAGE FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes on a District of Columbia matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times the Congress and the country have properly focused their attention on a vast program for national defense. That does not mean, however, that this forum excludes discussion and action on many problems which continue to challenge the thought of legislators here and our fellow countrymen throughout the Republic.

On this initial District day, it shall be my purpose to briefly bring to your attention the reoccurring subject of suffrage for the voteless citizens of the District of Columbia.

During the past few years several Representatives and Senators have fostered legislation to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for the vote here. Senator CAPPER and the late Senator Lewis were two of these individuals on the "other side of the Capitol" who presented joint resolutions on this subject. The distinguished and able Senator from Kansas in this session did not reintroduce the measure which he had originally and faithfully sponsored, but he did introduce a bill similar to that which is now before the House of Representatives, a bill which is the considered opinion of a splendid legislator, a measure drafted and presented by the thoughtful and effective chairman of our House Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS.

May I remind you that there was a time when the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS, careful thinking man that he is, was not a believer in the extension of suffrage to the men and women who reside in the District of Columbia, but by long service in this body and by careful study of the subject he came to the considered conclusion that it is proper to bring about such a constitutional amendment.

May I say also that our esteemed colleague, the former chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], was the joint sponsor of the original Capper bill. In like fashion, it was my privilege to have sponsored in the House the legislation which the late Senator from Illinois had before the other body. These resolutions are somewhat similar to, but not identical with, the present Sumners resolution which is before the Congress.

As we approach this matter early in 1941, I emphatically feel that concentra-

tion of effort on the passage of the Sumners resolution will be the most effective method of reaching the democratization of those men and women who earnestly believe in and work for suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Before reading the brief language of House Joint Resolution 28, I desire to call to your attention the action of the Democratic Party at its convention in Chicago last July, when it placed in its platform these words:

We favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia.

During the late summer and fall of 1940 the suffrage sponsors took heart, for this was the first time that a major political party in the history of our Republic had ever in clear-cut language stated its position on this important matter. Wendell Wilkie, the Presidential candidate of the Republican Party, quickly came forward and stated that he was in favor of an extension of suffrage to the voteless men and women who resided in the District of Columbia.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The distinguished gentleman is bringing to our attention a subject that we heartily endorse. However, is it not a fact that on the gentleman's own side this proposition is being held in committee, and we are not given an opportunity to consider it, even though the Democratic and Republican platforms both advocated suffrage here in the District of Columbia? Is it not a fact that the majority members of the committee on the gentleman's own side are holding up this meritorious legislation and we are not given an opportunity to vote on it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for his observation, and I am going to refer to that condition which exists in the House just a little later in my address.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield by my friend from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The legislation the gentleman proposes would give this right to all the residents of the District regardless of color or race?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The resolution I am in favor of is a resolution which I am going to read; and if the gentleman will wait a moment, I believe I can answer him best in that way.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does not the gentleman know what is in it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Of course I know what is in it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does it apply to all the residents?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I may say for the benefit of the Members of the House—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Or does it mean that sometimes they can and sometimes they cannot vote?

Mr. RANDOLPH. There are men and women who live in the District of Columbia and who properly and rightly vote in the States.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But these residents who are going to be privileged to vote—are they going to have that right regardless of race or color?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Absolutely.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That will be good to send south. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Now, I want to refer to the point brought out by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

The majority and minority leadership of the House, back in 1940, joined in expressing the hope that we might have a vote on this subject and the Judiciary Committee of the House gave the measure its O. K., and on that similar resolution we felt at last we had come to an opportunity to debate and vote. Such was not the case, however, because the Rules Committee failed to give us that opportunity. We were face to face with a simple resolution and I now read it, because it is brief:

ARTICLE —

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to provide for the people of the District constituting the seat of the Government of the United States representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President no greater than that of the people of the States, and to delegate to such government as Congress may establish therein all or any of its power over said District; and the judicial power of the United States shall extend to controversies to which citizens of said District shall be parties the same as to controversies to which citizens of a State shall be parties.

SEC. 2. All legislation hereunder shall be subject to amendment and repeal: *Provided*, That no amendment or repeal shall affect the office of a Senator or Representative during the time for which he was elected.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within 7 years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 4 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object; how many minutes?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Four minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to ask the gentleman if he is going to cover the whole South too, so the colored folks down there can vote?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They vote in West Virginia, and that is south of the Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And they vote there?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Actually?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Actually, and they vote the Democratic ticket, too, sometimes. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBISON of Kentucky. And they vote in Kentucky, too.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; they vote in Kentucky, too.

Now, I want to say to the membership of the House that I take it no individual

in this body could possibly object to giving to bona fide Washingtonians the right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman is a stickler for carrying out the intentions of the founding fathers who established our Constitution. They did not see fit to give the vote to the people of the District and for good reasons they kept the seat of government apart and under the control of the Government. Does the gentleman think those men were wrong? The gentleman is today advocating a change in the Constitution and a change in the program in that respect.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Those five men could not possibly foresee all the needs of the future. Yes; I think they were wrong, just as they were wrong when they did not give to the womanhood of America the right to vote. We have that now by constitutional amendment, and would the gentleman from Missouri take it away from the women of the country? I would like him to answer that question.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would not, in that instance.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Then they were wrong in that case.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But there is a difference between giving the vote here at the seat of government and giving the right to vote to the mothers and the wives and the sweethearts of our country. That is quite a different situation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Missouri, I am sure, has studied this subject and he has his own views upon it, as I believe we all have. Also, there is a growing feeling that these people should have their own elected representatives in the House and Senate.

Objection has been raised to local government but, by the provisions of House Joint Resolution 28, there is kept within the control of Congress the degree to which to delegation of local government can be extended.

It is my belief that the people of the 48 States who participate in the voting privileges of government will want District of Columbia citizens to have the right and responsibility of the ballot which they themselves cherish and exercise.

Throughout the Nation, men and women have not been made acutely aware of the disagreeable fact that tens of thousands of their fellow Americans are being denied direct suffrage. Vaguely they have realized that in this 10-mile-square jurisdiction citizens cannot vote, but they have given very little, if any, thought to a condition which is not wholesome in a country which proudly and with good reason extends to the fullest the democratic way of life.

If these people in all parts of the country have the issue placed squarely before them, I feel certain their answer when voting on a constitutional amendment will be in the affirmative.

The voting male population of this land gave the franchise to American womanhood through an amendment to the Con-

stitution. In the colloquy with my friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN], I stated a few minutes ago, and I repeat, that women have fully justified their fitness to vote. Bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, men and women, will do likewise if given the opportunity.

I speak of "bona fide" citizens of the Capital City. By that term I mean those individuals who cannot legally establish voting residence in any of our States. There are thousands upon thousands of persons in that class.

Mr. Speaker, let us remember that Washington is a vastly changed city than it was a quarter of a century ago. Sons and daughters have been born to parents who came here from many States, but these children, now past voting age, are denied the part every youth should play in our great country. I refer to the liberty and freedom of expression in a secret ballot where men and issues are approved or rejected.

Do not, my colleagues of the Congress, lightly pass over this weakness which is now becoming increasingly apparent in our system. It is encouraging that many persons, including legislators, are really in earnest about carrying this fight for franchise for the District of Columbia through to a successful finish.

I hold to the hope that in 1944 voteless citizens of the District of Columbia may exercise franchise rights, along with their fellow Americans in the States. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] for 25 minutes.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me to make a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Certainly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the La Cross Tribune and Leader Press under date of February 11, 1941, on the lease-lend bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE PLACE OF THE CONGRESS IN THE SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as I see it, there are three main things that Members of Congress need to concern themselves about in these troubled days. The first of those obviously is the international situation. The second is closely related to that, and is the problem of uniting our people together in a new spirit of hope and optimism about the future so that our national morale may be as high as possible. The third one has to do with the place of Congress in the American scheme of government and the life of this country, and it is to this third one that I shall address myself this afternoon.

I want to discuss frankly with the Members present the future place of our Congress in the Government of the

United States. In recent years we have heard a lot of talk, most of which it seems to me has been pretty irresponsible, about the possibility of dictatorship in the United States and the loss of the special elements of constitutional democracy. Most of these fears about these matters I have not shared, but there are some elements in the present situation which are causing me a very deep concern and about which I wish to speak today. I begin by saying that I agree with those people who entertain some fears that there is danger of loss by the legislative branch of its proper place in the American scheme of government.

I think there is some such danger, but I do not believe that danger arises from things which the Congress has done or is likely to do. On the contrary, I think danger arises from what seems to me to be a lack of initiative on the part of Congress and from its failure to do positively certain things which seem to me to be the evident duty of the legislative branch in the present situation. I am convinced that the verdict of history and of the American people will agree with that statement, for it is a law of nature that any organ of the body which is not exercised ceases to retain its capacity to function fully.

FIRST DUTY—PROVIDE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

What are the things which are a clear duty of the Congress in the present critical situation of our country? The first one—and the one which it is performing, I believe, very effectively—is the duty of implementing the national-defense program in the military sense. I mean by the passage of authorization and appropriation bills. I believe we are doing our job with regard to providing the military sinews of defense in a pretty good fashion.

SECOND DUTY—WATCH OVER THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED

But it seems to me that, under present circumstances, this is no more than one-fifth of the job which Congress should be doing if it is to fulfill its obligations to the people whom it represents and take its proper place in the framework of the American Government. The second duty, it seems to me, is that of seeing to it that the money which we appropriate for national-defense purposes and other purposes is so spent as to yield to the American people the maximum benefit. I have never believed, nor do I believe now, that our duty in this regard is discharged upon the mere passage of appropriation bills. I entertain no doubt whatsoever that the President of the United States is doing and will continue to do everything in his power to prevent waste and carelessness and certainly chicanery in connection with the national-defense program and its expenditures, but I think it is evidence of a certain irresponsibility on the part of Congress to leave on his shoulders and on those of the thin line of purchasing officers in the War and Navy Departments the entire job of guarding the Public Treasury in the interest of the people generally in connection with the expenditure of these tens of billions of dollars.

In my judgment, the least that the House of Representatives could do would be to set up a committee directed and empowered to continuously review and investigate the expenditure of funds which we appropriate for national defense and related purposes. As long ago as September 16 last year I spoke on the floor of the House of a resolution which I had introduced for that purpose. I do not care anything about any personal credit or any personal angle in this situation, but I do want to see this job done. That same resolution creating such a committee was reintroduced on the first day of the current session and is still before the House. The Rules Committee was kind enough to hear me briefly on this matter, but nothing further has been done about it. It is my earnest conviction that the very creation of such a committee would prevent an otherwise inevitable consequence from the expenditure of all these billions. That inevitable consequence to which I refer is that some time in the future there will be such investigation, and you and I will be held responsible for any evidence of careless dealing which such investigation may reveal. To create such committee now will be regarded as prudent, farsighted, and responsible action. To create it after there is specific reason for it will result only in a political field day for the persons appointed to the committee.

I know there will be objection raised to this on the ground that the Military Affairs Committee, the Naval Affairs Committee, and perhaps certain other committees appointed to investigate certain specific things are all active. It does not seem to me this is the approach that should be taken. It does not seem to me that we should operate only when we feel there is something wrong, nor that such committee should be formed on the assumption that there is something wrong, but, rather, with the view to prudent care on the part of Congress this committee should be established.

Then I believe many of the things that might otherwise arise to trouble us in the future simply will not happen. Neither do I suggest these things because I have any concern or worry about the devotion to duty and the patriotism of anybody connected with our Government, but only because it is such a terrific task that we are asking of men in a moment of time, to put out for expenditure more money than any nation in the world has ever spent. I think they need our help.

THIRD DUTY—GUARD AGAINST FUTURE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE—SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT ON LONG-TIME BASIS NOW

In the third place, it is the duty of Congress not only to equip the Nation with the mightiest navy in the world, and other elements of national defense, but it is quite as specifically the duty of Congress to enact such legislation and take such action as may be needed to unite our Nation and its people into a dynamic whole and to give us in our democracy a morale superior to that of any totalitarian state. The key to the accomplishment of this purpose lies, in my judgment, in our doing the things necessary to assure the American people that it is the determined purpose of the Congress

to see to it that out of this crisis, sacrifice, and concerted effort of the present defense program, there will result a better and fairer day for all the people of our country, and not black and hopeless depression. But I do believe that such black and hopeless depression is almost sure to result in the absence of constructive action on our part, and that it may settle over our land once these huge expenditures for defense purposes are curtailed.

I shall not attempt in this speech to give you in full the program which I think should be followed, but I do want to make three points relative to such program. The first is that its essential framework should be put in operation now and not after the economic crisis is upon us. That will be no time for thoughtful and considered action. Furthermore, to wait until then would be to subject our people to a long period of fear and uncertainty, which is all too vividly portrayed in the following passage which I have selected from a letter recently received from a constituent of mine, which I can assure you is only one among many hundreds of similar expressions which have crossed my desk in recent weeks. My constituent, who is an unusually good judge of current opinion, has this to say:

There seems to be a great fear in the minds of our people, and it is this: That we will have another great depression after the defense program is completed. That is what I have heard expressed many times.

We have to remove that fear from the minds of the American people. The most obvious thing for us to do is to put to work a selective group of our own membership in the House and from the body at the other end of the Capitol, from the executive department of government, and from representative groups among our people generally, and give to that committee or commission the specific task of relentlessly studying and working out a program for meeting the economic problems of the post-defense period.

Here again the legislation for this purpose has already been introduced by the senior Senator from New York, the Honorable ROBERT F. WAGNER, in the Senate and by myself in the House. This resolution is supported, I may say, by leaders of all the three great religious faiths of America, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. Such a resolution, it seems to me, ought to be promptly passed, and by its very passage it would, in my judgment, bring heart to the people, for they would know then that their Representatives were not taking a shortsighted view and that the struggle they were called upon to engage in in connection with the defense program was indeed a struggle for a better life for them and for their children.

In the third place, I am proud to report to the House that already a considerable number of its membership has taken seriously this responsibility. During most of the last session about 70 of us met regularly in what we called the House conference on unemployment. We concerned ourselves not with the immediate and superficial aspects of the problems of our country but rather with the underlying causes of economic mal-

adjustments and their fundamental correction. We developed a program of action which is contained in the concluding pages of this booklet which I hold in my hand.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in my remarks the program of action agreed to by all but a very few members of our unemployment conference of last year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

PROGRAM FOR THE SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

As a result of the work of the subcommittees of this conference and based upon their findings we recommend the following program for the speedy reduction and ultimate elimination of unemployment in the United States:

1. Assumption by Congress of its constitutional right and duty to "coin money and regulate the value thereof" and the establishment of a scientific tax program and a scientific monetary and credit system.

2. Passage of legislation to establish a national old-age pension retirement system for all groups operated on a pay-as-you-go basis and financed in part at least by inheritance and income taxes.

3. The granting of such appropriations to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice as it may be able to effectively use in breaking up monopoly control of prices in the United States, with particular reference to those brought about by technological improvements.

4. Passage of legislation to assure the substantial passing on of benefits from technological improvements either to consumers in the form of lower prices or to other workers through reinvestment of savings effected.

5. (a) A legislative prohibition against the issuance of any more tax-exempt securities and the requirement that holders of presently exempt securities include such income as they may receive from them as part of their income received in computing gross income for income-tax purposes.

- (b) Reduction of the exemption now allowed from estate taxes and gift taxes; revision of the individual-income-tax schedule to provide both a lowering of exemptions and consequent broadening of the base and an increase in the tax rates in the middle and upper brackets; requirements that husband and wife file a joint return in all cases; repeal of consumption taxes to the greatest possible extent, except for the taxes on liquor, tobacco, and luxury items; and as a measure for the discouragement of control of one corporation by another one, reduction of the exemption now allowed on intercorporate dividends payments.

6. (a) Extension of the stamp plan for the disposal to needy people of agricultural commodities and the expansion of the home market for agricultural commodities.

- (b) 1. Marked expansion of marketing cooperatives, so the producers may have some voice and control over the sale of their commodities and the prices paid therefor.

2. Elimination of monopoly control of the market for a good percentage of farm products.

3. Elimination of speculative control of farm-commodity prices.

4. Extensive revision and reduction in farm-real-estate taxes, so the same may be adjusted to farm income and ability to pay.

5. It appearing that the protective tariff system is so interwoven into our economic and industrial structure that its repeal would probably be unwise, the farmers of the Nation should either be accorded the same protection for their commodities or until accorded such a direct subsidy should be paid

the farmers to compensate them for the extra burden the tariff places on them.

6. Numerous acts of Congress having been enacted for the protection of special groups, either by guarantee of minimum wages or prices, and all of these having increased the cost of necessities to the farmer, he should in return, be guaranteed a price for his commodities of not less than the parity price on the domestically consumed portion of the crop.

7. Passage of legislation to make credit available to farmers at the lowest possible rate of interest and to make possible the refinancing of presently outstanding indebtedness at such rate, as a means of preventing further foreclosures of farms; expansion of available funds and provisions for loans to farm tenants to enable them to buy farms on a sufficient scale to turn back the present increase of tenancy and make for an increase in farm ownership instead; and provision for loans to as many worthy former farm families as possible to enable them to settle on Federal reclamation project lands.

8. A broad program of soil and water conservation including loans at very low interest to farmers to enable them to carry on conservation work on their own lands and also a rural works program in areas where soil and water conservation problems and rural unemployment coincide.

9. Adherence to the policy that all power sites not now in the hands of private owners be retained for development by public agencies.

10. Passage of legislation to set up a long-range public-works program, emphasizing such things as hospital construction, public-health work, school construction, antipollution facilities, flood control, highway construction, reclamation and water conservation, reforestation, low-cost housing, and other projects which will promote the general welfare and which are either directly revenue producing or will in future increase property values and the national wealth. Such a program to be used as an employment stabilizer, being expanded in time of rising unemployment and contracted as private employment picks up again. This program should provide that the work be done either by contract or by direct employment by Government agencies whichever method is preferable in an individual case. Insofar as public works are self-liquidating the program should be financed without increase in the public debt.

11. Further reduction in the rate of interest on housing loans to individual home builders.

12. The removal of these barriers created by Federal and State laws and regulations which have the effect of preventing a free flow of trade among several States, and particularly the highway barriers, the freight-rate barriers, and the "use tax" barriers.

13. Passage of legislation providing for Federal grants-in-aid to States to match State and local funds made available to establish in the school systems additional vocational training and guidance to prepare students for work in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations in which an actual or threatened shortage of workers exists.

14. Passage of legislation to provide for development of strategic and critical metallic and nonmetallic materials within our own borders. The further purpose of such legislation, aside from relieving unemployment, is the encouragement of private enterprise to relieve this Nation of its dependence upon foreign countries for vital (military) supplies many of which are essential to national defense.

15. The encouragement through appropriate legislation of the cultivation of agricultural products heretofore not growing in the United States (such as rubber) and of new industrial uses for agricultural products.

16. Creation of a regular standing committee of the House on employment.

In addition to the foregoing 16-point program a substantial majority of the members of the conference favored the following additional provision: "The purchase by the Government of the United States of the capital stock of the 12 central Federal Reserve banks."

All but five of the members of the conference agreed to the foregoing final report and program and well over half agreed to it without any reservation. The remainder agreed to it with minor reservations or with exception as to certain specific points with which they were not in full accord. It can be fairly stated that the final report and program represents in broad outlines an area of agreement upon which constructive future action can be taken toward the solution of the unemployment problem.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as I have previously announced, financial difficulty. This great country and as I announced in the House today, and as every Member has been informed by letter, the organization meeting of this House conference on unemployment for this session will be held in the conference room of the old House Office Building at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

FOURTH DUTY—IMPROVE CONSTRUCTIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The fourth thing which it seems to me is the evident duty of the Congress to be doing today while we can is to streamline and improve the functions of the various agencies which have been set up by congressional enactment in recent years. I shall give but one example of what I have in mind. From time to time we have set up a number of agencies for employment of the unemployed and the prosecution of public works. We have expanded and contracted them, created and abolished them with almost reckless abandon. Practically all the legislation regarding them has come from the Appropriations Committee in the form of legislation which was not strictly speaking a proper function of the Appropriations Committee and which could only be acted upon by waiving points of order against it. Although I do not agree with all the standards which the Appropriations Committee set up for W. P. A. in its bill of 2 years ago I most heartily did agree and do now agree with the action of that committee in setting definite standards and giving definite instructions to W. P. A. as to how the program was to be conducted. Here we are, however, with practically the whole membership, in agreement that the central domestic problem for our consideration is the problem of unemployment, and yet we have no committee established to deal with this problem, no orderly manner in which these agencies of public works can be got to do the job this Congress has in mind for them to do. You will find that the sixteenth point of the program of the House conference on unemployment is the establishment of a standing committee of the House on unemployment.

Pursuant to this a resolution establishing such a committee has been introduced, and hearings upon it have been requested of the Rules Committee. This is only an illustration of what I mean when I say that one of our duties is to check through the varied work of the Government agencies and improve and

streamline their activities so that they may do progressively a better and better job.

FIFTH DUTY—GIVE BACK TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO USE THEIR OWN NATIONAL CREDIT

Finally, it seems to me that it is the evident duty of the Congress to make certain that our country at some future time will not face the possibility of of ours cannot, in my judgment, go bankrupt unless it deliberately decides to do it; but it is distressing indeed to me to note the apparent complacency we feel with our present outmoded system of bookkeeping, which still shows red figures on our national ledger in many places where they should be black, and to note also the apparent lack of concern with which we continuously appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars without correspondingly concerning ourselves as to how we are going to make the financial condition of the country and its government add up to a workable answer. For my part I am willing, as is the conference on unemployment, as you will find from its report, to levy such taxes as may be appropriate to meet the national need. At the moment, when every proposal which is made with regard to national defense depends upon the expenditure of great sums of money, I remind you that most of the proposals I have heard discussed for the meeting of the economic emergencies—which all agree—likewise depend upon the availability of a sufficient amount of public credit to prevent the recurrence of a larger volume of unemployment perhaps than our country has ever known. And I remind you, finally, that we are engaged in a great contest with a system of government and economics represented by the totalitarian nations wherein they, by methods which we ourselves seek fundamentally and basically to avoid, have achieved full employment, full use of natural resources, and full employment of their people.

Unless we are able to achieve these things by our methods, we shall be at a disadvantage, which might spell disaster.

THE FUTURE POSSIBILITIES FOR WHICH WE MUST BE PREPARED

I foresee a time when our country, to retain her freedom, may have to surround herself with a veritable ring of steel. In that time our economic system will have to be self-functioning and to a reasonable degree self-contained. We shall not dare to permit widespread suffering or want; neither will we dare let our production languish for want of a market. We shall be faced with tremendous expenses and we shall face the necessity of maintaining full production and full employment at all costs.

There is one way, yes, one way, already demonstrated, whereby these things are done. It is Hitler's way, the way of dictatorship, the way of expanding money and credit in circulation as fast as production expands, but of doing it by being able to increase the bonded debt on the part of the state without limit and keeping its size secret, and compelling those

with surplus savings to purchase German Government bonds with those savings.

Is there another way, a way we can embrace, to achieve full production without dictatorship and with the preservation of all the basic values of American life? I believe there is. It is a way which if taken now can save the very things every one of us wants to save, a way which if we neglect it may some day rise to plague us for all time to come. That way is a constructive reform of our monetary and credit structure in this country in such manner that the one single central power of sovereignty, the power to originally create the credit of the United States and to use that credit for national needs of the public welfare, will vest in an agency of this Congress. This is a forward step that can give us opportunity and a way to finance necessary expenditures without increasing public debt so long as one condition is fulfilled, and that condition is that there be an increase in real production, commensurate with the increase in new credit created, so that no inflation of the price level of commodities bought by the people shall take place.

The future of democracy and constitutional government, as I see it, depends directly and squarely upon whether the Congress of the United States takes its proper place and does its full duty in this critical period in the history of our country. I am not fearful that by positive and deliberate means we will forfeit the prerogatives of the legislative branch of our Government, but as I have tried to explain we must see to it that by our inaction and our failure to assume the duties that are ours, we do not place ourselves in a position of seeming to be an unimportant part of the machinery of the national life of America today.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. If Congress has sinned, it has been a sin of omission rather than commission?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is the burden of my speech this afternoon.

Mr. MURDOCK. I feel that is the case.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that every Member of the House knows that in recent years and particularly in recent months, the American people have learned to feel very close to their Representative in Congress. I assume that other Members receive the same great flood of mail that I receive. I presume some of the letters they receive are as heartrending as some of the ones I receive. The people of America are looking to us for great things.

It is important, as I have tried to say in my speech this afternoon, that we do not disappoint. There are some things about our international policy that I should like to discuss, but I am not going to mix it with my speech on domestic affairs which I have given this afternoon.

If I only got one thought over, one thing that comes to me day by day and night by night, I would be satisfied. That one thought is that the problems

we face here in our country, and I mean the problems of everyday living, of production, employment, agriculture, parity for agriculture with industry, monopoly, and all the rest of it, are not too big for us once we tackle them, that this legislative body can deal with them and deal with them successfully. And that one message of hope that will go further to bring to the democracies of the world a spirit that will be unconquerable is the message that this great democracy without the loss of its freedom has brought forth the answer to the economic problem which the machine and power age has given us.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing quite so important because, as I see the present world situation, it is not only that wars are taking place here and there, it is not only that great armaments are being built up, but it is that a great contest is taking place around the world between two organizing principles of life and government for the allegiance of people. On the one hand, there is the principle of direction, of might, of force, of dictatorship, of reliance upon the will of one man, or one group of men; and, on the other hand, there is the method of social agreement, the method of telling the truth, the method of letting the people choose from the truth they get the way they want to go. That method is the only lasting one. Time fights on its side always because freedom of the spirit is one of the basic things that people always want and always crave, and any system of government that takes it away from them contains within itself the germ of its own destruction as soon as the people can do better.

Let us be about our business. It is a very great business in these days.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have followed the address of the gentleman with a great deal of interest, and also the observation made by our colleague from Arizona. I think, however, that we cannot lightly say that the Members of Congress are not sincere in their study and in their attempt to solve these problems. I know the gentleman did not mean to criticize the Members. We have had a transition period in our legislative machinery. I know from a study of the legislative machinery of that time that Members of Congress came to Washington and spent 3 or 4 months' time; that is all they spent here; and they gave little attention to the detailed matters which necessarily come before us 12 months out of the year. I think in these days the membership of Congress on duty or on call 12 months out of the year is really giving of themselves to these problems which the gentleman says are necessary to be solved. They are not going to be readily solved, however, by the very nature of the complex and changing conditions that exist today. I think the Representative is closer to his constituency and the constituency closer to the Representative than at any other time in our history.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Let me ask the gentleman to remember that I

also am a Member of the House, and that all I say in criticism of things that have not been done I say in criticism of myself first and of other Members only afterward. Neither do I mean any criticism of Members of this body. The short experience I have had here has been the finest experience of my whole life. I would not take anything for it. However, I do believe that it is the great strength of the American Nation that we should be able to talk about these things we might do better, to speak frankly of duties yet undone, and to strive to do better even though we may have done well.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I agree with what my friend says. If the gentleman will yield further, may I say that in my 8 years of experience in this body I have never met a legislator more sincere or more attentive to his duties than the gentleman from California. I hope the gentleman is not expending too much of his fine intellect and his physical powers to this job, because sometimes I can see written in his face the heavy marks of a very tired spirit. This should not exist, even though the gentleman is willing to give so freely of his efforts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Henry Monsky on the occasion of the presentation of a Medal of Honor to the Honorable Norman Davis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan, the Chair understands, a while ago stated that he did not care to use the time allotted him under special order. Is that correct?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes, Mr. Speaker; and in lieu of that I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

THE HIGH COST OF AND THE DELAY IN THE NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROGRAM MUST BE ELIMINATED

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, to the question, Do we need further legislation regarding labor in defense industries? My answer is an emphatic "Yes."

The reason for our national-defense program is our sincere belief that the liberty of the citizen, the existence of our Nation, is threatened by the Axis Powers.

It follows that every American citizen has the right to demand that, for the expenditure of every dollar, we get the best, the most, defense equipment in the shortest time possible. We are not getting it. Ever-increasing prices, labor

disputes, and strikes delay and lessen the sum total of defense material.

The increased cost, the delay, the lessening of possible production of defense equipment have not been obviated by methods now in use and give every evidence of growing worse.

The only answer is legislation which will hold down the cost, insure greater production.

Ever-recurring and granted demands for an increase in wages send the cost to the taxpayer skyrocketing, with the inevitable result that the taxpayer's dollar will purchase fewer tanks, bombers, warships, less munitions of war.

To prevent this result, several months ago I introduced a bill, under which a commission would be required to ascertain a fair price for services and commodities and to stabilize, at the figures so obtained, the price to be paid for all services and materials used in connection with our national defense.

Under such a law no one, whether he rendered a service or furnished material, would be able to make an excessive profit because of the national emergency, and strikes for wage increases would be eliminated.

Unless our preparation for national defense be successful, there will be nothing worth while left for the individual. The Nation, as we have known it, will cease to exist.

It follows that each must be compelled to contribute his share for the common good.

We have strikes delaying national defense where the employer is in no way at fault, where the only dispute is as to which of two unions, both affiliated with the A. F. of L., shall do certain work.

The Allis-Chalmers strike, which has held up production on \$45,000,000 worth of orders for defense material, is a jurisdictional dispute in which the C. I. O. affiliate demands the nonemployment of A. F. of L. workers.

Neither common sense nor reason subscribes to the proposition that, if two organizations cannot agree on a matter vital to all, the whole Nation should stand idly by until the two have settled their quarrel.

Many strikes are caused by the demand for a closed shop. When the individual citizen is preparing to defend his home and fireside, to maintain his liberty; when a Nation is fighting a war of production for national existence, the demand for a closed shop in defense industries is unfair, unpatriotic.

Unless conscription and taxation are confined to the members of a union, or until union members assume the full burden of national defense, they have no right to insist upon a monopoly of high-paying defense jobs, where they receive several times as much for a week's work as the drafted man receives for a month's service.

If the son can be drafted at \$30 a month, the father should be permitted to work for the Nation's defense without being required to buy a work permit from any organization.

I introduced a bill which makes it an offense for any organization to demand that, as a condition precedent to working

upon a Government job, an American citizen must pay a fee to, or join, a union.

That bill does not interfere with the right of the union man to work or to strike. It merely gives to the nonunion man the same privilege of working for the defense of his Government that is claimed by the union man.

If enacted, it would extend equal opportunity to all, a right guaranteed by our Constitution, but now denied by our Government and labor unions.

The enactment of these two laws, one to stabilize prices, the other to preserve an open shop, would give us, in the shortest possible period, at the lowest cost, the greatest amount of the best defense equipment.

When the records show that if the time and money lost through strikes had been devoted to the production of defense munitions it would have produced 2,400 light fighting planes, 1,500 light bombers or 480 heavy bombers, or 24 destroyers, or 1,600,000 of the new semiautomatic rifles, or two battleships, or 60,000 tons of bombs, or 12,000 tanks, there is no longer any excuse for congressional failure to legislate.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include therein a very short statement by former Congressman W. W. Chalmers, of Ohio.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I would join with the gentleman from West Virginia in any praise he may bestow on our friend the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis]. No one listens to him with more interest than I. I am sure no one could read and study his speeches with more interest than I. His sincerity and persuasiveness are highly dangerous, from my own viewpoint, much as I appreciate him personally. However, I am satisfied that he may be gaining ground in this highly experimental scheme he advances so continually and so ably. We should give careful consideration to its possible and, to me, its potential dangers. It leads up to one particular train of thought: Issuance of money by the Government instead of creating debt. He probably cannot get the investigating committees that he speaks of today. I am chairman on my side of the House to investigate any expenditures. However, I have learned that the majority party on either side will never examine their own expenditures lest the minority point out the weaknesses in those expenditures, which might be very bad for the public mind at a time when serious business is going on. I can understand their viewpoint, although I protest vigorously. That is why I take the floor so many times as

my own right, simply because the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will not function. We have had as chairman for the last 7 or more years a gentleman who need yield to no other in his ability to investigate expenditures. But he has been restrained from doing so. Therefore, I fear the gentleman will have very great difficulty in getting investigating committees, although we ought to have such work done.

I spoke the other day about Germany's method of financing, and the gentleman referred to that matter today. He apparently approves of some of their methods, but as to that mountainous hidden public debt, of course, he naturally disagrees. He apparently wants to avoid it by the issuance of money.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think I made the point abundantly plain that I certainly do not want to go the way Germany has gone in solving those problems.

Mr. GIFFORD. No; but the gentleman suggested that they had solved the unemployment problem. The gentleman did not want to imitate them entirely, but he practically hinted that some of their methods were all right, except the vast undisclosed debt they have accumulated.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The one thing we can learn from that, I believe, is the principle of an increase in the means of circulation, in the medium of circulation, of credit, parallel with the increase in production.

Mr. GIFFORD. We understand that argument fairly well, I think. She said to her friend, "Why are you studying French?" "Well, we have adopted a French baby, and when the baby begins to talk we want to be able to understand it." [Laughter.]

I put it in this way to bring to your attention that you must look into his proposition so as to be ready when this financial offspring of his gets to the point where it is necessary for us to understand it. Let us study the dangers involved in such revolutionary change.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman would not want to state that only a totalitarian government could achieve full production?

Mr. GIFFORD. No; but I have watched the high cost of reform. I intend to take the floor later to talk about the Securities and Exchange Commission, which no one seems to dare discuss. We were in favor of it because it seemed necessary. We desired "truth in securities." But, behold, the result it brought about in those times of depression. Since no one cares to tell you the story, I am hoping to summon the courage to recite the disastrous results to our economy by its existence and procedure.

I am always interested in the gentleman from California, and he knows it, and that is the reason for my warning. However, I rose simply to speak of a very able editor from my district who is now on an extended airplane trip through

South America. He is writing editorials for a chain of newspapers, and I hope the Members will take notice of them. Let me quote one or two excerpts that I hope will arouse your interest. I quote:

They will take no chances they don't have to take, for they cannot afford to be wrong—if they can help it.

They are not for or against the United States. They are for themselves.

And they are watchfully waiting to see if it is safe for them to be with us.

While Latin America is watchfully waiting, it is this watchful waiting in the United States of America which is hardest for them to understand.

They know the strength of the United States—are even inclined to overestimate it, perhaps.

When Latin America "watchfully waits," it is playing for time. It is not waiting for public opinion to catch up with the truth of the situation.

Apparently these countries are ready to jump either way, and awaiting the determination of the war for their decision. There is a man on the spot, a very able man, and he will tell us the truth about the attitude of South America.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman has referred to expenditures. I wonder if the gentleman observed an item in the press of yesterday which referred to a certain minister of the United States to one of the Balkan countries, spending \$10 to have an Irish tune played, and stating that he got into a brawl over there. I am wondering if the gentleman knows whether the State Department will allow that \$10 expenditure that he made at this brawl to have Tipperary played. Does the gentleman think that will be allowed as an item of Government expenditure?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, the gentleman has now told the story and we understand its implications. But is not that very typical of Earle?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have not known very much about him.

Mr. GIFFORD. Has not the gentleman read much about him?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have read about him, but you cannot believe everything you read in the newspapers.

Mr. GIFFORD. I will suggest to the gentleman, is it not wonderful the way our Ambassadors have been appointed, anyway?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is very remarkable.

Mr. GIFFORD. Very extraordinary appointments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

MANSFIELD DAM

Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a part of the permanent record of this body a deserving tribute which has been paid to our

colleague, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, by inserting in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Lower Colorado River Authority, Texas' Little T. V. A.

Judge MANSFIELD actively cooperated with the late James P. Buchanan in the planning and development of this project which consists of a series of dams for the control of the floods on one of Texas' greatest rivers and the generation of low-cost electric power in connection therewith. The first great dam of this series to be completed was properly named Buchanan Dam and the directors of the Authority now desire to name the other great dam, which is the keystone of the flood control program Mansfield Dam in honor of our colleague.

This action is a fitting and a just tribute to Judge MANSFIELD. This great structure, one of the largest in the country, will serve as a monument not only to his work on this project but to his untiring labors for the improvement of streams in all sections of the United States. It is a fitting monument because it is not merely a passive thing of steel and stone but a machine that lives and works for the benefit of the people of the valley. Only such a monument would fit the career of our distinguished colleague, whose public life has also been no passive thing but has been spent actively benefiting the people of his country.

I know of no one whom I, and all of his colleagues, would prefer to honor and no one whose name this great structure is better fitted to bear than his. [Applause.]

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOWER COLORADO AUTHORITY IN MEETING HELD AT AUSTIN, TEX., FEBRUARY 21, 1941

Whereas Hon. JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD has during his entire public career, both as county judge of Colorado County for 20 years and as Representative in Congress for 24 years, devoted much of his time and talents to working out a flood-control plan for the Colorado River, and since his youth, both as a private citizen and a public official, spent much of his time and his own funds in attending public meetings, consulting public and private engineers for the purpose of working out a flood-control plan which was practical in a financial and engineering way; and

Whereas he constantly cooperated actively with Congressman J. P. Buchanan in the early plans for Buchanan Dam; and

Whereas after the death of Congressman Buchanan and during the vacancy which existed until Congressman LYNDON B. JOHNSON was elected, Congressman MANSFIELD was the author and secured the passage of the provision of the Rivers and Harbors bill authorizing all of the appropriations which have been made by Congress for Dam No. 4, near Marshall Ford, and he has actively worked for all subsequent appropriations; and

Whereas Congressman MANSFIELD has just passed his eightieth birthday and has been in active service as chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives for a longer period than any other: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the board of directors of the Lower Colorado River Authority, That in recognition of his distinguished public service to the State and Nation and his continued

efforts for flood control in Texas, that Dam No. 4, commonly called Marshall Ford Dam, be designated and named Mansfield Dam on the occasion of Congressman MANSFIELD's eightieth birthday and that he be furnished a copy of this resolution, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the authority to permanently record our respect and love for him.

Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein a copy of the resolution of the board of directors of the Lower Colorado Authority, naming the Mansfield Dam.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PEARSON (at the request of Mr. COOPER), for 1 week, on account of important business.

To Mr. SACKS, for 2 weeks, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. SHORT (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may have the privilege of extending his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, February 25, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, February 25, 1941, at 10 a. m. in the committee room on two bills, as follows:

H. R. 3359. A bill to amend Public, No. 700, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest.

H. R. 3360. A bill prohibiting the issuance and enforcement of injunctions on patents when necessary in the interest of national defense.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, February 26, 1941, at 10 a. m. in the committee room on a bill as follows:

H. R. 2662. To establish hiring halls under the control of shipping commissioners for the engaging of seamen for certain vessels, to control subversive activities among seamen, to impose additional citizenship requirements for manning vessels of the United States, to establish more stable labor relations in

the merchant marine, and to protect the status of the American merchant marine as an integral part of the national defense.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

275. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 7, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Hillsboro River, Fla., from the upper end of the existing project to Sulphur Springs, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 119); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

276. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the War Department for the further strengthening of national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, totaling \$1,716,225,000, plus contract authorizations totaling \$2,096,086,197, together with three drafts of proposed provisions affecting existing appropriations of that Department (H. Doc. No. 120); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

277. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$40,000 (H. Doc. No. 121); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

278. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 26, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Guayanilla Harbor, Guayanilla, P. R., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

279. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 22, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Saco River, Maine, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted May 4, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

280. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 27, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of South Branch of Penobscot River at and near Frankfort, Maine, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted January 24, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

281. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of contracts entered into during the period January 1, 1940, to October 8, 1940, for scientific equipment, which have been designated for exemption by the Secretary of the Navy; also a list of subcontracts reported under contracts which have been designated for exemption by the Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. Supplemental report to accompany H. R. 3155; without amendment (Rept. No. 115, pt. II). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 3486. A bill to authorize an appropriation of an additional \$150,000,000 for defense housing; without amendment (Rept. No. 142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 105. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3155, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works; without amendment (Rept. No. 144). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 15. Joint resolution to investigate the apparent monopolistic purchasing of pulpwood by pulp and paper mills under a contract purchase system from farmers and other owners, price fixing of paper and other pulp products under trade practice rules and regulations, including cost of distribution; with amendment (Rept. No. 145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3531. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 146). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2, rule XIII,

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. House Resolution 102. Resolution requesting information as to status of machine-tool production (Rept. No. 143). Laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 194. A bill for the relief of the Upham Telephone & Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak.; with amendment (Rept. No. 126). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 923. A bill for the relief of Eva C. Netzeley, William G. Stuff, Lois Stuff, and Harry E. Ridley; and the estates of Clyde C. Netzeley and Sarah C. Stuff; without amendment (Rept. No. 127). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2054. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Ben White, Arch Robinson, Lee Wells, W. S. Wells, A. J. McLaren, A. D. Barkelew, Oscar Clayton, R. L. Culpepper, W. B. Edwards, the estate of John McLaren, the estate of C. E. Wells, and the estate of Theodore Bowen; with amendment (Rept. No. 128). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2703. A bill for the relief of the estate of Joe L. McQueen; without amendment (Rept. No. 129). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GATHINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2998. A bill for the relief of M. F. O'Donnell; without amendment (Rept. No. 130). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GATHINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2999. A bill for the relief of Henry L. Munt; without amendment (Rept. No. 131). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WINTER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3000. A bill for the relief of Joseph S. Albis, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 132). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3001. A bill for the relief of James P. Melican; without amendment (Rept. No. 133). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3004. A bill for the relief of John W. Young; with amendment (Rept. No. 134). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3432. A bill for the relief of Maurice Victor; with amendment (Rept. No. 135). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3440. A bill for the relief of Edith Platt; without amendment (Rept. No. 136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3441. A bill for the relief of Daisy Fitzpatrick; without amendment (Rept. No. 137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 174. An act for the relief of Lyle L. Bressler; with amendment (Rept. No. 138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 189. An act for the relief of William Boyer; without amendment (Rept. No. 139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 251. An act for the relief of John Mulhern; without amendment (Rept. No. 140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 300. An act for the relief of Charles F. Kegel; without amendment (Rept. No. 141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 3532. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Guadalupe River and its tributaries in the State of California for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. R. 3533. A bill to amend section 2 (a) of the Social Security Act by permitting the publication of information concerning recipients of old-age assistance when required by State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3534. A bill to provide for continuing in the service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, beyond the term of their enlistment, those suffering from disease or injury incident to service and not due to misconduct, and in need of medical care or hospitalization; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3535. A bill to prohibit the making, use, and so forth, of any coin, token, slug, disk, or device in metal or other substance for the purpose of fraudulently procuring anything of value from any vending machine, coin-box telephone, and so forth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 3536. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3537. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 3538. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act granting certain lands to the city of Biloxi, in Harrison County, Miss., for park and cemetery purposes," approved April 28 1906; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 3539. A bill to provide for the deposit and expenditure of various revenues collected at schools and hospitals operated by the Indian Service in Alaska; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 3540. A bill to authorize the transportation to and from Alaska of Government and non-Government freight and passengers on Indian Service ships; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 3541. A bill to provide for procurements without advertising; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 3542. A bill to authorize the purchase from appropriations made for the Indian Service of supplies and materials for resale to natives, native cooperative associations, and Indian Service employees stationed in Alaska; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 3543. A bill making an appropriation for building a road and bridge on Watts Bar Dam; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 3544. A bill making an appropriation for building a road and bridge on Chickamauga Dam; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3545. A bill to amend paragraph 93 (Criminal Code, sec. 41), title 18 of the Code of Laws of the United States of America (R. S. sec. 1783; Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, sec. 41, 35 Stat. 1097); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 3546. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in peanuts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3547. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3548. A bill providing preference for United States citizens in filling vacancies in employment created by reason of induction of men into the service of the United States under the Selective Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 3549. A bill for the relief of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TINKHAM:

H. J. Res. 126. Joint resolution opposing the sending of ships of the United States Fleet to wars in Asia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to acquire and disseminate certain information with respect to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution providing for the expenses of the joint committee established under authority of House Concurrent Resolution 18; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. Res. 107. Resolution to provide for an investigation of practices and methods of doing business in the motion-picture industry; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. Res. 108. Resolution granting authority for the Rules Committee to review confidential national-defense activities; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 13, which relates to the establishment of a fish hatchery on the Anna River in Alger County, Mich.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their enrolled joint memorial No. 4, House of Representatives, with reference to proposed legislation providing assistance to certain local and county governments for property lost to taxation through purchase of said land by the United States Government; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house concurrent resolution K, petitioning Congress to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house joint memorial No. 5, which requests adoption of the farmers' wheat certificate bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house concurrent resolution N, which requests Congress to investigate conditions on the Standing Rock Reservation and relieve needs existing there; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house concurrent resolution B, which expresses opposition to the entrance of this country into war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their house concurrent resolution No. 6, with reference to a proposed special claims commission for the settlement of certain Indian claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their enrolled joint memorial No. 2, with reference to the importation of livestock or livestock products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. R. 3550. A bill granting a pension to Katie Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLUETT:

H. R. 3551. A bill for the relief of Lillian Korkemas and Rose Grazioli; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEALEY:

H. R. 3552. A bill for the relief of James Francis McManus; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3553. A bill authorizing the President to bestow the decoration of the Purple Heart

upon Thomas A. Deleo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KRAMER:

H. R. 3554. A bill for the relief of the Brownstein-Louis Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN:

H. R. 3555. A bill for the relief of Aron Pitt and Cedilla Pitt; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 3556. A bill for the relief of Winfred Alexander; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3557. A bill for the relief of L. H. Goodman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 3558. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Alason H. and Cecile M. Franking; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McKEOUGH:

H. R. 3559. A bill for the relief of Guy L. Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 3560. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jeannette W. Moffett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia:

H. R. 3561. A bill granting a pension to Penira Williams Massey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

325. By Mr. BOLLES: Petition of sundry citizens of Whitewater, Wis., urging that this country adopt any measure necessary to insure Britain's survival; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

326. By Mr. HAINES: Petition of Rev. Paul E. Rhinehart, Mount Wolf, Pa., and members of his church, urging proper protection of the young men in the various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

327. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of the Woman's Press Club of New York, N. Y., urging legislation to protect the home cane-sugar-refining industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

328. Also, petition of Local 2, American Communications Association, New York City, February 17, 1941, opposing House bills 3099, 2266, 1427, and 3157; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

329. Also, petition of Local 2, Marine Department, American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, New York City, endorsing House bill 3096, introduced by Congressman THOMAS FORD, of California, and House bill 3128, introduced by Congressman MARTIN J. KENNEDY, of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

330. Also, petition of Local 2, American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, New York City, opposing House bill 1626, introduced by Congressman PAUL W. SHAFER, of Michigan, and House bill 2, introduced by Congressman JOE HENDRICKS, of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

331. Also, petition of the Bronx County Board, Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, opposing any attempt by any beligerent power to violate the rights of Eire as a neutral nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

332. By Mr. SHAFER of Michigan: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, opposing Federal imposed quota for the number of acres to be planted to sugar beets in Michigan for the year 1941; to the Committee on Agriculture.

333. Also, resolution of the City Commission of the city of Battle Creek, Mich., opposing construction of St. Lawrence seaway;

to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

334. By the **SPEAKER**: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the resolutions of the House of Representatives concerning General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

335. Also, petitions of the Ocean View (Va.) Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the fifth naval district and the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

336. Also, petition of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the designation of General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

337. Also, petition of the city of New Bedford, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the designation of General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

338. Also, petition of the City Council of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the establishment of a General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1941

(Legislative day of Thursday, February 13, 1941)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

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

O Thou who art Lord over all, whose gracious discipline is always manifest in the ordering of our lives: Help us thereby to be strengthened in heart and mind and will, that in the development of our character we may be led along the lines of national achievement which Thou dost purpose for us. In the exacting duties of his high and holy office we invoke Thine especial blessing upon our President, that, as his mind is staid on Thee, and being conscious of Thine indwelling, he may daily be renewed and go from strength to strength.

Inspire this people with courage and determination so to live that even the whole creation shall no more remember its travail and its anguish, for joy, that at last God has revealed Himself in our Nation, with its human sympathy and with understanding heart—a nation ready to lead the world upward to the inner councils of the Most High, and onward to the shepherding of all mankind by the still waters into the green pastures of peace. In our Saviour's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Monday, February 24, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its

reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2297. An act to prohibit the introduction of contraband into the District of Columbia penal institutions;

H. R. 3065. An act to amend the act of Congress approved July 14, 1932, entitled "An act to amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled 'An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia'"; and

H. R. 3066. An act to amend an act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

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	Ellender	Murray
Aiken	George	Norris
Andrews	Gerry	Nye
Austin	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Glass	Overton
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Reynolds
Barkley	Harrison	Russell
Bilbo	Hatch	Schwartz
Bone	Hayden	Sheppard
Brewster	Herring	Shipstead
Bridges	Hill	Smathers
Brooks	Holman	Stewart
Brown	Hughes	Taft
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	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	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Wheeler
Connally	Maloney	White
Danaher	Mead	Wiley
Davis	Miller	Willis
Dawson	Murdoch	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] is detained on important public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of the death of his wife.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROCEEDS OF SALES, ETC., OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to appropriate the proceeds of sales or other dispositions of strategic and critical materials acquired under the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), in order to prevent depletion of the stocks of such materials available

for national-defense purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NAVAL CONTRACTS FOR SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report covering the period January 1 to October 8, 1940, of contracts exempted by order of the Secretary of the Navy showing the names of the contractors and subcontractors who have been granted exemptions from the limitation of profit imposed by certain acts of Congress owing to the contracts being for scientific equipment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

STUDY OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES—MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS AND PYRAMIDING OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, chapter VII (the final chapter) of part 3 of the Commission's over-all report on the study of investment trusts and investment companies dealing primarily with problems in connection with the management of assets and the pyramiding of investment companies; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (The text of the report referred to was transmitted to the House of Representatives.)

MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Senate Joint Memorial 3

To the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States; the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully petition your honorable body as follows:

Whereas the people of the State of Washington suffered a disastrous loss in the destruction of the Narrows Bridge at Tacoma, Wash.; and

Whereas the bridge, during the brief period of its existence, was an economic and financial success, and proved its ability as a sound financial investment; and

Whereas the Nation has embarked on an extensive defense and preparedness program, and the immediate rebuilding of the Narrows Bridge is a military necessity, in that it is a rapid connecting link between Fort Lewis, Camp Murray, McChord Field, and the Navy Yard at Bremerton, and Fort Worden in Port Townsend; and

Whereas the bridge did offer a most favorable means of troop and artillery movement to our unprotected Straits of Juan de Fuca; and

Whereas the bridge is an economic necessity, affording the speedy and adequate transportation of passengers and freight; and

Whereas immediate funds are needed to reconstruct the Narrows Bridge at Tacoma, Wash.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, That we petition the Congress of the United States to consider this project as one of immediate economic and military necessity, and to cooperate to the fullest extent with the State of Washington to the end that the Tacoma Narrows Bridge be immediately rebuilt; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the