

Alice S. Port to be postmaster at Amberg, Wis., in place of A. S. Port. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1940.

Andy J. Fogerty to be postmaster at Dres-
ser, Wis., in place of A. J. Fogerty. Incum-
bent's commission expired February 9, 1941.

Reinhold R. Hoffman to be postmaster at Fairchild, Wis., in place of J. D. McGaver,
removed.

John Lindow to be postmaster at Manawa,
Wis., in place of E. A. J. Samsow. Incum-
bent's commission expired January 18, 1939.

Ernest G. Henline to be postmaster at Med-
ford, Wis., in place of C. E. Martin. Incum-
bent's commission expired February 4, 1940.

Delia G. Guay to be postmaster at Peshtigo,
Wis., in place of D. G. Guay. Incumbent's
commission expired February 9, 1941.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by
the Senate June 19 (legislative day of
June 10), 1941:

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Thomas F. Britt to be register of the land
office at Phoenix, Ariz.

Frank E. DeKay to be register of the land
office at Blackfoot, Idaho.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger to be State
director of Selective Service for Nebraska.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AS LIEUTENANT GEN- ERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Maj. Gen. Lesley James McNair.

APPOINTMENT TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, REGULAR ARMY

George Good Cressey to be lieutenant
colonel.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Thomas West Hammond, Jr.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Maj. Ray Olander Welch

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lt. William Charles Haneke

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lt. James Louis McGehee

First Lt. Alexander James Stuart, Jr.

First Lt. Francis Joseph McMorrow.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Loren Boyd Hillsinger

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be majors

Clarence Woodson Hardy

Robert Edward Lee

Robert Edwin Peyton

Harold Hanson Twitchell

Clement Franklin St. John

To be captains

John Austin Booth

Robert James Goldson

Robert Scurry Anderson

Arthur Thomas Jones

Charles Culmer Scamahorn

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Eugene Edward Manning

To be captains

Calvin George Hagerman

Herbert Lester Gullickson

Lawrence Carlton Radford

VETERINARY CORPS

To be major

Harvie Russell Ellis

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Abraham Garfinkel, Philippine Scouts.
Edward James Oliver, Infantry.
Frederic Waldo Whitney, Cavalry.
Clifford Mitchell Tuteur, Field Artillery.
Arthur Eugene Rowland, Coast Artillery
Corps.

Leon R. Cole, Field Artillery.

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

James B. Wick, Albion.
Martin Ferentchak, Argo.
Harold F. Mayer, Bartlett.
William W. McIntire, Belvidere.
Kenneth Henkhaus, Bethalto.
Norbert C. Knapp, Glen Ellyn.
Harry F. DuQuoin, Greenview.
Guy R. Knappenberger, Kirkland.
George A. Boeke, Lena.
Robert L. Davis, Lincoln.
Harold Vogel, Minonk.
Arthur T. Ellis, Necoga.
Charlotte H. Eekhoff, Nokomis.
Bessie B. Kampmeier, Pearl City.
Peter L. Kelly, Piper City.
Monroe R. Hanneman, Silvis.
Louis L. Eubanks, Sparland.

MISSISSIPPI

Leo G. Ford, Bay St. Louis.
George Y. Banks, Columbus.
Mercer L. Gewin, De Kalb.
Nathan B. Williams, Fernwood.
Dewey W. Tullus, Mize.
Aubrey O. Hammack, Scooba.
Albert F. Zachry, Stonewall.

OHIO

Cleo M. Richter, Pickerington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941

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

We pray, O Lord, our God, that we
may gratefully behold the invisible reali-
ties of life. This life is for the senses;
that is for the spirit; this is for the flesh,
which perisheth; that is for the immortal
soul which is imperishable; this passes;
that abides and good shall come at last
and every winter changed to spring.
While the beauty and the glory of this
world is being frayed, do Thou, through
its eye, see through its life, listen through
its ear, O speak through its voice and
suffuse it with Thy blessed spirit. Every-
where in our dear homeland, dismiss the
cloud of scorn that darkens brows, the
poison of hate that falls from the lips of
envy and the demon of unchastity that
dwells in the bosom where habit forms
the direction of the soul. We pray that
benevolence, the mother of virtues, that
controlling law of love, which likens us
unto the image of the Master, may bless
us and open the understanding of those
who are misled and are unsustained by
the ever-living truth that this is God's
world and that it can never be covered

with the curtain of darkness. As the
world seems to be turning the bend of
history, hold us to the eternal verity that
while knowledge is power, life is more
than thought; we rejoice that it is the
breath of our Heavenly Father in the
souls of His children. Through Jesus
Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yes-
terday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the Presi-
dent of the United States was communi-
cated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of
his secretaries, who also informed the
House that on June 14, 1941, the Presi-
dent approved and signed bills of the
House of the following titles:

H. R. 1831. An act to amend section 7 of
the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 326; U. S. C.,
title 18, sec. 753f), relating to places of con-
finement and transfers of persons convicted
of an offense against the United States; and

H. R. 148. An act to amend section 2 of an
act entitled "An act making appropriations
for the legislative, executive, and judicial ex-
penses of the Government for the year ending
June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," ap-
proved June 20, 1874, and to amend section 8
of an act entitled "An act making appropri-
ations for the legislative, executive, and judi-
cial expenses of the Government for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1897, and for other
purposes," approved May 28, 1896.

HON. EDWARD T. TAYLOR

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speak-
er, I ask unanimous consent to address the
House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it
is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speak-
er, this is a red-letter day in the history
of the House and in the life of our
beloved colleague, the distinguished gentle-
man from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR]. This is his
natal day. He is today four score and three
years old, and in the certainty of exceeding
by a score of years the ancient Biblical
tradition of three score years and ten.

He is the dean of the House, the only
living Member of the Congress born in
the decade preceding the Civil War. At
the time of his birth James Buchanan
was President of the United States, and
James L. Orr, of South Carolina, a name
once potent but now completely for-
gotten, was Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

Chairman TAYLOR is serving his seven-
teenth successive term. Only 4 other
Members in the history of the House of
Representatives, from the administra-
tion of Washington down to the present time,
have served 17 successive terms. But
Chairman TAYLOR bears the added dis-
tinction of being the only man to serve 34
successive years after passing his fiftieth
milestone.

Henry Harrison Bingham, of Pennsyl-
vania, served 17 successive terms, but
entered Congress at the age of 38.

Gilbert Nils Haugen, of Iowa, served
17 successive terms, but came to the
House at the age of 40 years.

Edward William Pou, of North Carolina, served 17 successive terms, but was first elected at the age of 49.

ADOLPH JOSEPH SABATH, of Illinois, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, is now serving his eighteenth term, but entered Congress at the comparatively immature age of 41 years.

And EDWARD THOMAS TAYLOR, of Colorado, now serving his seventeenth term, is the only man in the history of the American Congress to achieve that distinction after passing the half-century mark. And when his service to his State is added, his total service aggregates 56 years in public life, a record unique in the annals of the Republic. Fifty-six years of unbroken service to his country—a veteran in both the Congress and the committee—and yet he today is one of the most alert men in the House; in spirit, the youngest man on the committee; and, in the Nation at large, one of the outstanding men of his day and generation.

Mr. Speaker, I felicitate our illustrious compatriot on the record of the past, on the achievements of the present, and on the outlook for the future, and I am certain I express the affection and admiration of all Members of the House without respect to party and on both sides of the aisle, when I wish for him many happy returns of the day, with continued health, happiness, and prosperity in an ever-widening field of service.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve longer upon the Appropriations Committee with the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] than any other man now a member of that committee.

During all of that time the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] has taken a keen interest in all of the important legislation that has come before that committee. While he has taken an especial interest in legislation relating to his own part of the country, he has perhaps more than any other man that I can remember exercised, in these trying years we have gone through, a stabilizing influence upon the committee.

With advancing years some of us learn one can accomplish very much by a careful considerate attitude and by trying to make the other fellows pull together. This has been conspicuously true of our chairman. Over a long period he has given devoted service to the country, to the Congress, and to his State. He will go down in history as one of the great chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations.

I wish today to join the rest of the membership in paying tribute to him and wishing him Godspeed in the years that are to come. I am sure a man who takes as good care of himself as he does, and approaches things from as sane a standpoint as he, is going to be with us for many more years of active vigorous service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is recognized.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on this eighty-third anniversary of the birth of our beloved chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I am grateful for this opportunity to pay my brief but humble tribute to one whom I regard as in many respects the most extraordinary man I have known in my long career of over 40 years as a member of the Press Gallery and a Member of this body.

In many respects his public service has been unique and without a parallel in the history of our country. Who else, for instance, has ever been nominated for Congress 17 times without the slightest opposition in his own party? And who else, having been nominated 17 consecutive times, unopposed, has been elected 17 consecutive times practically without opposition? This brief statement of fact needs no embellishment to show the place Mr. TAYLOR holds in the hearts of the people of his district and the State of Colorado. In 1908 he made his first race for Congress as a candidate at large. No one on earth, except perhaps the aspiring and resourceful candidate himself, thought he had a ghost of a chance of winning in that Republican State, but he made the grade and being once established he justified the verdict of the electorate so abundantly that there never has been any doubt of his subsequent victories.

Prior to his foray into the congressional arena he had been district attorney and State senator, and today he has behind him a record of more than half a century of honorable and distinguished public life. Colorado, the "Centennial State," was admitted to the Union in 1876, and the combined service of two of its great men—Henry M. Teller and EDWARD T. TAYLOR—spans the entire life of that Commonwealth from its admission to statehood to the present hour.

During the long period of his service in Congress Mr. TAYLOR's activities have not been circumscribed by the narrow limitations of one congressional district. He has been distinctively the Representative of the West, that vast rugged expanse of our continent where, as the movie scenario says, "men are men." The Taylor Grazing Act will be a lasting monument to him and will bind him close to generations of the West yet unborn.

He has been the author of many reclamation acts and other statutes that have contributed vitally to the making of the West. His fairness and sense of righteousness have made him the favorite arbiter of disputes and he is the proud possessor of a collection of nearly 100 gavels that have been presented to him throughout the years by various bodies he has been chosen to preside over.

Mr. TAYLOR has signalized his eighty-third anniversary by another public service—the preparation of a list of sketches of the 20 former chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations. It has been my privilege to read this work of our chairman and I want to say that these sketches are more than biographies. They deal in a most entertaining, informative human-interest way with the long procession of Appropriations chairmen, many of whom take rank in history among the most illustrious citizens of the Republic, and the product of Mr.

TAYLOR's brain and pen is a great human document which I hope will be printed in documentary form for general distribution.

It is my privilege to sit day by day by the side of Mr. TAYLOR on the Committee on Appropriations and, like all of our colleagues, I have learned to love him. His sole aim is the good of the country, and his honesty and forthrightness challenge universal admiration. Subjected, as one in his position always is, to subtle approaches and high pressures, I have never known a man who could say "No" with more emphasis than he can. His name will always be revered wherever worth is recognized and character is extolled. I know that I express the universal sentiment of this body when I say to you, Mr. TAYLOR, "Happy birthday, dear Chairman, happy birthday to you."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] is recognized.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] was born the same year as Theodore Roosevelt. I did not come here to praise him, for he does not need it. I wish rather to refer to his early life which deals with my State and which is most interesting to some of us who can recall a little of the touch of the pioneering era.

Mr. TAYLOR's father came to central west Kansas in the early seventies. His father got the Governor of Kansas to make a new county by executive order, Rocks County, and his father was the first representative from that county to the State legislature. Our colleague the gentleman from Kansas has told me of the trials and tribulations of the seventies, how his father drove a herd of cattle from Concordia about 100 miles, how during the next winter they lost the entire herd because of the severity of the weather. Then in '74 the grasshoppers came and there was nothing for the livestock to live on. The family was forced to separate, the father going in one direction, the mother in another direction, and our colleague in a third, to find work to sustain life for a while. They finally came back together. Later EDWARD went to Leavenworth and lived with an uncle to attend high school. A cousin, Miss Elsie Evans, is now the city librarian in Leavenworth. Later he took his law course at Ann Arbor.

I served under his chairmanship on the first appropriation subcommittee to which I was appointed, the Interior, his first love, and it has been my pleasure to be a member of the deficiency subcommittee over which he presides as well as the whole committee.

It was my pleasure 3 years ago, and my honor, to drive to Boulder to see him take his doctor's degree conferred by the University of Colorado.

I wanted to refer to these pioneer days, because the hardships of the seventies and eighties in the prairie States are so easily forgotten and little appreciated today. My father went through them at the same time the Taylors were going through them. I also like this idea of paying tribute to a man during his lifetime rather than to eulogize him after he is gone.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I owe the Chair and I owe my friend, Ed TAYLOR, an apology. Had I known he was today celebrating his eighty-third birthday I surely would have found time to prepare a fitting tribute. I was not aware it was his birthday until I entered the House Chamber a few minutes ago. I did not hear the encomium of my friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I heard a part of the tribute of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the well-prepared statement by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and the most interesting remarks of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON]. I do not want to restate the splendid and deserving things they have said of my old friend, Ed TAYLOR, although I join most heartily in the sentiments they expressed.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] is the only Member present who entered the House of Representatives in the Sixty-first Congress. I was fortunate enough to meet him and to get acquainted with him when he began his service. From that moment I have not ceased to admire him and his beloved wife. We lived in the same hotel for many years, which used to stand where the New House Office Building now stands.

In addition to Ed TAYLOR being a gentleman, a modest, simple, but great statesman and a real American, he is and always has been a wonderful and lovable husband. Why should he not have been? Because of all the ladies whom it has been my honor and pleasure to meet, I never knew one more gracious, more charming, or more devoted than the beloved wife of our esteemed colleague. I feel—yes; I am positive—it is due to the splendid care she gave him that we have him with us today.

I congratulate him upon his eighty-third birthday.

Ed, I hope you will remain with us for many, many, many years, that you will continue to serve your State and your country with that sincerity and devotion you have brought to your labors the last 34 years. I wish you well.

I ask a favor of you at this time. Will you please express to Mrs. Taylor the appreciation of this body for the care and devotion she has given you? I hope she will remain with you and you with us for many, many more years.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues of the House, and particularly those on the Appropriations Committee, in congratulating the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] not only on his eighty-third birthday but upon the years of splendid service he has rendered to his State and to his Nation.

We who are privileged to live in the State of Michigan, and particularly those of us who are of the alumni of the University of Michigan, are very proud of Mr. TAYLOR and point with the greatest pride to the fact he is a graduate of that institution.

The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] was graduated with the class of 1884, 4 years before I was born. He was in law school during the days of Thomas Cooley, the great Judge Cooley, with whom we of the legal profession are all so well acquainted. I am informed that the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] took part in proofreading the last edition of Cooley's *Blackstone*.

I am sure that the people of the State of Michigan and particularly your fellow alumni of the University of Michigan, join me in extending to you, Mr. TAYLOR, our heartiest congratulations on this your eighty-third birthday and wish you many happy returns of the day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, you heard eulogies from New York, Missouri, Kansas, from Michigan and Indiana, and from that celebrated part of the State of Illinois known as Chicago. You will now hear from that part of the State to whom Ed TAYLOR belongs, down-State Illinois.

There is a county in Illinois known as Woodford, the derivation of which I know not. There is a little village in that county named Matamora, the derivation of which I know not, but near there, in the shade of the old oaks, Ed TAYLOR was born. That district today is represented by Mr. AREND.

It is not so long ago that from those old oaks they fashioned a gavel and presented it to Ed TAYLOR. There he was born on the 19th of June 1858. That is a historic year.

That is the year in which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were contending on the hustings in Illinois. That is the year when the irrepressible conflict was looming over the Nation. That is the year when the great Rail Splitter and the Little Giant were debating at Freeport, Ottawa, Quincy, Galesburg, and elsewhere in Illinois. That is the year in which God ordained that Ed TAYLOR should come into the world in the very heart and bosom of the great State of Illinois.

Mr. TAYLOR, I think so often of your lifetime in terms of what I call the stream of life of the Nation. Some arithmetic went through my mind a little while ago. Two lifetimes like yours laid end to end would within but a few days go back to the Liberty Bell. That is testimony of the fortitude and tenuousness of the Nation and also of your own life. What a great thing your lifetime would be in the eyes of a great mural decorator. If he could just splash it onto a great mural decoration, it would be a portrait of a great portion of the history of the Nation, and how large you would loom in a portrait of that kind. Truly it is an inspiration for young men who come into the public service of the country.

May I with all humility pay you this testimonial as a member of the Appropriations Committee. When I first became a member of that committee, not knowing you quite so well, I thought that probably with a dour and solemn visage you would look down upon a young,

humble Member from Illinois, and each day go by him, scarcely recognizing his physical entity as a member of that committee. Then I suddenly learned there was about you the finest grace and gentility. I remember it well when you put your arm around my shoulder several times, and I felt so richly and so deeply impressed. I thought of the rich, warm personality, and the human quality about you. It will be one of the most indelible things in my mind when either by the sufferance of the people or by some higher power it is ordained that I shall leave this body. I shall always remember your cordial grace, your warm personality, that fine charm and interest that you have in the young men who come to the Congress of the United States. Truly your graciousness has an all-pervading quality and on this, your eighty-third anniversary, may I wish that your gentleness will linger with us a long time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on an occasion of this kind, which is one of joy and pleasure to all of us, the important thing that the life of a simple, humble but great man conveys to us is the example, and, as the gentleman from Illinois, who preceded me, said, "the inspiration to the younger men," and not only that but the example to all of us that this friend of ours, who is 83 years young today, conveys, not only to his colleagues in the House but to the entire country. He has not only that sweet disposition that has been so ably referred to but he is possessed of a courage that has evidenced itself on every occasion when courage was necessary.

Like many of us, as a young man I came to this body; and Ed TAYLOR contributed to my progress, giving to me the benefit of his years of experience, advising me on this or that matter, making this or that suggestion, which he has done to so many other young men through the many years of his membership in this body. He has contributed greatly to many Members elected to this body subsequent to his first election.

Ed TAYLOR is something more than a mere Representative in Congress from a congressional district. His years of service and the character of service he has rendered has made him an active, living institution in this body. He is one of the outstanding men of the entire country, and the people of this country, while they may not know him personally, express this feeling through you and I as their Representatives in Congress of the various congressional districts of this great country of ours.

It is a pleasure for me to join with all my colleagues, those who have spoken and those who will not speak, in conveying our congratulations on this day, his eighty-third birthday—83 years old—young—to our beloved colleague; to convey to Mrs. Taylor our congratulations, and to convey to the people of his district the fact that Ed TAYLOR is a national institution, he is not a mere Representative in Congress from a district, but he

occupies a position that is second to none in the national life of our country, a position which he has earned, and which he so richly deserves. I know the people of his district will evidence in the future, as they have so consistently done in the past, their regard for the precious possession they have, in continuing Ed TAYLOR as their Representative in this great body.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR.]

MR. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I am so overwhelmed with the good will and kindly expressions of the House that I am scarcely able to speak at all. I cannot adequately express my gratitude and profound appreciation to the Members who have paid me so many eloquent tributes. I am especially grateful to the dean of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] for his beautiful tribute to Mrs. Taylor. He is absolutely right in saying that I would not be here today had it not been for her constant guardianship for the past half century. As a man journeys along the trail down the western slope of life he is doubly inspired and encouraged by so many expressions of sincere friendship.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, GUARDIANS OF THE PEOPLE'S PURSE—A HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE; ITS GENESIS AND FUNCTIONS; SKETCHES OF THE DISTINGUISHED CHAIRMEN WHO HAVE GUIDED ITS DELIBERATIONS

Mr. Speaker, in the time allotted to me I want to pay a tribute to the men who have preceded me in the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to memorialize their services to our Republic.

Since the beginning of my service at the opening of the Sixty-first Congress on March 4, 1909, about 1,800 men and 32 women have served in this House. It has been a most wonderful privilege to have known and served with all those splendid men and women. No one can ever have a more instructive or inspiring experience than a membership in this body. I have always felt it is one of the greatest and most far-reaching educational and beneficial honors that can be bestowed upon any American citizen. It is often said we become good judges of human nature. Our association on this floor and in the committees with distinguished citizens from every part of the United States is the greatest possible influence for the creation of broad-minded American citizenship and for inculcating patriotism and loyalty to our Republic. It is the essence of democracy.

I presume all of us, sometime or other, look at the biographical sketches of some of our friends in the Congressional Directory. You find these sketches recite where we were born, where and how much we were educated, often mentioning to whom we were married and our children; also what offices we have held and how many terms we have been in Congress. In brief, we record what honors our constituents have conferred upon us, but there very rarely is any mention of what we have personally and actually accomplished during our official career to merit our official distinction.

Since the Appropriations Committee was created there have been 20 chairmen prior to myself. I have served with 10 of them in the House and, with 6 of them on the committee during the past 20 years. Because of my genuine admiration for the 10 chairmen with whom I have served, and my curiosity as to the other 10, about a year ago I looked over the Congressional Directory of the past 75 years and read the brief life sketches of each of those departed chairmen. I found scarcely any mention of anything they did. I personally know how efficiently and patriotically 10 of them worked, and I remember some of their very great and lasting achievements—benefits to millions of people throughout our country for all time to come.

There is a large-volume biography of President Garfield and a small biography not generally accessible of three or four of the other chairmen. Several former chairmen of the Appropriations Committee died while still serving in Congress—in the harness, as it were—and in respect to them we find that some highly commendatory eulogies were delivered on the floors of Congress, which appear in the printed volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. But there is very little information available as to the important results many of the other chairmen accomplished while in Congress or before.

I am aware that it is cynically said with some degree of truth that posterity cares little about what we do here. Yet I am old-fashioned enough to believe it would be an inspiration to the youth of our respective districts if there were readily available in permanent form some of the important achievements of their Congressmen. With that thought in view, I started to investigate to the extent that I have had time the actual accomplishments of all those former chairmen of the Appropriations Committee that were worth while commemorating for posterity in general and for the Members of the House in particular.

I appreciate the help of our Legislative Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress in assembling for me many of the books and pamphlets containing much of the data, and I am profoundly grateful to Mr. Arthur Orr, one of the efficient clerks of the committee, for compiling most of the information I am presenting to the House as a symposium of the Appropriations Committee itself, and more especially a record of the more important public services of the 20 former chairmen.

I. THE PLACE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

In emphasis of the recognition of merit implied from service as chairman of this committee, it is appropriate to consider the committee's place in the structure of our Government.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House is the instrumentality created by the House of Representatives and through which the House exercises its exclusive prerogative to originate general appropriation bills. This exclusive function was conferred upon the House by the people themselves in a specific provision in the original Constitution, which

has remained unaltered to this day. The provision referred to is as follows:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

There has been a period of dispute that the term "bills for raising revenue" includes appropriation bills as well as tax bills. Happily, that period of dispute is now far behind. Unfailingly, throughout over a century and a half of the existence of the Government, the House has asserted and successfully maintained its exclusive right in this matter. In the rare instances where the House has acquiesced in a contrary procedure there existed emergencies in the Government which impelled the House, in the public interest, to suffer an exception.

While there have been times when Members of the other body have challenged this prerogative of the House, we are indebted to a Member of the Senate, the Honorable John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, one of the ablest and most scholarly statemen who ever served in either House of Congress, for an exhaustive and authoritative document, which, in my humble opinion, resolves the issue indisputably and emphatically, for all time to come, in favor of the position which has always been maintained by this House. Any who may wish to traverse the highroads of this great controversy in the pleasant company of Mr. Williams may do so by reference to Senate Document No. 872 of the Sixty-second Congress, second session. Here it is shown that in the months immediately following the submission of the Constitution to the States for their approval many of the delegates in their correspondence with other public men of the day and in their speeches at the ratification conventions declared unequivocally that the proposed charter of Government gave to the lower House of Congress the exclusive prerogative of originating appropriation bills. As early as March 2, 1797, Mr. John Nicholas, a Member of the House from the State of Virginia, said:

The power of this House to control appropriations has been settled.

STRUGGLE IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OVER POWER TO ORIGINATE APPROPRIATION BILLS

The importance of the function of originating the general appropriation bills may with profit be considered here. When General Washington and his colleagues met in convention at Philadelphia in 1787 to work out a plan of Central Government for the several States which had but recently achieved their independence, they had the benefit of intimate knowledge of the history of the evolution of parliamentary democracy under the British Constitution, and it is generally recognized that in framing the American Constitution they were guided by the centuries of experience of the English race in the mother country in evolving the processes of free government. Among these, and of transcendent importance, was the question of levying taxes and of appropriating the funds "for carrying on his Majesty's Government" or for the executive branch. As a result of a long and determined strug-

gle, this prerogative was finally lodged exclusively in the House of Commons, that arm of the Parliament closer to the people and more responsive to the public will. The details of this great struggle and the principle of free government around which it revolved need not be gone into here. It is sufficient to quote a passage from No. 58 of the Federalist, attributed by some to Madison and by others to Hamilton:

The House of Representatives—

Says this writer—

cannot only refuse, but they alone can propose, the supplies requisite for the support of the Government. They, in a word, hold the purse, that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British Constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. This power over the purse may in fact be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people for obtaining a redress of every grievance and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure.

It is apparent, therefore, that the members of the Constitutional Convention were motivated by the conviction that the freedom of the people under any form of government which might be set up could not long endure unless the people themselves, through their immediate representatives, should retain the control of the purse strings of government, and that if that control should ever be usurped by any other branch of the Government the people's liberty would continue only through the grace of the usurper.

This consideration was a vital element of the controversy which gripped the convention and all but brought to ignominious failure the efforts of Washington and his associates to bind the States into that more perfect union which they so diligently sought. The controversy referred to was the question whether the States should have equal representation in the legislative branch.

From the beginning of the deliberations of the Convention it had become more and more apparent—I quote from *The Growth of the Constitution* by Meigs—"that the matter uppermost in the minds of many members was the vital question of the basis of representation." On June 29, the Convention had adopted the proposal that representation in the lower House of Congress should be "according to some equitable ratio." It then took up the recommendation of its committee that representation in the Senate should be on the same basis as that in the House. Three days later—July 2—after much heated debate, in which the smaller States indicated they would not yield an inch from their demand for equal suffrage in the Senate, a substitute proposal to provide equality of suffrage in the upper House was defeated by a tie vote. At this point, says Meigs, they were probably nearer to a breaking up than at any other time.

However, the spirit of conciliation intervened, and the matter in dispute

was referred to a special committee of one delegate from each of the 11 States represented in the Convention. Benjamin Franklin was a member of the committee, and it was his proposal which the committee adopted and reported to the Convention and the general principles of which, after many parliamentary maneuvers, were finally incorporated in substance in the Constitution as adopted by the Convention and submitted to the States for ratification.

The Franklin Plan.—The Franklin plan contained two propositions, which were recommended to the Convention on condition "that both shall be generally adopted," namely:

1. Representation in the lower House to be based on population and all bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of the Government, to originate in said lower House and no money to be drawn from the Public Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations to be originated in the lower branch.
2. Each State to have an equal vote in the Senate.

It is revealing to note that only a few days previous, on June 30, before the question had been referred to the committee and while it was undergoing acrimonious debate, Franklin had suggested that the Senate consist of an equal number of delegates from each State, but that, on questions of fixing the salaries and allowances for public service and of appropriating money from the General Treasury, the suffrage of the Senate should be on a proportional basis. To Franklin's mind, at least, the objection to the equal representation of the States in the upper House of Congress obtained primarily in connection with the enactment of the money bills.

It will thus be seen that the very keystone of the arch of the compromise upon which the Constitution rests, and without which it is not certain the Union of the States would ever have been achieved, is the provision under which it has been held from the beginning that appropriation bills, as well as tax bills, must originate in that House of the Congress closer to the people and in which the suffrage of the States is based on their respective populations. Equally apparent is the elevated character with which any committee is invested if it be chosen by the House for the solemn responsibility of preparing the measures which involve, to such a far-reaching degree, the safety of the fundamental liberties of the people.

To him who may be ambitious to leave a name for honored service to the Republic, the chairmanship of such a committee is an ever-flowing wellspring of opportunity for the most diligent employment of the highest gifts of statesmanship and for the exercise of the most zealous ardors of patriotism. What more need be said, therefore, of any man whom it is desired to memorialize, than to say of him that, for a brief allotment of time, he served his country as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives?

Speakers Blaine and Clark on Service in the House of Representatives.—Before taking up the history of the House Committee on Appropriations, I deem it ap-

propriate to refer to two celebrated addresses that have been quoted, probably thousands of times, and have been inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a great many times.

The first is the classic address of the great Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, touching upon the severity of the test of a man's ability in public life which service in the National House of Representatives involves, delivered February 27, 1882.

The second is from a memorable speech of Speaker Champ Clark, made on March 17, 1916, on the importance and power of seniority in Congress and the necessary qualifications of a useful Representative.

The first passage I refer to is quoted from the eulogy pronounced by Secretary Blaine on the life, character, and service of the martyred President, James A. Garfield, before one of the most distinguished gatherings ever assembled in this Chamber. Mr. Blaine had previously served 5 years in the Senate and 13 years in the House, during 6 years of which he occupied the Speaker's chair, and had been Secretary of State under President Garfield, and was then Secretary of State under President Arthur. He spoke from the profundity of that rich experience.

I feel confident that every Member who has served for several years in this House will attest the accuracy of Mr. Blaine's observations. The passage referred to is as follows:

There is no test of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives; there is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation previously acquired or to eminence won outside; no place where so little consideration is shown for the feelings or the failures of beginners. What a man gains in the House he gains by the sheer force of his own character, and if he loses and falls back he must expect no mercy, and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule and where no pretense can deceive and no glamor can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed.

The equally accurate estimate by Speaker Champ Clark of a Congressman's necessary qualifications for success and the importance of seniority, is as follows:

He said:

No man is a born Congressman. He must learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor. He must be a man of at least fair capacity, honest, industrious, energetic, courageous, and sober. His usefulness and influence are made by experience and practice. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he has those qualifications and diligently exercises them, his honor, influence, and usefulness to his country and his constituents increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion with each of his additional terms in Congress. A man should be elected to the House for the good of the country, and never just to gratify his ambition.

He urged all congressional districts to select a man of those qualifications and then keep him here as long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well.

Such a man will gradually rise to high position and influence in the House. His wide acquaintance with Members helps amazingly in doing things. Speaking especially to the new Members he said:

My advice is: Whatever your hand finds to do, do it with your might.

He closed with this statement:

I can speak freely on this subject without violating the proprieties, for my constituents have kept me here 22 years, and for 20 years have given me nominations without opposition, for all of which favors I thank them from the bottom of my heart. Their generous action and unwavering friendship have enabled me to devote all my time to the public service. I have not been compelled to spend any portion of my time in "mending my fences." My constituents have attended to that. God bless them.

When I entered Congress, the membership was only 391, and we all had individual desks, similar to the present arrangement in the Senate. Those seats were numbered and assigned by lot. I was fortunate in drawing a seat directly across the aisle from Champ Clark. That close association was a great educational experience and an inspiration to me which I have appreciated ever since.

II. THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

During the past 20 years, this committee has had the exclusive authority over all the general appropriation bills. That is a most arduous and exacting task. The solemn obligation upon every member of our committee constantly and courageously to protect the Federal Treasury against thousands of appeals and imperative demands for unnecessary, unwise, and excessive appropriations, makes that committee of the House and its 11 subcommittees, the hardest worked, most powerful, and in my judgment, the most important committee in Congress.

Before 1865 the subject matters now assigned to both the Appropriations Committee and the Banking and Currency Committee were under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives was created by resolution of the House on March 2, 1865, just before the close of the Civil War, with 9 members—6 Republicans and 3 Democrats. Since January 3, 1939, the membership has been 25 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The first year of the committee's existence, the total expenditures of the Government, including the extraordinary expenditures incident to the Civil War, were \$536,130,254. By 1878 the annual appropriations had receded to only \$291,220,477, having been above that figure in every subsequent fiscal year.

During this calendar year of 1941 the committee has up to this date, June 19, appropriated and authorized the expenditure of about \$35,000,000,000, and the total amount the committee will appropriate and authorize before the end of this calendar year may be more than \$50,000,000,000—approximately 170 times what it was 63 years ago. The stupendous amount of exacting work and responsibility of the committee during the past 76 years has been correspondingly increased.

The first chairman of the Committee on Appropriations was Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. He had previously been

chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and, by reason of that fact, the titular leader of his party in the House. While on that committee, he had been directly in charge of the appropriation bills, so that he was well qualified by experience to assume the duties of chairman of the new Committee on Appropriations.

The members of the committee as first created were appointed by Speaker Schuyler Colfax, December 11, 1865, and were as follows:

Republicans: Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Henry J. Raymond, of New York; Henry T. Blow, of Missouri; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; and William Higby, of California.

Democrats: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana—unseated on February 23, 1866, as a result of a contested election and succeeded as a member of the committee by William E. Niblack, of Indiana; Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio; and Edwin R. V. Wright, of New Jersey.

EVER-UPWARD TREND IN APPROPRIATIONS

Subsequently to 1878, the general trend of appropriations, with recessions in certain years, has been ever upward. The Spanish-American War period marked a high point, when the appropriations for the fiscal year 1899 rose to the total sum of \$892,656,776, compared with the previous year's total of \$528,735,878. In the fiscal year 1901 the appropriations had dropped back to \$705,653,298. Thereafter there was another general up-swing until, in the fiscal year 1909, appropriations, for the first time, reached an annual total of more than \$1,000,000,000, the exact figure being \$1,006,431,727. The annual appropriations have not since fallen below the billion-dollar line.

The World War period saw the appropriations soar to record heights, the total for the fiscal year 1918 being \$18,881,940,244; while the aggregate for the fiscal year 1919 was \$27,065,148,933. Thereafter, the lowest point in total annual appropriations was for the fiscal year 1925, being in the sum of \$3,748,651,750, and it does not now seem likely they will ever again reach that comparatively low level. For the fiscal year 1941, the total was \$19,071,991,144, of which \$2,193,125,902 was payable from trust funds.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Of the 21 different men who have served as chairman of the committee, 3, Samuel J. Randall, William S. Holman, and Joseph G. Cannon, served terms of broken continuity.

Mr. Randall was first appointed chairman in 1875, resigning in 1876 upon being elected Speaker of the House to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of Speaker Kerr. In 1883 he returned to the chairmanship of the committee and served throughout the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses.

Mr. Holman succeeded Mr. Randall in the chairmanship when the latter became Speaker, but was not a candidate for reelection to the ensuing Congress. He did not again head the committee until 1891, being appointed chairman by

Speaker Crisp and serving throughout the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. Cannon served his first term as chairman in the Fifty-first Congress—1889–91. The two following Congresses were under Democratic control, but in 1895 the Republicans regained the ascendancy and Cannon then headed the committee for an additional 8 years.

No other chairman equaled the record of 10 years of service established by Mr. Cannon. Samuel J. Randall and Martin B. Madden were each chairman for 7 years; John J. Fitzgerald and James A. Tawney, 6 years each; James A. Garfield and John D. C. Atkins, 4 years each; James P. Buchanan, a little in excess of 3 years; Thaddeus Stevens and William S. Holman, 3 years each; Henry L. Dawes, Frank Hiscock, Joseph D. Sayers, James A. Hemenway, J. Swagar Sherley, James W. Good, William R. Wood, and Joseph W. Byrns, 2 years each; and Elihu B. Washburne and Daniel R. Anthony, 1 year each.

All of the six chairmen immediately preceding me undermined their health by the terrifically hard, complicated, exacting, constant and never-ending detailed work of the chairman. They prematurely exhausted their vitality on the altar of public service and duty. Two of them died in the service and the four others passed away not long after retiring. They literally wore themselves out fighting to hold down appropriations. The untimely death of all those splendid, noble characters has always since been a sad recollection to me. I firmly believe that all of them could have prolonged their lives probably many years if they had assigned a large part of the arduous and tiresome work to the chairmen and ranking members of the 11 subcommittees.

STATES FROM WHICH CHAIRMEN CAME

Thirteen States out of the 48 in the Union have furnished the 21 chairmen of the committee. Illinois and Indiana have each supplied 3; Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New York, and Texas, 2; while each of the following States have had 1, namely: Massachusetts, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado.

These chairmen were: Washburne, Cannon, and Madden, of Illinois; Holman, Hemenway, and Wood, of Indiana; Stevens and Randall of Pennsylvania; Atkins and Byrns, of Tennessee; Hiscock and Fitzgerald, of New York; Sayers and Buchanan, of Texas; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Garfield, of Ohio; Tawney, of Minnesota; Sherley, of Kentucky; Good, of Iowa; Anthony, of Kansas; and Taylor, of Colorado. I have the distinction of being the only chairman from west of the Great Plains.

OTHER POSTS OCCUPIED BY CHAIRMEN

Several of the chairmen of the committee, upon the completion of their services, served their country in other important posts.

James A. Garfield became President of the United States. Three achieved the Speakership, namely, Samuel J. Randall, Joseph G. Cannon, and Joseph W. Byrns. Henry L. Dawes, Frank Hiscock, and James A. Hemenway served in the United States Senate. Elihu B. Washburn was appointed Secretary of

State by President Grant, resigning soon thereafter to accept a diplomatic mission to France. James W. Good was Secretary of War under President Hoover.

Joseph D. Sayers became Governor of the State of Texas; John D. C. Atkins served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James A. Tawney was appointed to the International Joint Commission. John J. Fitzgerald is now judge of the county court of Kings County, N. Y.; and J. Swagar Sherley served as the Director of Finance of the United States Railroad Administration during the period of its liquidation. William S. Holman and William R. Wood continued as Members of the House; Thaddeus Stevens, Martin B. Madden, and James P. Buchanan died in office; and Daniel R. Anthony retired from Congress upon the termination of his services as chairman.

COMMITTEE STAFF

In the 76 years of its existence the Committee on Appropriations has had 21 different men as chairman, but only 3 incumbents of the position of clerk of the committee. This fact is not only an interesting historical circumstance but also a mute commentary upon the consistent policy of the committee, irrespective of political control, of maintaining a permanent staff of employees of continuous memory of precedents, Government organizations and procedure, and familiarity with the endless detail of Federal fiscal affairs.

Only three chairmen of the committee in its entire existence have exercised the privilege of appointing a new incumbent to the position of clerk of the committee. Any one of the chairmen, with the approval of the committee, might at any time change an incumbent; there is no civil service. It is to the credit of all of my predecessors, a practice which I have followed, that they have uniformly kept in committee employ the clerk and assistant clerks of the committee of experience and judgment. Over the span of years these men have served, without reference to political considerations, the committee management by both parties. Their knowledge of the past, their expert analysis of estimates and appropriations, their familiarity with the rules and precedents of Congress, and their loyalty and integrity have rendered them invaluable to the work of the committee. I gladly and proudly pay this tribute to those who have served and to those who are serving on the committee staff.

SERVICES OF STEVENS, COURTS, AND SHEILD AS CLERKS OF THE COMMITTEE

Without minimizing the importance and splendid character of the services rendered by all of the staff, I deem it of sufficient interest and a merited recognition to mention the services of the three men who have served in the capacity of clerk of the committee. Only three chairmen have made such an original appointment. Chairman Stevens appointed Robert J. Stevens first clerk of the committee in December 1865, and he served until his resignation in January 1884 to enter the United States Foreign Service. He served successively under Chairmen Stevens, Washburne, Dawes, Garfield, Randall—first term, Holman—

first term—Atkins, and Hiscock for a period of 19 years.

In 1874 Chairman Atkins had brought to Washington as a clerk in the Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which he was then chairman, a young Tennessean, James C. Courts. When General Atkins became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in 1877 he appointed Mr. Courts as an assistant clerk, in which capacity he served until 1884, when he was elevated to the clerkship by Chairman Randall to succeed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert J. Stevens. Mr. Courts served as clerk continuously until his death on September 17, 1916. His service under the House of Representatives covered a period of 42 years, of which 39 years were with the committee, 7 years as assistant clerk and 32 years as clerk. Commencing with Chairman Atkins, he served under nine chairmen, Messrs. Atkins, Hiscock, Randall, Cannon, Holman, Sayers, Hemenway, Tawney, and Fitzgerald. The combined chairmanship service of four of these men, Randall, Cannon, Tawney, and Fitzgerald aggregates 27 years of the period of Mr. Courts' 32 years in the clerkship. Very few men now in Congress knew Mr. Courts, but those who did, remember with admiration and affection his radiant personality, his great capacity, and his unimpeachable integrity. His was an unassuming employment in public affairs rendered unobtrusively, effectively, intelligently, and tactfully in a position of great trust and arduous duties.

The present clerk of the committee, Marcellus C. Sheild, was first appointed from Minnesota as an assistant clerk by Chairman Tawney on January 1, 1908 and was elevated to the clerkship by Chairman Fitzgerald upon the death of Mr. Courts. Mr. Sheild has served a total of 33 years, 8 years as an assistant clerk and 25 years as clerk, under 10 chairmen, Messrs. Tawney, Fitzgerald, Shirley, Good, Madden, Anthony, Wood, Byrns, Buchanan, and the present incumbent. His long apprenticeship under James C. Courts and his natural ability and industry qualified him to maintain the high standard of service which Mr. Courts had attained in his long career. No finer tribute could be paid to any man than to say of him that his character, capacity, courtesy, and industry follow the mold of service cast by a respected predecessor over more than 40 years of admirable public service. I need enter no eulogy of the service of "Marc" Sheild. His worth is well known to the membership of Congress, public officials, the press, and to numerous persons in private life who have had occasion to go to him for information.

My hope is that the committee may for many years continue to have the benefit of his valuable assistance. I gratefully include here the tribute paid to Mr. Sheild by Mr. Fitzgerald upon the occasion of the former's completion of 30 years of service with the committee:

MARCELLUS C. SHEILD

(Extension of remarks of Hon. CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 25, 1938)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have often heard it said that Members who

have served here never lose interest in the proceedings of the House after they have departed for happier and more fertile fields. I am this morning in receipt of a letter from Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, a former Member of the House, testifying to that fact. Mr. Fitzgerald rounded out a rather remarkable career in the House. Elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress from New York, he served through the nine succeeding Congresses, resigning to return to the practice of the law in 1917 after a service of 20 years. He held high rank in the House and was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at the time of his resignation. He ranks with Mann and Clark as one of the great parliamentarians of his time and his decisions as chairman of the Committee of the Whole and Speaker pro tempore are classics in the precedents of the House. He now occupies the bench as judge of the Kings County court and is one of the distinguished jurists of his State. I am certain Members will read with interest and approval his letter just received as follows:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 24, 1937.
The Honorable CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CLARENCE: I have just read in the RECORD your remarks and those of Mr. Bacon, on January 7, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of Marc Sheild's service with the Committee on Appropriations. No public servant ever deserved more such generous tributes.

As years go by we live more in retrospect, and it is gratifying to learn that the judgments of our youth are confirmed by time. Perhaps the most valuable service which I performed while a Member of the House was my appointment of Sheild as clerk of the committee. It was unsolicited, unsuggested by anyone, done entirely of my own volition.

Mr. Bacon mentions that although a Democrat, I appointed Sheild, a Republican. Although never a member of Tammany Hall, in public opinion I was considered of the same political breed and incapable of such action.

Partisan politics, however, never controlled the selection of the committee clerk.

James C. Courts was clerk when I entered the Fifty-sixth Congress. He had been appointed by Atkins, of Tennessee. He served under Washburne, a former Minister to France, who wrote a history of the French Revolution; under Hiscock, of New York, later Senator; under Randall, of Pennsylvania, later Speaker; Holman, of Indiana; Sayres, of Texas, later Governor; Cannon, of Illinois, later Speaker; then Hemenway of Indiana, afterward Senator; Tawney, of Minnesota; and myself. He died in 1916, after 37 years' service with the committee.

Only once during his long service was an attempt made to remove him. During the eighties a Republican House was elected, and at the first meeting of the committee the chairman announced the appointment of someone other than Courts as clerk. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, challenged the chairman's action, and a large majority of the committee supported his motion to elect Courts. On no other occasion, so far as I know, did partisan politics affect the tenure of the committee's clerk.

Sheild's appointment as an assistant clerk was due to a vacancy resulting from the transfer of Kennedy Rea to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Cleaves had been clerk of that committee for 38 years when he died in 1908. The Senate was Republican, and Senator Hale, of Maine, father of the present Senator, was chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Upon Cleave's death he came to the House and insisted that Rea, an Indiana Democrat appointed by Holman, go to the Senate as clerk of its Appropriations Committee. The vacancy thus created made an opening for the appointment of Sheild, a young lawyer and a Republican from Minnesota. When Courts died in

1916, Sheild had been with the committee 8 years and had demonstrated his exceptional qualifications for the place. I immediately appointed him clerk.

The story of the services of Cleaves, Courts, Rea, and Sheild, whose association with the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses approximates 150 years, is one of the most fascinating in our history. Modest,

quiet, capable, loyal, and efficient, they constitute an honor corps in governmental service.

So I am glad to add my humble tribute to Marc Sheild, an efficient and faithful public servant, an unassuming gentleman, a loyal and devoted friend.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. FITZGERALD.

STATEMENT OF TERMS OF SERVICE OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

I shall insert at this point a statement showing in epitomized form the names, States, political affiliations, and periods of service of the 21 men who have served as chairmen of the Appropriations Committee.

Chairmen, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, since the creation of the committee, Mar. 2, 1865

Chairman	State	Party affiliation	Term in House	Term as chairman
Thaddeus Stevens	Pennsylvania	Whig and Republican	1849-53, 1859-68	1865-68 (39th Cong. to 40th Cong., 1st and 2d sess.).
Elizur B. Washburne	Illinois	do	1853-69	1868-69 (40th Cong., 3d sess.).
Henry L. Dawes	Massachusetts	Republican	1857-75	1869-71 (41st Cong.).
James A. Garfield	Ohio	do	1863-80	1871-75 (42d and 43d Cong.).
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania	Democrat	1863-90	1875-76 (44th Cong., 1st sess.).
William S. Holman	Indiana	do	1859-65, 1867-77, 1881-95	1883-89 (45th to 50th Cong.).
John D. C. Atkins	Tennessee	do	1897 (Mar. 4 to Apr. 22)	1876-77 (44th Cong., 2d sess.).
Frank Hiscock	New York	Republican	1857-59; 1873-83	1891-93 (52d Cong.).
Samuel J. Randall ¹	Illinois	Republican	1877-87	1877-81 (45th and 46th Cong.).
Joseph G. Cannon	Illinois	Republican	1873-91, 1893-1913, 1915-23	1889-91 (51st Cong.), 1895-1903 (54th to 57th Cong.).
William S. Holman ¹	Texas	do	1885-99	1893-94 (53d Cong.).
Joseph D. Sayers	Indiana	Republican	1895-1905	1903-05 (58th Cong.).
Joseph G. Cannon ¹	Indiana	Republican	1893-1911	1905-11 (59th to 61st Cong.).
James A. Hemenway	Minnesota	do	1899-1917	1911-17 (62d Cong. to 65th Cong., 1st and part of 2d sess.).
James A. Tawney	New York	Democrat	1903-19	1918-19 (65th Cong., part of 2d sess., through remainder Congress.)
John J. Fitzgerald	Kentucky	do	1909-21	1921-29 (67th Cong., part of 1st sess. of 67th Cong.).
J. Swagar Sherley	Iowa	Republican	1905-28	1928-29 (70th Cong., 2d sess.).
James W. Good	Illinois	do	1907-27	1929-31 (71st Cong.).
Martin B. Madden	Kansas	do	1915-31	1931-33 (72d Cong.).
Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.	Indiana	Democrat	1909-36	1933-37 (73d Cong. to 75th Cong., part of 1st sess.).
William R. Wood	Tennessee	do	1913-37	1937- (75th Cong., remainder, 1st sess. to—).
Joseph W. Byrns	Texas	do	1909—	
James P. Buchanan	Colorado	do		
Edward T. Taylor				

¹Second period of chairmanship (see above).

Some informative data about the lives and public services of each of these distinguished men will, I hope, be found of general interest.

PRESENT ROSTER OF COMMITTEE

I would like to have preserved in this record the names of the present committee and the subcommittees, showing the way the committee divides the work and handles the appropriations for the various activities of our Government during this most trying period of our Nation's history.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Edward T. Taylor, Colorado, chairman; Clarence Cannon, Missouri; Clifton A. Woodrum, Virginia; Louis Ludlow, Indiana; Malcolm C. Tarver, Georgia; Jed Johnson, Oklahoma; J. Buell Snyder, Pennsylvania; Emmet O'Neal, Kentucky; George W. Johnson, West Virginia; James G. Scrugham, Nevada; James M. Fitzpatrick, New York; Louis C. Rabaut, Michigan; David D. Terry, Arkansas; John M. Houston, Kansas; Joe Starnes, Alabama; Ross A. Collins, Mississippi; Charles H. Leavy, Washington; Joseph E. Casey, Massachusetts; John H. Kerr, North Carolina; George H. Mahon, Texas; Harry R. Sheppard, California; Butler B. Hare, South Carolina; Harry P. Beam, Illinois; Albert Thomas, Texas; Vincent F. Harrington, Iowa; John Taber, New York; Richard B. Wigglesworth, Massachusetts; William P. Lambertson, Kansas; D. Lane Powers, New Jersey; J. William Ditter, Pennsylvania; Albert E. Carter, California; Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania; Charles A. Plumley, Vermont; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; Albert J. Engel, Michigan; Karl Stefan, Nebraska; Francis H. Case, South Dakota; Frank B. Keefe, Wisconsin; Noble J. Johnson, Indiana; Robert F. Jones, Ohio.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Deficiencies

Messrs. Taylor, Woodrum, Cannon, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Johnson of West Virginia, Rabaut, Taber, Wigglesworth, Lambertson, and Ditter.

Interior

Messrs. Taylor, Johnson of Oklahoma, Scrugham, Fitzpatrick, Leavy, Sheppard, Rich, Carter, and Jones.

Agriculture

Messrs. Cannon, Tarver, Leavy, Terry, Collins, Lambertson, Dirksen, and Plumley.

Independent Offices

Messrs. Woodrum, Johnson of Oklahoma, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Starnes, Wigglesworth, Dirksen, and Case.

Treasury and Post Office

Messrs. Ludlow, O'Neal, Johnson of West Virginia, Mahon, Casey, Taber, Keefe, and Rich.

Labor-Federal Security

Messrs. Tarver, Hare, Thomas, Harrington, Engel, and Keefe.

War

Messrs. Snyder, Terry, Starnes, Collins, Kerr, Mahon, Powers, Engel, and Case.

Legislative

Messrs. O'Neal, Leavy, Hare, Powers, and Johnson of Indiana.

Navy

Messrs. Scrugham, Casey, Sheppard, Beam, Thomas, Ditter, Plumley, and Johnson of Indiana.

State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary

Messrs. Rabaut, Kerr, Hare, Houston, Beam, Harrington, Carter, Stefan, and Jones.

District of Columbia

Messrs. Mahon, Beam, Harrington, Thomas, Houston, Stefan, Case, and Lambertson.

THE CLERK AND THE ASSISTANT CLERKS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND THE RESPECTIVE DATES OF THEIR ENTRY UPON SERVICE

Marcellus C. Sheild	Jan. 1, 1908
James F. Scanlon	Feb. 16, 1918
Arthur Orr	Mar. 1, 1920
John C. Pugh	Mar. 16, 1920
William A. Duvall	Dec. 16, 1927
Jack K. McFall	Oct. 1, 1928
Robert P. Williams	Nov. 21, 1932
George Y. Harvey	Oct. 29, 1937

COMMITTEE PAGE

William J. Strachan Feb. 14, 1939

COMMITTEE MESSENGER

Robert M. Lewis Nov. 15, 1923

I am sure every member of the Appropriations Committee, and in reality the entire membership of the House, will appreciate a kindly expression in relation to the clerks of our committee. I do not believe any committee has ever had a more efficient or a higher class clerical personnel than the clerks of our committee. All of them are fiscal experts. They have put in many years studying all kinds of appropriations. Each one of them is required to serve two subcommittees and to make an exhaustive study of the activities and appropriations of those departments. Because of their efficiency and industry and the character of the men themselves, they are of the greatest possible help to the committee, to Congress, and in protecting the Federal Treasury. They are practically devoting their lives to this service, and the committee confidently relies

upon their work. I am proud to include their names along with the committee and to pay them this most richly deserved tribute.

HUGH V. HIGH

I wish also to say a kind word for my secretary, Mr. Hugh V. High. Soon after my first election to Congress, I appointed him as my secretary and he has continued with me from that day to this. I do not believe any Member ever had a more efficient, or more loyal, or more capable secretary than he has been all these years. He has always had a natural adaptation to our Congressional work and he is, fortunately, possessed of a most pleasing personality which has always been an important factor in retaining the good will of my constituents for more than a third of a century.

Although he is not a member of the committee staff, my own membership and chairmanship of the committee have been made possible largely because of Mr. High's unfailing reliability and wisdom in caring for the many important and frequently difficult situations which arise almost daily in my own office, as I am sure they do in the office of every Member of the House. Many, many times, because of my preoccupation with committee duties or otherwise enforced absence from my office, vitally important matters are, of necessity, disposed of upon Mr. High's own unreviewed judgment, and I have never had occasion to regret or rescind his decisions.

Second only to Mrs. Taylor, I am largely indebted to Mr. High for whatever approbation my services in Congress may deserve.

REASONS FOR DESIRING MEMBERSHIP ON THE COMMITTEE

When I came to Congress in 1909 I went on the Public Lands, the Irrigation, and the Mines and Mining Committees, the three committees in which the West was most directly interested.

I became chairman of the Irrigation Committee and ranking member and ex-officio chairman much of the time of both the other committees during the Wilson administration. But in 1921, when all the power and authority to report the general appropriation bills was taken away from all other committees and given to the Appropriations Committee I immediately realized that committee was thereafter going to be by far the most important committee in Congress, especially to the West. I resigned from all three of those committees and was elected by resolution of the House a member of the Appropriations Committee. When a Member desires to change from one committee to another he must do so by resolution of the House and go to the foot of the committee; so I went to the foot, No. 31, on the Appropriations Committee. All of the 30 men who preceded me on the committee at that time were either defeated for re-election, retired to private life, or died in the service. I was elected chairman of the committee by resolution of the House a few days after the death of Chairman Buchanan, February 22, 1937.

The chairman of this committee is ex-officio a member of all the 11 subcommittees, and he always retains and holds the chairmanship of the deficiency subcommittee and usually retains the chairmanship of the subcommittee which he theretofore held. Accordingly, I retain and hold the chairmanship of the deficiency subcommittee, as well as that of the Interior Department subcommittee, the latter of which I have held for more than 10 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, JED JOHNSON, AND JOHN TABER

I would be ungrateful indeed if I did not especially express my most profound gratitude to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], the ranking member on the deficiency subcommittee, for relieving me of the active charge of the hearings and legislative matters that come before that subcommittee and the presentation and defense of them on the floor of the House.

As you all know, that subcommittee, which is composed primarily of the chairmen and ranking minority members of the several subcommittees, is by far the hardest worked and has many more responsibilities than any of the other 10 subcommittees. Estimates for vast sums of a deficiency and supplemental character for many different activities are referred to that subcommittee, and it has been in session almost constantly all this session of Congress on national defense matters. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has managed those affairs marvelously well. The entire committee, the House of Representatives, and the country are indebted to him for the skill and persistence with which he examines the multitude of witnesses and presents to the House the myriad of items involved. I am personally indebted to him for relieving me of the burdens of this vast detail of work.

I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], the ranking member on the Interior Department Subcommittee, for relieving me of much labor in the examination of witnesses and other detail work which he has willingly and splendidly performed in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill.

I am likewise indebted to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the Committee, for his unfailing courtesy at all times, and for his loyal and helpful cooperation, save in the exceptional cases where his conscience impels him to pursue an opposing course, in the tradition of "the loyal opposition" of the British Parliament. Such instances are of infrequent occurrence and are the fruit of sincere and patriotic impulses. They are to be expected in our boasted two-party system of government, and the House and the country are indeed fortunate to have had Mr. Taber in the important post of ranking minority member of this great Committee during the better part of one of the most critical decades of our history. He was first elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress and was immediately appointed to the Appropriations Commit-

tee. At the beginning of the Seventy-second Congress he became the ranking minority Member, in which place he has since served continuously and with marked distinction. In addition to his great ability and his ripe experience, he is possessed of a multitude of lovable personal qualities which endear him to his fellow members and contribute as well to his effectiveness in his present responsible post. No higher tribute could be paid to him than was paid to me on the occasion of my 77th birthday, just six years ago today, by the late James P. Buchanan, then Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Buchanan said:

Should anything happen to me, he [Mr. TAYLOR] would become chairman of that great committee. I unhesitatingly say to the Members of this House that if that should happen the fiscal affairs of this Government would be in safe-keeping in the hands of Ed TAYLOR of Colorado.

It is, of course, entirely possible that Mr. TABER may, some day, become Chairman of the Committee, and I can unhesitatingly say that if that should ever happen the fiscal affairs of this Government would be in safe-keeping in the hands of JOHN TABER of New York.

There has always been the most hearty cooperation and good will among and between the 11 subcommittees and the entire 40 members of the committee. Our work has been harmonious and systematized teamwork, and I feel that all of the members not only realize the importance and responsibility of this committee and of each of its members, but they feel gratified in having the opportunity of being of real service to the committee, to the House, and to our country.

III. MEMORIALS TO FORMER CHAIRMEN

I shall now address myself to paying such tribute as lies within my ability to the 20 distinguished men who have preceded me in the chairmanship of this committee.

In the search for material in connection with this endeavor, the records have yielded quite a wealth of particulars with respect to the services of some of these men, while as to others there exist but very brief biographical sketches, disclosing little beyond the chronology of their terms in the House and in the chairmanship of the committee. The paucity of recorded data in these cases does not necessarily imply lack of talent or statesmanship on the part of the subjects, but may indicate that they were called to this exalted service at times when no public emergencies arose, touching the functions of this committee, of sufficient gravity to bring to public attention the qualities of statesmanship which were undoubtedly latent within them.

Of these, and, in fact, of every one of the former 20 men upon whom the great responsibilities of this office have been laid, it is a sufficient memorial that they were chosen for this high position, that they loyally carried the great responsibility during their respective terms, and that there exists not the slightest evidence that at any time did any of them falter or fail to discharge effectively the

obligations implicit in their incumbency of the office.

THADDEUS STEVENS

Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, first chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Born in Danville, Vt., April 4, 1792; died in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, December 11, 1865—August 11, 1868.

The new committee came into being in 1865, when the times were embittered as they have never been, before or since, in the history of the Republic. Its first chairman, according to McCall, was the unquestioned leader of the House from July 4, 1861, when it assembled at the call of Lincoln, until his death in 1868.

He was 73 years of age when he became chairman of the committee. However, this was not a new assignment. Previous to the creation of the new committee, the Committee on Ways and Means had had jurisdiction of appropriation bills since the beginning of the Government. Stevens had been assigned to that great committee in 1859, and had been its chairman throughout the administration of President Lincoln, a period when the raising of the revenue and the disbursement thereof through appropriation bills called for great powers of statesmanship.

At the time the new committee was established, Stevens had reduced to a routine the labors in connection with the appropriation bills. This enabled him to devote his great energies to the overshadowing problems arising from the termination of the great war, and it was as chairman of the Special Committee on Reconstruction that he made his great mark in American history. For his labors in this field his fame can but abide the judgment of history.

But of Thaddeus Stevens it can be truly said that both friend and foe acknowledged his great ability, his superb qualities of leadership, and his marvelous capacity for indefatigable labor, so unusual for one of his age.

Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General and Secretary of State under President Buchanan, himself a great lawyer and a political foe of Stevens, said of him that, at the time of his death, he had no equal as a lawyer at the American bar.

His biographer, Samuel W. McCall, says of him:

He was so unquestionably a leader that no man was next to him, and his industry and energy responded so fully to the demands that he was almost always upon his feet or in charge of measures before the House. The preparation of revenue and appropriation bills would alone have been a sufficient tax upon the strength of an ordinary man.

Horace Greely said of him:

The Honorable Thaddeus Stevens is one of the ablest living statesmen, and his opinions bear the weight which is commanded by unquestioned honesty and ripe experience. He speaks with unusual freedom. His faults are those common to men conscious of supreme ability—and a tenacity which to others seems obstinacy, and a boldness in presenting and urging his own especial views, which seems to imply a contempt for all adverse conviction—qualities which advancing years are not likely to soften.

Mr. Blaine accords Stevens a place among the three great parliamentary

leaders in our history, naming him with Clay and Douglas. Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means had long been considered the position of leadership of the dominant party in the House, but of Stevens, in this connection, Blaine said:

He needed no formal christening as leader. He was the natural leader who assumed his place by common consent.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURN

Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Illinois, Borne in Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, September 23, 1816; died in Chicago, Ill., October 22, 1887. Served as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee during the third session of the Fortieth Congress, December 7, 1868, to March 4, 1869, finishing out the term of his predecessor, Thaddeus Stevens, who died in office.

Emigrating to Galena, Ill., in 1840, he immediately embarked upon a career in law and politics, being affiliated with the Whig Party. In 1844, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore and presented Henry Clay's name as the candidate for the Presidency.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1848, but was elected in 1852 to the Thirty-third Congress and was reelected to the eight succeeding Congresses, resigning, however, on March 6, 1869, 2 days after the beginning of his ninth term, to accept appointment by President Grant as Secretary of State.

Although first elected as a Whig, he later joined the Republican Party and became one of its foremost leaders, not only in the House but in the Nation as well. He was an intimate of President Lincoln, being closer to him than any other Illinois Congressman. He was an early and forceful advocate of General Grant and of the latter's elevation to the supreme command of the Union forces.

He had three brothers, each of whom also distinguished himself as a Member of the House, with two of whom he served for a time contemporaneously. The brothers spelled their last names without the terminal letter "e," which Elihu had added to his own name early in his career. These brothers, together with the dates of their respective services in the House, where: Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine, 1851-61; Cadwallader Colden Washburn, of Wisconsin, 1855-61 and 1867-71; and William Drew Washburn, of Minnesota, 1879-85. The latter also served a term in the Senate—1889-95.

Early in his congressional career, Elihu became interested in legislation affecting the commercial and financial interests of the country. His first committee service was on the Committee on Manufactures, but before the close of his second term he had been made chairman of the Committee on Commerce. In the same year he caused to be printed an important report from the State Department on foreign commerce, thus inaugurating the publications, *Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations* and the *Consular Reports*, which have continued to the present day—in recent years as parts of related publications of other titles—and have played an important part in the development of our foreign commerce.

When he was appointed chairman of the Appropriations Committee, upon the death of Thaddeus Stevens, he had become the "father of the House" by reason of seniority of service and had probably a greater knowledge of the Government's business than any other Member. The jealousy with which he guarded the public purse against wrongful or unnecessary and unwise expenditures earned for him the nickname of "watchdog of the Treasury," a sobriquet which has challenged the aspiration of every succeeding chairman of this great committee.

His occupancy of the chair was but of brief duration, however. On March 6, 1869, he resigned as a Member of the House to accept appointment as Secretary of State by President Grant, whose staunch friend he had been throughout the war and during the Presidential campaign which had elevated the supreme commander of the Union Armies to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. His health soon compelled him to relinquish the place at the head of the Cabinet, whereupon he was appointed Minister to France, an office which he held for more than 8 years, a term of service at that mission never before exceeded, and but once since, by the late Myron T. Herrick. He was at this post during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and throughout the terroristic reign of the commune which followed. During this time he was the only representative of a foreign nation remaining in Paris, all the others having withdrawn. He not only represented, during this time, the interests of the Germans, at the request of their governments, but of many other nationalities, in addition to his regular duties, now of prodigious magnitude and difficulty, as the Minister from the United States.

Upon his return to the United States he was strongly urged to become a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, and it is believed he would have been the compromise selection of the convention of 1880, instead of Garfield, except for the fact his unwavering personal loyalty to Grant, whose friends were seeking a third-term nomination for him, earned for him the irreconcilable displeasure of the many delegates so bitterly opposed to the third-term candidate.

But his brilliant career in the House won for him an imperishable place in the annals of his country. James G. Blaine characterized him as—

A man of courage, energy, and principle, constant in attendance upon sessions of the House, expert in its rules, its most watchful and most careful Member, an economist by nature, a foe to every form of corruption.

HENRY LAURENS DAWES

Henry Laurens Dawes, Massachusetts. Born in Cummington, Mass., October 30, 1816; died Pittsfield, Mass., February 5, 1903. Served as chairman of the Appropriations Committee during the Forty-first Congress (1869-71).

Served in the House for 18 years, from March 4, 1857, to March 3, 1875; followed by 18 years of service in the Senate, declining to be a candidate for a fourth senatorial term in 1893. After his service as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Dawes was transferred to

Ways and Means, of which he was chairman for two terms.

Dawes was one of that small group who, through superiority of leadership dominated the House. Garfield said of him:

There has never been, within my experience, a greater power than his on the floor of the House.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

James Abram Garfield, Ohio. Born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831; died at Elberon, N. J., September 19, 1881. Served in the House from March 4, 1863, until November 8, 1880, resigning upon being elected President. Chairman of the Appropriations Committee during the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (1871-75).

Born in poor circumstances, he experienced a boyhood and early youth of considerable hardship. However, he graduated from Williams College at the age of 24. Respecting the years immediately following, James G. Blaine said of him that—

He seemed at one bound to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success. Within 6 years he was successively president of a college, State senator of Ohio, major general of the Army of the United States, and Representative-elect to the National Congress.

He joined the Union forces as the commander of a regiment. Soon thereafter he was ordered to assume command of a brigade and to operate as an independent force in eastern Kentucky. Being thus thrown upon his own initiative afforded him a splendid opportunity to display whatever military genius was latent within him. He conducted a brilliant and successful campaign which is credited with saving the State of Kentucky to the Union. Major General Buell, his superior officer, declared that Garfield's services had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier. Lincoln rewarded him with a brigadier general's commission.

I shall not dwell upon the many important and interesting details of his military career. His initial success in the eastern Kentucky campaign, coming on the heels of a long series of defeats for the Union arms, catapulted him into national fame and resulted without his seeking, in his nomination for Congress by the Republican convention in his district. Although he was elected in October of 1862, the first session of the Congress to which he had been elected did not convene until December of the following year. During the intervening 14 months he continued his services with the Union forces, and not until just before the convening of the session did he determine definitely whether to stay in the Army or accept the call to the National Legislature.

Meanwhile there had occurred the crowning event of his military career. Although the Battle of Chickamauga was a major disaster to the Union arms, Garfield won imperishable laurels for his brave and distinguished services in that epic contest; as a result of which Lincoln appointed him a major general in the Army of the United States, he being at the time not yet 33 years of age.

Eventually the time came when Garfield had to make the decision governing the future course of his life. He preferred to remain in the military service, and there is no doubt that the Army, now that he had achieved such high rank, held promise of a much more eventful career. In the Army he undoubtedly would have remained except that both Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton advised him that he could at that time, be of especial value in the House of Representatives. Consequently on the 5th day of December 1863, he resigned his commission of major general, and 2 days later, took his seat in the House as a Representative from the State of Ohio.

His accession to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations had not been preceded by any period of service as a member of the Committee. During his first four terms he served, respectively, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, member of Ways and Means, chairman of Military Affairs, and chairman of Banking and Currency, but always with the sails of his ambition set to become chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. His predilection for this assignment was so strong that when his name was being seriously considered for the speakership in 1869 he said in a letter to a friend, "I would rather be chairman of Ways and Means than Speaker." To that end he had labored indefatigably to make himself an authority on taxation and finance.

In 1871, at the beginning of his fifth term in the House, he had high hopes of realizing, at last, his great ambition. But Speaker Blaine hesitated to appoint one with the liberal tariff views entertained by Garfield to this key post. Accordingly, Dawes, of Massachusetts, theretofore chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was shifted to Ways and Means, and Garfield, who had climbed to a position of leadership in the House through sheer, hard, and conscientious labor, was made chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Although disappointed in his failure to attain his ultimate ambition, he devoted himself to the duties of his new post, which he held for two terms. During this time he sought to discover the underlying principles by which expenditures increase and decrease; to lift the routine act of appropriating to a plane of scientific government. With painstaking care he went about preparing his first bill. Concerning his presentation of the bill to the House, he said:

I made what they call in Parliament a budget speech, in which I gave out the philosophy of expenditures and appropriations, and forecasted, among other things, at what time in our history we could reach a peace level of expenditures after the war.

The time prophesied by him, 1876, was within 2 years of being correct. The lowest level of appropriations following the war was in 1878 and since that time, as Garfield predicted, there has been a steady increase in Government expenditures, due to the normal growth of the country.

In 1875 the control of the House passed to the Democrats and Garfield was not

to occupy again the chair at the head of the committee. But a greater and more tragic destiny awaited him—the Presidency and martyrdom. However, these cannot eclipse the name he carved out for himself as a Member and outstanding leader of the House and as chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

I have derived a peculiar inspiration from President Garfield by reason of the fact that my home county, where I have resided for more than 55 years, was created soon after his death and named in honor of him and proudly bears his illustrious name. Above the mantel in the office of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee hangs his life-size portrait, where the great leader of former days has for nearly 40 years looked down in benediction upon the labors of the long line of his successors. I am sure that my predecessors have derived an inspiration, similar to my own, from the knowledge that our great comrade of the past seemingly continues to preside, in spirit, over the arduous labors which he learned from experience are incident to the chairmanship of this great committee.

"GOD REIGNS AND THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON STILL LIVES"

Often, as I view the noble bearing and benign countenance which his life-size painting portrays, I am reminded of the dramatic incident when, on April 15, 1865, by the force of his eloquence, he stilled the rising fury of an angry mob in the city of New York. There the news of the assassination of President Lincoln had just been reported, followed closely by rumors that a plot was on foot to kill other important leaders and thus destroy the Government. A mass meeting of citizens, gathered on the street, threatened to become a riot. Garfield, then a Member of Congress, appeared on a balcony and addressed the assembly. He concluded in these words, destined to remain immortal:

Fellow citizens, clouds and darkness are around Him; His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds; justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne; mercy and truth shall go before His face. Fellow citizens, God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.

With these assuring words, the throng gradually dispersed. Garfield did not realize that he had but enacted the prologue of his own martyrdom which ensued a brief 16 years later.

Today, the whole world is enveloped in a mantle of darkness more impenetrable than that which hovered above our young Nation in those somber days of 1861 to 1865. We are not only warned of the possible destruction of our form of government—the Republic bought by the blood of our fathers—but the fate of civilization and the destiny of the human race on this planet is in tragic jeopardy.

With these conditions growing more crucial from day to day, we should take courage from those imperishable words of President Garfield. The thick gloom which seems about to descend upon us is, in the long sweep of history, but a transient, if tempestuous hour. The present storm will eventually run its course and subside. Our cherished Republic

will outlive the gale and set its course anew, over calmer seas, to a more glorious destiny.

Fellow Members of this House, in the midst of this most appallingly tragic and critical condition that has ever confronted the world, when everything we hold dear is defiantly and brazenly challenged, we can boldly repeat what President Garfield said:

God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.

And also repeat the likewise immortal words of our first martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, spoken from the battlefield of Gettysburg in a dark hour of our country's history:

That we here highly resolve that this Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth.

This excerpt from Lincoln's Gettysburg address has probably been more widely quoted in our own and other countries than any other passage in profane literature.

SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL

Samuel Jackson Randall, Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1828; died, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1890. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Forty-fourth Congress, first session (1875-76), and Forty-eighth to Fiftieth Congress, inclusive (1883-89).

Randall was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, beginning March 4, 1863, and served continuously until his death. He soon rose to a position of leadership and distinguished himself in the Forty-third Congress, when his party had scarcely more than one-third of the membership of the House, by conducting a successful filibuster against the so-called force bill. In a session of the House lasting 46 hours and 25 minutes, the roll was called 75 times. During all this time Randall did not leave the Chamber, nor his desk, except to partake of food brought to him from his home.

This achievement endeared him to his southern colleagues, and they hoped to see him made Speaker in the Forty-fourth Congress. But Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was chosen instead, and Randall was made chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Before the close of that Congress Speaker Kerr died, and Randall was chosen to fill the vacancy. He continued in the Speakership for the two following Congresses, being succeeded in the Forty-seventh Congress by a Republican, J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

In the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses he returned to his former post as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He was the only man to serve as chairman of the committee subsequently to service in the Speaker's chair.

When Randall first became chairman of the committee in 1875, the Senate and the Executive were both under Republican control. He applied the pruning knife to the appropriation bills and reported them to the House with reductions totaling \$40,000,000, or about one-eighth of what it was then costing to run the Government. The magnitude of this

achievement becomes apparent in the light of the Federal Budget of today, assuming a proportionate cut were to be undertaken. Randall's program of retrenchment encountered a storm of protest from the administration, and the Republican Senate restored the original estimates. A long contest ensued between the two Houses. Most of that session, which did not adjourn until August 15, 1876, was devoted to the struggle, but Randall held firm, and came out of conference with \$30,000,000 of his reductions.

On that record, the Democratic campaign of 1876 was conducted and a Democratic House was returned. Speaking of this achievement, a House Member subsequently said:

It was Samuel J. Randall who taught the country and administrations of both parties that the power of appropriation is in Congress, that it is not in the departments.

Soon after Randall ascended to the Speaker's chair the Nation was confronted with the gravest constitutional crisis of its history, save only the Jefferson-Burr contest for the Presidency in 1801 and that which resulted from the secession of the Southern States in 1861. The Hayes-Tilden contest for the Presidency was in the lap of Congress. The Electoral Commission had been set up and provision made against dilatory proceedings in the two Houses of Congress in joint or separate sessions. The decisions of the Electoral Commission had been returned and they were all for Hayes. The Democrats felt that Tilden had rightfully been elected and there was strong talk of delaying the count of the vote until after March 4. This would have brought about an interregnum in the Presidency with no constitutional provision to meet such a contingency. After that, anything might happen. Some extra-constitutional means would have to be devised and the Democrats might, in the end, place Tilden in the White House, where they conscientiously believed he was entitled to be. It was a tempting adventure, but Randall knew that civil war and bloodshed might ensue, endangering again the very existence of the Republic. He shared the belief of his Democratic colleagues that their party was being cheated of the prize which they had rightfully won; but sheer patriotism would not permit him to endanger his country for the advantage of his party. He firmly refused to entertain any dilatory motions. The electoral vote was counted and the result proclaimed before March 4. Once more, when the Nation was in danger of destruction a patriot and a statesman was at the helm.

There has seldom been combined in one man the parliamentary skill, the masterly leadership, the wise statesmanship, the lofty patriotism, and the stainless personal honor that were exemplified in the life and public services of Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN

William Steele Holman, Indiana. Born near Aurora, Dearborn County, Ind., September 6, 1822; died, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1897. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (1877-81).

Congress, second session (1876-77), and Fifty-second Congress (1891-93).

He was first elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, beginning March 4, 1859, and thereafter served in the House, intermittently, throughout 15 Congresses, dying early in his sixteenth term. There were 3 breaks in his service, covering a period of 4 Congresses, for election to any of which he was not a candidate. He stands with a group of less than a dozen men for length of service in the American Congress.

His first appointment as chairman of the Appropriations Committee in 1876 was to complete the unexpired term of Samuel J. Randall, who had been elected Speaker following the death of Speaker Kerr. Holman was not a candidate for reelection to the succeeding Congress, and he did not again head the committee until his appointment by Speaker Crisp for the period of the Fifty-second Congress, 1891-93.

Throughout his career in the House, Holman was one of the most diligent apostles of economy. During his first incumbency as chairman of the Appropriations Committee it is claimed for his credit that the expenses of the Government were reduced approximately ten millions lower than for any year since the Civil War.

He was the author of the so-called Holman rule, permitting "legislation on appropriation bills provided it is germane to the bill and specifically retrenches expenditures." This rule was adopted in 1876, since which time it has been included among the rules of the House during a total of 44 years and excluded for a total of 22 years.

The rule suffered an eclipse of 6 years in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, during the first 4 years of which the House was under Democratic control; and a further eclipse of 16 years, from the Fifty-fourth to the Sixty-first Congress, all under Republican control. Beginning with the Sixty-second Congress in 1911, the Holman rule has remained in effect continuously under both parties down to the present time.

This rule, now so firmly embedded in the procedure of the House, bids fair to remain an enduring monument to its author. That the people of his congressional district should keep him in Congress for 30 years is, in itself, an eloquent eulogy. From the pen of James G. Blaine, a political foe, he drew the following laudatory comment:

His efforts were steadily and persistently directed to the enforcement of public economy; and the country owes him a debt of gratitude for the integrity, intelligence, and simplicity with which he has illustrated a most honorable career as representative of the people.

JOHN DE WITT CLINTON ATKINS

John De Witt Clinton Atkins, Tennessee. Born near Manly's Chapel, Henry County, Tenn., June 4, 1825; died, Paris, Tenn., June 2, 1908. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81).

Atkins was one of a very small group of those who have been chairman of the committee whose service in the House

both antedated and followed the great conflict which resulted from the secession of the Southern States. In 1857, after distinguished service in both the house and the senate of the State legislature, he was nominated for and elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress (1857-59). At the outbreak of the war he offered his services to the Confederacy and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel. He was able to serve but a very short time on account of poor health, but was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, where he served with marked distinction until the end of the struggle.

The years immediately following the war were devoted to recuperating the modest fortune which that conflict had all but destroyed, but in the election of 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving for 10 consecutive years (1873-83). For 8 years of this period he was a member of the Appropriations Committee and was appointed chairman by Speaker Randall, serving for 4 years (1877-81).

Before becoming chairman of the committee his leadership was attested by his selection for service on a committee of 16 Senators and Representatives, appointed by his party, which finally consented to and advised the adoption of the plan for the Electoral Commission to settle the Hayes-Tilden Presidential contest.

Two years after his voluntary retirement from Congress he took an active part in the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland, who, after his inauguration, appointed Atkins Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which office he served until his resignation in 1888.

He then retired to private life, engaging in the agricultural pursuits which he had always preferred above all else, except the service of the people of his State and of the Nation.

FRANK HISCOCK

Frank Hiscock, New York. Born, Pompey, N. Y., September 6, 1834; died, Syracuse, N. Y., June 18, 1914. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Forty-seventh Congress 1881-83.

Hiscock entered Congress in 1877, serving in the House until March 3, 1887, when he resigned to accept election to the Senate, where he served until March 3, 1893, having been defeated for a second Senate term.

He served in the House at a time when there were many powerful leaders in both parties, yet he was in their very front ranks, and he exercised a very large influence upon legislation. In addition to being chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Forty-seventh Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the two succeeding Congresses. During this period he was the acknowledged leader of his party in the House. Twice he was seriously considered for the Speakership, and in 1888 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination of his party.

At the conclusion of his term in the Senate in 1893, he retired to private life and to the practice of law in Syracuse, N. Y., where he died June 18, 1914.

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON

Joseph Gurney Cannon, Illinois. Born, Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; died, Danville, Ill., November 12, 1926. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth to Fifty-seventh Congresses, 1889-91 and 1895-1903.

To know intimately the public life of "Uncle Joe" Cannon is to know the history of the Republic during one of its most eventful half-century periods.

He was elected to the House in 1872. Fifty years later, in his eighty-sixth year, he announced to the people of his district that he would not be a candidate for reelection. In the interim he had served continuously as a Member of the House, with the exception of two Congresses, the Fifty-second and the Sixty-third. During that time a young and struggling Republic, just recovering from the effects of a devastating Civil War, grew to the stature of a first-class world power.

"Uncle Joe," as he was affectionately known by both friend and foe, developed gradually into a great party leader and a national figure. For more than two decades his place was among the mighty in the councils of the Republic. He was in Congress at a time when the scepter of power passed back and forth frequently between the two great political parties. He knew how to be effective when his party was reduced to a minority as well as when it commanded a majority.

He was always a courageous, rough and tumble, and defiant fighter on the floor. He asked, and gave, no quarter. He was a very dangerous antagonist in debate. He had an uncanny genius for instantly using some homespun illustration that would blast his opponent off the floor.

In his last little speech that I ever recollect, when he was 87 years old and quite frail, a Member offered an amendment to an appropriation bill adding \$25,000 for something in his district. "Uncle Joe" opposed it as being without any merit. The Member loudly answered, "I look at it differently." "Yes," said "Uncle Joe," "I have often noticed that some people always look at everything through their own gimlet hole." I have often noticed that trait.

But regardless of his ready wit and caustic tongue, he was universally loved and admired by both friend and foe.

When I came to Congress in 1909, "Uncle Joe" was elected Speaker for his fourth and last term, the Sixty-first Congress. I was one of the new and humble minority Members that followed the leadership of GEORGE W. NORRIS, now Senator, and stripped the speakership of the powers which it had gradually acquired in more than a century of the history of the House. At that time those powers were called "Cannonism" because Cannon was in the Speaker's chair. In a greater or lesser degree, his predecessors in office had all exercised most of these powers.

Cannon appointed all the minority Members on the committees. The time had come for the overthrow of the sys-

tem. To the uninitiated, it may have seemed like a fight against Cannon, but it was not. Stripped of his powers, "Uncle Joe" continued to hold his high place in the affections of the Members of both parties.

Six years later, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, the House laid aside its regular business to pay tribute to its great veteran Member. From both sides of the Chamber came an overwhelming flood of praise and veneration such as has seldom been witnessed on this floor.

While his service in the Speaker's chair will in itself permanently assure him an exalted place in the annals of the Republic, there were many of his contemporaries who regarded his service on the Appropriations Committee, particularly as its chairman, as the more useful and noteworthy. It was from the chairmanship of the committee he ascended to the Speaker's office. At the conclusion of his services as the presiding officer of the House he returned to the Appropriations Committee, taking his place at the foot of the class, in seniority, on the minority side. When he retired from the House in 1923 his party had again come into control of the House, and he had risen in seniority until he was within three places of again achieving the chairmanship.

Three years after retiring from Congress, in his ninety-first year, "Uncle Joe" passed permanently to the majority side after one of the most unique and romantic careers in the service of his country which has ever fallen to the lot of any man.

While his service was not consecutive—he was defeated and out of Congress twice—his 46 years' total service in this House has never been even approached during the past 152 years of our congressional history, and I predict it will not be duplicated during the next 150 years.

This being my seventeenth consecutive term, it may be pertinent or interesting to mention that there is something ominous about a seventeenth consecutive term. Only 4 other men have ever been elected to Congress 17 consecutive times. Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Pou, of North Carolina; Haugen, of Iowa; and Sabath, of Illinois. Bingham and Pou died during their seventeenth terms, and Haugen was defeated when he ran for an eighteenth term. Our present colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is the only man during the entire history of our Republic who has ever been elected to Congress 18 consecutive times.

JOSEPH DRAPER SAYERS

Joseph Draper Sayers, Texas. Born, Grenada, Miss., September, 23, 1841; died, Austin, Tex., May 15, 1929. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Fifty-third Congress (1893-95).

Sayers served in the House for 14 years, from the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-fifth Congresses, 1885-99. In his youth, before he had completed his schooling, he enlisted in the Confederate Army. At the end of the war, which left young Sayers without independent means, he engaged in teaching school, to support himself while completing his law studies.

At a comparatively early age he entered public service, being chosen to represent his district in the State Senate, where he became at once a leader. At 38 he was Lieutenant Governor and soon thereafter was elected to Congress, where he brought high honors to his State by reason of his outstanding service. It was Speaker Crisp who recognized his qualities and made him chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

In addition to his great ability, he was distinguished for his lovable personal qualities. During his congressional term one of his biographers said of him:

To his constituents he is more than their Representative; he is at once friend and adviser as well as representative at the seat of Government. The relation between them is not cold, formal, and official, but close, warm, ardent. Every man's cause is his cause. Any man in his district may approach him with the assurance of a cordial greeting and a patient attention to what he has to say. "Joe" Sayers is their friend.

On January 16, 1899, he resigned from Congress and ascended to the Governor's chair of the great State of Texas, which he occupied for 4 years. Thereafter, he resumed the practice of law and served on numerous State boards until his death, on May 15, 1929.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY

James Alexander Hemenway, Indiana. Born, Boonville, Ind., March 8, 1860; died, Miami, Fla., February 10, 1923. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Fifty-eighth Congress (1903-05).

Mr. Hemenway attended the common schools of the town in which he was born and, thereafter, although he reached an eminent place in the service of his country as a Member of both the House and the Senate, his education and achievements were due entirely to his own efforts and ambition.

While employed in the Boonville post office, he devoted his spare time to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1885. A year later, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his judicial circuit, a position which he held for 4 years. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, serving until the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress (1895-1905). He had been reelected to the Fifty-ninth Congress but resigned at the close of the Fifty-eighth, having been elected by the Indiana Legislature to complete the unexpired term in the Senate of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the Senate and retired to private life at the close of the Sixtieth Congress in 1909, resuming the practice of law.

Hemenway was a member of the Appropriations Committee throughout the entire period of his service in the House. The last 2 years of that service he was chairman of the committee, succeeding "Uncle Joe" Cannon who had been elevated to the Speakership. He would undoubtedly have served a longer term as chairman, but for his election to the Senate.

In both the House and the Senate, Hemenway was recognized as one of the outstanding leaders of his party, and, no doubt, would have served much longer, except for the vicissitudes of politics in a

State which is noted for frequent change of control between the two major political parties. He was defeated for reelection to the Senate by Benjamin F. Shively, a Democrat.

JAMES ALBERTUS TAWNEY

James Albertus Tawney, Minnesota: Born near Gettysburg, Pa., January 3, 1855; died, Excelsior Springs, Mo., June 12, 1919; chairman, Appropriations Committee, Fifty-ninth to Sixty-first Congress (1905-11).

Tawney was chairman of the committee when I entered this House. He helped me pass my first bill in Congress, and I always felt grateful to and had a real admiration for him. He was a very forcible character, and one of the foremost leaders of his party during the height of its power and influence, serving nine consecutive terms, from the Fifty-third to the Sixty-first Congress (1893-1911).

He was a powerful man mentally and physically. In his youth, he had followed the trade of blacksmith and machinist until he was 24, when he turned to the profession of law. Although eminently successful as a lawyer, his achievements in that profession were obscured by the greater importance of his public career.

In his second term, Speaker Reed recognized his great ability and made him a member of the Ways and Means Committee, where he served for 10 consecutive years. In his third term he was chosen Republican whip, serving in that office for 8 years. In 1905, Speaker Cannon transferred him from Ways and Means to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. He had already made a record for himself as a foe of public extravagance and was also noted for his opposition to the growth of militarism. However, he recognized the importance to our national defenses of the Panama Canal and during his 6 years in the chairmanship he reported out the major portion of the appropriations for the completion of that project.

In the campaign of 1910 he fell a victim to the split in the Republican Party and failed of renomination. A few days after the conclusion of his congressional service he was appointed a member of the International Joint Commission, created to adjudicate questions regarding the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, where he served until his death in 1919.

JOHN JOSEPH FITZGERALD

John Joseph Fitzgerald, New York. Born, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1872, where he still resides, and is presiding judge of the Kings County court. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Sixty-second Congress to Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, 1911-17.

He was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 and began his service in the House at the age of 27, serving from March 4, 1899, to December 31, 1917.

From the first, he took an active part in the proceedings of the House and soon came to be recognized as a leader. His leadership was buttressed by unremitting hard labor in acquiring a detailed knowledge of the operation of Government and

by an uncanny knowledge of the rules of parliamentary procedure. In addition to knowing the rules themselves he knew the philosophy and the reason underlying the rules. The latter knowledge he had acquired before coming to Congress, through a profound study of the history of the rules governing the proceedings of the British Parliament.

James G. Blaine, in his memoirs, named Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, and Thaddeus Stevens as the three most distinguished parliamentary leaders developed in this country up to that time. Those who knew John J. Fitzgerald during his service in the House will agree that he was one of the two outstanding parliamentary leaders of his own time, the other being the illustrious minority leader, James R. Mann, of Illinois. History will undoubtedly add these two names to the brief but imposing roster proclaimed by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Fitzgerald was the father of Calendar Wednesday and the Unanimous Consent Calendar. These were established as a result of amendments to the rules, proposed by him in 1909. They "streamlined" the legislative processes of the House and are largely responsible for the universally recognized effectiveness of the House in considering and disposing of a vast number of bills, many of which would, otherwise, be hopelessly log-jammed.

Another amendment to the rules brought about by Mr. Fitzgerald is the now firmly established right of the opponents of a measure to preferential recognition for making the motion to recommit the bill.

The benefits which have ever since flowed from the so-called "Fitzgerald amendments" to the rules are incalculable. Only through their repeal and a reversion to the chaos and inertia which often characterized the legislative processes would it be possible for the average member today to realize the great constructive value of Mr. Fitzgerald's work.

Another enduring monument to Mr. Fitzgerald's career in the House is his definition, now classic, of the term "germaneness" as used in the rules. This definition was pronounced by him from the chair, on September 22, 1914, when he was presiding over the Committee of the Whole House. It is a masterpiece of clarity, and has achieved a renown almost as celebrated as that of the rule itself.

Mr. Fitzgerald was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations in 1905, becoming its chairman in 1911. Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who subsequently became Speaker, said of Fitzgerald at the time the latter had announced his intention to retire from Congress that—

He showed such knowledge of the subjects he discussed, such assurance of his parliamentary rights, and such determination to assert and defend them, that before long he convinced the leaders that it was much better to have him inside the Committee on Appropriations defending than outside attacking.

Once on the committee, and particularly after he had become its chairman, he was the bane of bureau chiefs and department heads who were rash enough

to ask for appropriations when their requests were not fortified by unassailable reasons showing their public necessity.

In the last year of his chairmanship the United States entered the World War. Between that memorable date and the retirement from Congress of Mr. Fitzgerald, the Appropriations Committee reported out appropriations and contractual authorizations totaling, in round numbers, twenty billions of dollars, every item of which received the most careful scrutiny.

Long an exponent of the central control of appropriations in a single committee in the House, he advocated, far in advance of the establishment of the Budget system, the return of the former exclusive appropriating jurisdiction to the Committee on Appropriations. The changes in House rules, adopted in 1920, concurrently with the return of central appropriating jurisdiction to the Committee on Appropriations, were designed to protect the legislative powers of the legislative committees and to prevent the Appropriations Committee from including general legislation on the appropriation bills. The 1920 changes were adopted by a Republican House were practically the pattern recommended by Mr. Fitzgerald a number of years previously in a House speech urging the reform. They are the rules of today governing consideration of appropriation measures.

When Mr. Fitzgerald retired from Congress, he left behind him a record of more than 18 years of distinguished and conspicuous service which few other men have ever equaled. He returned to private practice where he has enjoyed an undisputed place in the foremost ranks of the bar of the State of New York. He is at present, and has been for many years, presiding judge of the Kings County court, Brooklyn, in which office he has continued to render distinguished and fearless public service.

It was indeed fortunate that the Appropriations Committee and the House should have had the benefit of the very flower of his young manhood. Of all the former 20 chairmen, he is the only one now living.

Our country, the House of Representatives, and especially this committee, will always owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation to Judge FITZGERALD, and I am proud to pay him this tribute while he is still with us and interested in our work.

Clarence Cannon and Other Contributors to Development of Effective House Procedure.—The rules and procedure of the House have been a matter of evolution during a century and a half. A great many Members have taken a creditable part in that development.

Our colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the ranking Democratic member next to me on the Appropriations Committee, and who presides over the committee whenever I am absent, has undoubtedly given more study and written more standard works on the rules and procedure of the House of Representatives than any other Member. Some of these are Cannon's Manual and Digest of the House of Representatives, A Synopsis of the Procedure of the House of Representatives, Cannon's Pro-

cedure, Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, and other treatises on parliamentary law. He spent years of earnest labor on these works. He was the parliamentarian of each of the last six Democratic National Conventions. He is the highest living authority today on the rules and procedure of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Robert Luce, of Massachusetts, our former colleague, has written a five-volume textbook on the History and Practice of Legislative Proceedings.

There is one innovation that only four other Members of this House might remember, namely, the Speaker, Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. SABATH and Mr. SUMMERS of Texas.

I trust it may be interesting to mention for this record the fact that prior to the Sixty-third Congress Members could each have three or four committee assignments, and some 65 of the older Members in the Sixty-second Congress had 3 or 4 of those assignments, and they practically monopolized the entire membership of all the important committees. The Sixty-second Congress had 391 Members. It was then changed from 391 to 435 in the Sixty-third Congress.

The important committees at that time all had 21 or 22 members, usually 14 or 15 majority members and 7 or 8 minority members. The result was that the new Democratic Members had a very slim chance to be assigned to any of those important committees. But the worst feature of it was that no man having that many committee assignments could possibly give all of them the attention, the time, and study that the important committees deserved. They sometimes considered bills without a quorum. That meant a lack of the careful consideration that important measures should have.

When the Democratic caucus met on March 5, 1913, to consider party matters for the approaching session I introduced in the caucus a resolution as follows:

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY MR. TAYLOR, OF COLORADO, MARCH 5, 1913

Resolved, That no member of either of the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, District of Columbia, Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, the Post Office and Post Roads, or Rivers and Harbors shall be placed upon any other standing committee of the House.

Mr. Smith, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. TAYLOR, of Colorado:

That it is the sense of this caucus that the chairman of the standing committee shall not hold membership on any other committee of the House.

[Rejected.]

The question being now upon the resolution offered by Mr. TAYLOR, of Colorado, the ayes appeared to have it and the resolution was adopted.

The old Members put up a vehement fight against it, but the new Members and some of the others who had long felt the practice was unwise and inimical to the proper consideration of important legislation outvoted the older ones and adopted the resolution, and it has been followed by the Democratic membership of the House ever since.

When the Republicans have had a majority of the House they have followed the same rule, and to some extent when they were in the minority. Of course, when a minority is as small as the present one, some deviation from that rule is to be expected, but there are very few Republicans now on more than one of those important committees.

A large number of old Members had to give up two or three of their assignments and were thus enabled to devote much more attention to the committee they retained. The Members on those committees have attended more regularly the meetings of their only committee, and all measures have ever since been very much more thoroughly considered.

There is no way of estimating the value and importance of that change in the interest of sound, orderly, and better legislation.

J. SWAGAR SHERLEY

J. Swagar Sherley, Kentucky. Born, Louisville, Ky., November 28, 1871; died in the city of his birth, February 13, 1941. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Sixty-fifth Congress, second and third sessions, 1918-19.

Mr. Sherley attended the public schools of his native city, completing high school in 1889. He graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1891 and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Louisville.

He served as a Member of the House over a continuous period of 16 years, 1903-19, being elected, at the age of 31, to the Fifty-eighth Congress.

At the beginning of the Sixtieth Congress, 1907, Mr. Sherley was appointed to the Committee on Appropriations, being assigned to the subcommittee for the sundry civil bill. This was considered a prize post, attested by the fact that John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, was at the time the ranking minority member of that subcommittee.

In January 1918, upon the retirement from Congress of Mr. Fitzgerald, Sherley succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee, serving throughout both regular sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, with the exception of but a few weeks. He was defeated for reelection to the ensuing Congress, which brought to an end a long and honored career in the House and as a member and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

He was an early and persistent advocate of a budget system for the Federal Government, and of a plan of having all appropriation totals controlled or fixed by a central House committee. Although he was no longer a Member of the House when these reforms were instituted, he played a most influential part in the consideration and discussion which preceded their consummation. I was a member of the Select Committee on the Budget and I distinctly recall his appearance as a witness before our committee and of the many valuable suggestions and wise counsel presented by him and of their helpfulness in formulating our final recommendations to the House.

His services as chairman of the Appropriations Committee covered the concluding year of the World War and the

session of the Congress immediately following the armistice. Thus, his responsibilities embraced those incident to the year when the expenses of the war were at their peak as well as those entailed in bringing Government expenses back to peacetime operations after the struggle was over. While his services in connection with financing the Nation's effort in the final year of the war were such as to distinguish him for all the future, even greater statesmanship, it is believed by many, characterized his work in effecting an immediate about face in Government expenditures when that great conflict came to an end. How he recaptured and returned to the Treasury more than 15 billions of dollars appropriated for great military outlays but not obligated on the date of the armistice is most ably recited by my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] in a recent address to the House, delivered soon after Mr. Sherley's passing. I shall not attempt to repeat Mr. Ludlow's account in my own words but shall avail myself of the privilege of embodying an appropriate excerpt from his remarks on that occasion:

Said Mr. LUDLOW:

Mr. Sherley did one thing which the annals of Congress will record as the biggest and finest appropriation job ever accomplished in the history of America. Early in 1918 when the World War was at its height, he became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. As soon as the armistice had been signed he realized the necessity of recouping to the Treasury the vast unexpended appropriations and unexecuted contract authorizations which could be recovered. It was a task for a giant and Mr. Sherley proved to be exactly the giant who was needed. It was one of the most peculiar tasks ever undertaken—a task not of appropriating but of unappropriating, as it were, colossal sums already appropriated. It was not a spectacular job that had to be done, but one of infinite grueling details that required a keen analytical mind, a courageous determination, and an inflexible patriotic purpose. The unexpended balances in the hands of department heads, bureau chiefs, and various independent activities when the war ended amounted in sum total to the total property values of many sovereign States.

Naturally Chairman Sherley's recovery efforts met with strong and even bitter resistance. Bureau chiefs had their clutches on the money Congress had appropriated, and in many instances they did not propose to release it without a fight. Mr. Sherley set aside all other work and called before his subcommittee on deficiencies every department head and bureau chief of the Government to inquire into the amount of money each activity had on hand and the amount that could be turned back into the Federal Treasury. Serving with Mr. Sherley on that subcommittee were John J. Eagan, of New Jersey, and Thomas U. Sisson, of Mississippi, Democrats, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, Republicans. The hearings, which were very animated and which lasted for weeks, are contained in a volume of over 1,200 pages of printed testimony. The bill providing for these recoveries was enacted on February 25, 1919. The total recoveries brought about by Mr. Sherley's efforts amounted to \$15,411,000, including \$7,190,000,000 of appropriations and \$8,221,000,000 contract authorizations.

Mr. Sherley was a great chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He brought to the task a natural talent which few men possess—the ability of keen, quick, and sound analysis. This

attribute, coupled with experience and training, integrity, patriotism, courage, lofty ideals, and industry, produced an unusual personal equipment for the office that was constantly reflected in the conduct of his work. He was a master of logic and the dissection of argument. Applicants for appropriations who thought they were capable of jousting with him across the committee table frequently found dents in their armor and cuts in their funds. Those who came lacking confidence in their ability to contest with him found a fair interrogator who quickly and accurately drew forth from them the salient facts and who, in turn, to their relief, would concisely and logically restate a summary of the information he had elicited. His attitude toward the granting of public funds was exacting yet tempered with a fine judicial sense of the requirements of the public service.

His public career did not end when he left the House in 1919. He returned to the practice of law in Washington and Louisville, but was later persuaded by the Director General of Railroads to assume the difficult post of Director of Finance to assist in the adjudication of the vast amount of claims that had arisen under the Federal control of the rail transportation systems during the war period. Here he served with distinction, exhibiting in his defense of the interests of the Government those fine qualities and the training that had been so outstanding in his conduct of the post of chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. With the completion of this task, he returned to his private practice, not again holding public office, though often called for counsel and advice in Government matters by those who knew and valued greatly the soundness of his opinions and judgments.

JAMES WILLIAM GOOD

James William Good, Iowa. Born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 24, 1866; died, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1929. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Sixty-sixth Congress and Sixty-seventh Congress, first session (1919-21).

He graduated in law at the University of Michigan and began practicing at Indianapolis, Ind., but later moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Here he served as city attorney from 1906 to 1908 and was then elected to the Sixty-first Congress, serving continuously from March 4, 1909, until his resignation, June 15, 1921.

Mr. Good served on the Appropriations Committee from and after 1911, through the chairmanships of Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, and Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky. The former chairman, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, and six men destined to become chairmen of the committee were some of Mr. Good's contemporaries on the committee.

Thus, although eminently fitted by his own natural abilities, Mr. Good enjoyed, through association, unexcelled preparation for the responsibilities of the chairmanship. He occupied that position at one of the most difficult periods. The country had just emerged from the World War and the Federal Budget was still enormously swollen and in need of

further reduction to peacetime requirements. The departments vigorously resisted retrenchment, as was natural, and the fact that the Congress and the Executive were under diverse political control was not calculated to simplify the task.

However, when Mr. Good resigned from Congress and from the committee, after presiding over the appropriations for 2 consecutive fiscal years, the committee was credited, under his chairmanship, with a reduction of \$4,000,000,000 below the departmental estimates.

Undoubtedly the greatest, most rightly deserved and enduring monument to Mr. Good's years of service in the House is his coauthorship of the Budget system, the Accounting Act, and his persistent and determined service in centralizing all appropriations in the Appropriations Committee.

A practical budget plan for the Federal Government was, as early as the days of Garfield, regarded by leaders and thinkers both in and out of Congress, as absolutely essential to the prevention of a continuously mounting, wasteful, and extravagant public expenditure.

Both of the immediately preceding committee chairmen, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sherley, had been diligent in their advocacy of the reform; but it fell to the lot of "Jim" Good to be in the logical position of leadership when the time had fully ripened for the consummation of this far-reaching evolution in one of the most vital functions of government. He secured the passage of a resolution July 31, 1919, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee on the Budget. Pursuant to that resolution the following were appointed to the committee:

James W. Good, chairman; Phillip P. Campbell, Kansas; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; Willis C. Hawley, Oregon; Henry W. Temple, Pennsylvania; George Holden Tinkham, Massachusetts; Fred S. Purcell, Indiana; Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee; Claud Kitchin, North Carolina; John N. Garner, Texas; Edward T. Taylor, Colorado; Everett B. Howard, Oklahoma.

Mr. Good then introduced a bill setting up a Budget plan which was referred to the select committee. The committee worked diligently for many months. We held long and extended hearings, at which appeared scores of witnesses, many of national repute. Among these were John J. Fitzgerald and Swagar Sherley, former chairmen of the Appropriations Committee; Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy; former President William Howard Taft; and Carter Glass, then Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill finally passed Congress and was sent to the President, May 29, 1920. Three days later, on June 1, Good called up his resolution centralizing all appropriation bills in the Appropriations Committee and secured its adoption, in spite of long and very vigorous opposition.

President Wilson was whole-heartedly in favor of the Budget bill, but on June 4 he vetoed the measure on the constitutional ground that, after creating the offices of Comptroller General and Assistant Comptroller General and providing for their appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, the bill provided for their removal by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, for incapacity, inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or for any felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, and for no other cause and in no other manner except by impeachment. Wilson contended that the power of the President to appoint officers of the kind in question, expressly granted by the Constitution, carried with it as a necessary incident the power of removal. He believed this power to be exclusive in the Executive, for lack of any provision in the Constitution, express or implied, vesting such removal power in any one else except by impeachment by Congress.

It was not until a year later, and in the succeeding Congress, that the bill was again passed, amended to provide for removal of the officers in question by a joint resolution of the Congress, instead of a concurrent resolution, the only difference being that a joint resolution, to be effective, requires the approval of the President, or repassage over his veto by a two-thirds vote of each House; while a concurrent resolution becomes effective upon approval by a majority vote of each House.

The modification, of course, did not meet the objection raised by Wilson, since it left the President powerless to remove the officers appointed by him except through an action initiated by and consented to by Congress, while it placed in the hands of the legislative branch the power, by a two-thirds vote, to remove these officers over the objection of the Executive. However, President Harding was then in the White House and, although he indicated his accord with the position of President Wilson on the constitutional question, he, nevertheless, signed the measure rather than to delay further or jeopardize the initiation of this sorely needed reform in the national fiscal operations.

That one clause resulted in our very great and vitally important present Budget system being enacted during the Harding instead of the Wilson administration.

I was a very active supporter of Chairman Good on that committee which, after a long and hard fight, brought about the adoption of our Budget system and the centralization of all appropriations in this one committee.

Immediately thereafter, Good resigned from Congress and returned to the practice of law, but this time in the city of Chicago. In 1928, he was active in securing the nomination and election of President Hoover, who offered him a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of War. Good accepted the appointment, but after a service of a little less than 1 year, in which he distinguished himself anew in the service of the public, he suffered a fatal illness and departed this life November 18, 1929.

Mr. Good was chairman when I was appointed to that committee. The committee then had 31 members and I was number 31.

I had a great admiration for him. He was a grand, manly, courageous, and public-spirited character. It was an inspiration to work with him. He rendered

really a great and enduring service to our country.

MARTIN BARNABY MADDEN

Martin Barnaby Madden, Illinois, Born, Darlington, England, March 20, 1855; died, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1928. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Sixty-seventh Congress to Seventieth Congress, first session, 1921-28. Served in the House from the Fifty-ninth Congress, 1905, until his death, 1928.

Mr. Madden is the only one of the committee chairmen not born in this country; but at the early age of 5 he emigrated with his parents to Chicago, Ill., where he was educated, grew to manhood, and lived the balance of his life.

When he came to Congress in 1905 there was indelibly stamped upon him the qualities which had made Chicago and its middle western environs one of the mightiest inland empires of all time. The spirit of the generation which had builded a mighty metropolis from the ashes of the great fire of 1870 was of his very bone and sinew, because he had been part and parcel of it.

Graduating as an engineer, he took a prominent part in the reconstruction of the great city. At different times he was president of the Quarry Owners' Association of the United States, vice president and director of the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, member and presiding officer of the Chicago City Council, and director of the Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Early in his service in the House he attained a position of party leadership, which he held unchallenged to the very end. His leadership was founded not only upon his recognized great ability as a businessman, administrator, and legislator, but upon his capacity for making friends and upon the absolute confidence which his colleagues entertained in his patriotism and integrity.

As an illustration of his rare, patriotic loyalty to his duties as chairman of the committee, I shall recite briefly an incident in connection with the Panama Canal.

The committee had been advised that the normal flow of the Chagres River, which supplies water for Gatun Lake, was approaching a point where it was likely not to provide sufficient water in that lake, due to the increased use of water in locking vessels. The traffic was increasing and an additional reserve water supply was thought to be necessary to insure the continuous operation of the Canal. Mr. Madden, in company with Canal officials, inspected proposed reservoir sites and the site for the dam, which would impound the flood waters of that river and thus insure the uninterrupted operation of the Canal. His official interest in the problem and his long practical experience in construction and engineering projects were primarily responsible for the expedition with which the funds were provided and the work begun. He had been also a member of the committee during the early days of construction of the Canal and had made many visits and inspections during that period. He had an intimate knowledge of the engineering problems then and a

foresight as to what might be encountered as traffic grew.

Some years later, when the dam was about half completed, I visited the Canal and the dam on behalf of the committee. My sense of the appropriate was affronted by the discovery that the dam had been named the Alhajuela Dam, after a little band of jungle Indians somewhere up in the swamp. Promptly upon my return I had inserted in the first appropriation bill for the War Department a provision naming the dam, lake, plant, and road for Mr. Madden. The provision referred to appears in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930, Forty-five Statutes at Large, page 1386, and is as follows:

That in recognition of the exceptionally distinguished services in Congress for nearly 24 years of Hon. Martin B. Madden, the late chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and in appreciation of his active and efficient interest in the Panama Canal throughout its entire construction and operation, and in recently causing the commencement of the construction of said dam across the Chagres River, at or near Alhajuela, the said dam and the lake created thereby and the entire plant and the road leading thereto shall hereafter be known and designated on the public records as the Madden Dam, Lake, Plant, and Road.

The late Speaker Byrns, who was the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee at the time Mr. Madden was its chairman, said of him, after his passing:

He was a leader in whom his colleagues had confidence and whom the Congress trusted. His service in the House of Representatives did not consist alone in the service he rendered as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He stood in the forefront in all matters of legislation which came before the House.

In the all-around, many, mature, and efficient qualifications that the chairman of this great and most exacting committee should have for success I do not believe Martin Madden has ever been surpassed.

DANIEL READ ANTHONY, JR.

Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., Kansas. Born at Leavenworth, Kans., August 22, 1870; died August 4, 1931, in the city of his birth. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Seventieth Congress, second session, 1928-29.

He was the son of Col. Daniel R. Anthony, who was prominent in the early history of the State from the sanguinary days immediately preceding and during the Civil War. Although he studied law and was admitted to the bar, he did not engage in active practice but followed the newspaper profession, in which he occupied a prominent place in the State of Kansas for a quarter of a century. Upon the death of his father in 1904, he succeeded the latter as editor and manager of the Leavenworth Times. He was mayor of Leavenworth from 1903 to 1905, and in 1907 he succeeded to the seat in the House of the late Vice President, Charles C. Curtis, upon the latter's election to the Senate.

From the start of his congressional career he specialized in legislation relating to the Army. He was placed on the Committee on Military Affairs and in

time became the ranking Republican member.

During the World War he gave intense study to his work on this committee. Recognizing the personal magnetism and natural leadership of the then former President Theodore Roosevelt, he introduced a bill to permit the latter to raise a division of volunteers to serve in France. The bill passed both Houses of Congress but was vetoed by President Wilson.

After the war Mr. Anthony devoted much time to the study of our Military Establishment and how best to reduce it to a peacetime basis with the least dislocation to efficiency and morale. The National Defense Act of 1920 was written by him and piloted through the House under his guidance.

He always took a leading interest in the military post located near his home city of Leavenworth, Kans. As a result of legislation and appropriations which he was largely influential in having passed through the House, Fort Leavenworth has become one of the most important Army posts in the country.

His transfer to the Appropriations Committee and his assignment to the subcommittee in charge of the War Department bill was in recognition of his preeminence in the field of military legislation.

Upon the death of Chairman Madden, Mr. Anthony was in line for the chairmanship. At that time, however, he was in Arizona for the benefit of his health. He had already declined to run for reelection, after having served for 11 consecutive terms.

Faced with the question of whether to stay in Arizona and be absent from the last session of his career in Congress, or whether to accept the chairmanship of the committee and thereby attain his ambition of many years, Mr. Anthony chose the latter. He left his sickbed in Arizona shortly before the Congress convened in December of 1929, and saw the job through until the end of the session. He was one of the strong leaders of his party in the House, and there are many in this body today who recall with me his many noble and lovable personal attributes.

He did not long survive his retirement from Congress. A summons which could not be deferred called him on August 4, 1931, from a life distinguished by long and honorable service.

Leavenworth, Kans., the place where Mr. Anthony was born and lived and died, holds a high place in my affection for the reason it was my own home for a substantial period of my early youth. It is the well-spring of some of my fondest recollections. It was there I graduated from high school—the same school from which some years later, "Dan" Anthony stepped forth for the rendezvous with life. It is undoubtedly the only high school in the country which numbers among its alumni two chairmen of the Appropriations Committee of the National House of Representatives.

For many years he and I had adjoining rooms in the old House Office Building and he seemed almost as dear to me as a brother. He was a noble character.

WILLIAM ROBERT WOOD

William Robert Wood, Indiana. Born, Oxford, Ind., January 5, 1861; died, New York City, March 7, 1933. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Seventy-first Congress, 1929-31.

Mr. Wood was the son of a harness-maker, and at the age of 14 began learning the trade in his father's shop. This soon proved, however, to be at variance with his star of destiny and he turned his attention to preparation for the law. He graduated from the University of Michigan Law School at the age of 21, and immediately began practice in Lafayette, Ind., which he maintained as his residence until his death. At the age of 29 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit in which he resided, serving in that office with such distinction and credit that, near the end of his term, he came within 5 ballots of receiving the nomination for Congress by the convention of his party. Although destined to serve in that body, it was not to be for another 21 years. During that time he served in the State senate for 18 consecutive years, during 8 of which he was the president *pro tempore*.

It was in 1915 that Mr. Wood first entered Congress, serving from that time until March 4, 1933, retiring from the House only 3 days before his death. In the Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, he became a member of the Appropriations Committee, being assigned to the lowest-ranking minority post on the District of Columbia Subcommittee, verily the foot of the class. He served with great distinction as a member of the committee until his final retirement from Congress, and during the Seventy-first Congress—1929-31—he occupied the post of chairman.

Familiarly known by his associates as "Will" Wood, his great abilities were recognized by all; and, although a strong partisan and a lover of a rousing good fight, he occupied a very strong place in the affections of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. He was of the "Uncle Joe" Cannon school of statesmen, one of the last of that type to serve in the House.

JOSEPH WELLINGTON BYRNS

Joseph Wellington Byrns, Tennessee. Born near Cedar Hill, Tenn., July 20, 1869; died, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1936. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Seventy-second Congress, 1931-33.

Mr. Byrns completed his law course and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, entering the practice of law in Nashville, which remained his home. At the age of 26 he was elected to the State house of representatives where he served three terms, being speaker of that body in his final term. He then served a term in the State senate.

He was elected to the National House of Representatives for the Sixty-first Congress, where he served continuously until his death, 1909-36. At the time of his passing, but one other Member of the House had to his credit a longer continuous service. At the beginning of his second term in the House, he was assigned to the Appropriations Commit-

tee, where he served continuously for 22 years, being the ranking minority member for 12 years, from 1919 to 1931. Upon the passing of the control of the House to the Democratic Party, Mr. Byrns was chairman of the committee during the Seventy-second Congress, 1931-33. He then left the committee for one term as the majority leader, followed by his accession to the speakership in the Seventy-fourth Congress.

The years in which Mr. Byrns occupied the several exalted stations to which he had ascended after long and arduous service are too close for those of us in the House today to assess their true value with any proper degree of accuracy. History and the generations yet to come will undoubtedly assign him a place among the very highest of those who have served their country in the halls of Congress since the birth of the Republic. But for ourselves, even after the lapse of 5 years, we are still so overwhelmed by the suddenness of his taking away that we can think of little else than the irretrievable loss of a true and faithful friend whose personal qualities were beyond definition.

Immediately following his passing, there followed such a flood of eulogy and tribute from a large part of the membership of the House as has seldom heretofore been equaled. All recognized that a great statesman and leader had passed from among us, but the eulogies to "Joe" Byrns, with which the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for a year following his death is replete, were the outpourings of the grief-stricken hearts of men who were bereft of a great friend.

It is fitting to glean from the words of his successor, a few of the lovable and noble personal attributes ascribed to Mr. Byrns by the late Speaker Bankhead:

Dignity, grace, unflinching patience, and generosity all marked his service in the House and in the Speaker's chair. He was without vanity—without littleness. He was humble and contrite in heart.

He and I and 84 other Members, entered Congress together on March 4, 1909; and for several years prior to his death, he and I were the only remainin' Members of that class of 1909.

I have never known a Member who was more sincerely loved by every Member of the House during his long career.

JAMES PAUL BUCHANAN

James Paul Buchanan, Texas. Born, Midway, S. C., April 30, 1867; died, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1937; Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Seventy-third to Seventy-fifth Congress, 1933-37.

In the year of his birth he emigrated, with his parents, to Texas. His father had suffered the loss of his wealth as a result of the Civil War, so that as a boy young Buchanan was forced to help pick cotton in the fields.

Later he resumed his education, receiving a law degree. He served successively as justice of the peace, county prosecuting attorney, prosecuting attorney of the twenty-first judicial district, member of the State house of representatives, and was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, where he served continuously until his death—1913-37.

Very early in his congressional service he was assigned to the Appropriations Committee. His primary interest was that of agriculture, and he served on the subcommittee handling the Agriculture Department appropriation bill from the time that bill was returned to the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee until he became chairman of the full committee. For 2 years preceding the latter event he had been the chairman of the agriculture subcommittee.

While a minority member of the subcommittee referred to, he became impressed with the reports of the soil scientists in the Department, pointing out the staggering annual losses of topsoil through erosion, and was responsible for having inserted in the appropriation bill the initial fund for soil-erosion studies. This appropriation was continued from year to year, and the present far-reaching national program of soil conservation is a direct outgrowth of the soil-erosion investigations first provided for by Mr. Buchanan. Not many know of this achievement, but those engaged in the soil-conservation work speak of him affectionately as the "father of soil conservation."

Although agriculture was his chief interest, he evidenced from the beginning a very keen interest in the operation of the entire Government establishment. His long years of service as a member of the deficiency subcommittee afforded him the opportunity to acquaint himself thoroughly with all branches of the service. This knowledge was invaluable to him when he became chairman of the full committee.

He was a thoroughgoing economist and upheld the tradition that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is the "watchdog of the Treasury."

Subsequently to Mr. Buchanan's passing the Dallas Times Herald, under date of February 23, 1937, said of him that:

His greatest pride was in the final approval several years ago of the Colorado River Basin development program.

Largely through the efforts of Mr. Buchanan, the legislature of the State of Texas established the Lower Colorado River Authority. He was also instrumental in obtaining the necessary allotments from the Public Works Administration for the development of the project.

This undertaking consists of a series of four dams. The uppermost of these, which is said to be the longest masonry dam in the world, and the resulting lake, covering 23,000 acres, have been named the Buchanan Dam and the Buchanan Lake, respectively, in honor of its original sponsor.

The series of dams will be useful for flood control, irrigation, power, domestic water supply, and recreation. The estimated total cost, including the vast network of transmission and distribution systems, is \$60,000,000. Flood damages, affecting many hundreds of thousands of people, which will be largely abated as a result of the building of these dams, have heretofore inflicted an average annual loss of \$4,000,000.

The ultimate power capacity is 127,000 kilovolt-amperes. Already, 69 Texas cit-

ies and communities throughout a region about twice the size of the State of Massachusetts are being served with electric energy generated and distributed by the Authority, at reductions, since the Authority began operations on September 1, 1939, of 37 percent in residential rates and 20 percent in commercial rates.

While some may be disposed to minimize the value of recreational facilities and to criticize the expenditure of public funds for their creation, the very fact that hundreds of thousands of people from all over the State of Texas, as well as from outside its borders, have traveled from hundreds of miles away in order to enjoy the boating and fishing which would not otherwise be available to them, reflects, in my mind, untold human values immeasurable in dollars and cents.

While the Buchanan Dam will always be a worthy and appropriate monument to the late chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a far more enduring and imperishable memorial is that of the pride and appreciation which will ever dwell within the hearts of Texans for generations to come for the invaluable benefits which will flow perennially from the lower Colorado River Authority, sponsored by this distinguished son of that great State.

Like his predecessor in the chair, the late Speaker Byrns, Mr. Buchanan died, as was his wish, in harness. In his seventieth year, at the end of 40 years of public service, 24 years of which were in Congress, he was gathered to his fathers. One of his colleagues, the Honorable LUTHER A. JOHNSON, said of him afterward:

He was a man of strong convictions, candid and courageous. He was genuine. Sham and hypocrisy were no part of his nature and there was nothing artificial about him. He was scrupulously honest, his word was his bond, and was true at all times to every trust confided to him.

In other words, he kept the faith, as did all his predecessors.

PORTRAITS OF THE CHAIRMEN

For the permanent preservation and official recognition of the oil and crayon portraits, photographs, and engravings of the chairmen of the Appropriations Committee, and to give them an official status in the United States Capitol Building, the Joint Committee on the Library, on November 18, 1940, passed the following:

RESOLUTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Resolved, That under the authority of section 1831 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (17 Stat. 362), the 20 oil and crayon portraits and photographs and engravings of the following chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, presented to the committee as gifts, are hereby accepted on behalf of Congress by the Joint Committee on the Library and shall hang in the rooms of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives in the United States Capitol:

Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois; Henry L. Dawes, Massachusetts; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; William S. Holman, Indiana; John DeW. C. Atkins, Tennessee; Frank Hiscock, New York; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Joseph D. Sayers, Texas; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; James

A. Tawney, Minnesota; John J. Fitzgerald, New York; J. Swagar Sherley, Kentucky; James W. Good, Iowa; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas; William R. Wood, Indiana; Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee; James P. Buchanan, Texas; Edward T. Taylor, Colorado.

Adopted November 18, 1940.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library.

IV. PERPETUATING THE TRADITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC

The chairmen of the Appropriations Committee comprising this long list of illustrious men, together with those who served under them as members, have faithfully kept and transmitted all the worthy traditions which have grown out of the exercise of this most important prerogative of the House, that of the initial preparation of the appropriation bills. In such fashion are all the sacred traditions of the Republic perpetuated and transmitted unsullied from generation to generation.

It is now 167 years, a century and two-thirds, since the Continental Congress first met in the year 1774. And yet, measured in terms of the number of generations which have served in Congress from that early beginning down to the present day, the Continental Congress is only a few yesterdays in the past.

If I may be permitted to speak of myself, the overlapping services of but four other men, in addition to my own, constitute a living chain which joins those early colonial days of the Continental Congress with those of the Seventy-seventh Congress of the year 1941.

When I first came to the House, in 1909, "Uncle Joe" Cannon was the Speaker, with 14 years still remaining to him of his long and honored career. When "Uncle Joe" first entered Congress, in 1873, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was a Member of the House, and continued as such until 1882. Stephens first entered upon his service in the House in 1843. Henry Clay was not in Congress at that particular moment, but he had been, and in 1849 he reentered Congress as a Member of the Senate, where he served until his death, in 1852. So that Clay and Stephens were contemporaries during a period of 3 years. Clay first entered Congress in 1806 as a Member of the Senate, where Abraham Baldwin was sitting as a Senator from the State of Georgia. Baldwin was a Member of the Continental Congress. He participated in that body's action in calling the Constitutional Convention, and was himself a delegate to the Convention and one of the signers of the Constitution.

Thus has the torch of free government, lighted in those early colonial days, passed through the hands of but five men, from the days of the Continental Congress down to the present time—from Baldwin to Clay, from Clay to Stephens, from Stephens to Cannon, and from Cannon to him who now addresses you—five men whose overlapping services form an unbroken span from the prenatal period of the Republic down to the present moment.

It is the exalted duty of each generation as it enters the halls of this great

body to receive the priceless treasure of free government from the hands of the generation passing off the scene, to guard it zealously and faithfully and, leaving the scene, to transmit it, unsullied and unharmed, to the new generation coming on.

I see before me the youngest Member of this House, Mr. WILLIAM G. STRATTON, the gentleman from the great State of Illinois, the third largest State of our Union in population and the State that has furnished two Presidents of the United States, Lincoln and Grant; two Speakers, Cannon and Rainey; and three former chairmen of this committee, and the State in which I was born and spent my early childhood days.

With his permission, I shall indulge in a bit of symbolism, which I am fain to believe will be helpful in inspiring every Member of the House with a realization of our sacred duty to the past and our solemn obligation to the future. I wish to use my young friend as the symbol of the oncoming generation while I shall stand for the generation of older Members which must, sooner or later, answer the last roll call and join the congress of the hereafter.

In fancy, I have just woven a chain of five living links, connecting the days of our national genesis with those of the present. In that chain, I have taken the liberty to include myself. Others could weave a similar chain, using other names. But, after all, it is naught but a symbol. And, continuing the symbol which I have begun, let us think of Abraham Baldwin, of Georgia, Member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Constitution, as having caught up and lighted the torch of free government and passed it on to Clay. Clay, the most eloquent and popular man of his time, threw the torch to Stephens, and Stephens placed it, undimmed, in the hands of Uncle Joe Cannon, who, in turn, entrusted it to me.

To you, my young friend, as the representative of a new generation, I pass it on. "Be yours to hold it high." Dark days lie ahead, days which may try men's souls and cause them to wonder whether free government can survive. But, however the darkness may deepen over the face of the earth, I charge you and your comrades to keep the blaze of this torch burning with undimmed radiance and never to let it fall to the ground, that it may continue, in the future as it has ever been in the past, the beacon of hope to all mankind.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE LOYAL COOPERATION OF MY FELLOW-COMMITTEE MEMBERS

As the successor to the 20 great Americans who preceded me in the chairmanship, I want to first express to all of the members of the committee my sincere gratitude and appreciation of their uniformly kind and very considerate treatment. I would not otherwise have been at all able to carry the multitude of burdens that are necessarily heaped upon the chairman.

Having in mind the sad memory of the tragic break-down and untimely deaths of five or six former chairmen by their overwork on this committee, and being the dean of the House in age and

the oldest man ever to attain this position, I determined at the outset to assign most of the detail hard work to the younger Members, and I have done so during the past 4½ years. Otherwise I would not be here today. But the chairman must always be captain of the ship; he is the responsible head of the committee. He must retain the control and personally see that all the sub-committees work harmoniously and that the annual appropriations for the various departments and all the hundreds of more bureaus, commissions, boards, and countless other activities of the Government are duly considered and move along in a systematic, orderly, and expeditious way. I am this year, for the first time, making a monthly report to Congress and to the country of all the appropriations and authorizations of expenditures and the fiscal condition of the Government.

Fortunately, the younger Members have not only been perfectly willing to carry the arduous and tedious burdens but they have done so better than I could have done, and I am most grateful to them. They have rendered a great service to the committee, to the House, and to the country.

During the past few years the Appropriations Committee has had a very much wider range of requirements and far more arduous responsibilities and larger appropriations than ever before in the history of our country. I have tried not to lower the standard or surrender any of the prerogatives of this very great and responsible position. Whether or not I have measured up to the average of my predecessors I necessarily leave to others to determine. I hope my nearly 60 years of official public service may be of lasting benefit to our glorious country—the hope of civilization on this planet—to the reclamation and conservation of the West, and to the development of my beloved centennial State. I trust this tribute to my distinguished predecessors may be worthy of preservation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on this, my eighty-third birthday.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the history of a nation is the history of its great men. Chairman TAYLOR has just rendered a distinct service to history by making available the salient events in the biographies of the 20 men who have preceded him in his distinguished office. From Thaddeus Stevens, who resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means to accept the chairmanship of the newly created Committee on Appropriations, each of them has written a notable chapter in the history of the American Commonwealth. But the record would not be complete without a chronicle of some of the more important events of his own career.

I therefore include as a brief résumé of his life his official biography from the current number of the Congressional Directory:

EDWARD THOMAS TAYLOR, Democrat, of Glenwood Springs, was born on a farm in Woodford County, Ill., June 19, 1858; son of Henry R. and Anna (Evans) Taylor, spent his early life on farm in Illinois and cattle ranch

in northwestern Kansas; graduated from Leavenworth (Kans.) High School in 1881; moved to Leadville, Colo., and during the school year of 1881-82 was the first principal of the first high school in Leadville; that fall entered the law department of the University of Michigan; was president of his class, and graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B.; returned to Leadville and began the practice of law; in the fall of 1884 was elected county superintendent of schools of that (Lake) county; in 1885-86 was deputy district attorney; in 1887 moved to Glenwood Springs, where he has ever since resided; was elected district attorney of northwestern Colorado, 1887-89 and during that time he also adjudicated and established the irrigation water rights of a large part of northwestern Colorado; he served 2 terms as county attorney and 5 terms as city attorney of his home county and town; in 1896 was elected State senator and reelected in 1900 and 1904; was president pro tempore of the Senate 1 term, and was the sole author of 40 general statutes and 5 constitutional amendments, by which the annual State election system was changed to the present biennial election system, the supreme court was increased from 3 to 7 members and their term of office increased from 9 to 10 years, the court of appeals was abolished, and the term of office of al. district attorneys, county judges, and county commissioners was extended from 3 to 4 years; he is the author of over a hundred Federal laws, two of the most important of which are the Taylor Grazing Act, and the 640-acre stock-raising homestead law, by which 32 million acres of nearly barren land have gone into private ownership and beneficial use, two of the greatest conservation laws ever enacted; he is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and an Elk; in 1892 was married to Mrs. Durfee, formerly Miss Etta Taber, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; has three children—Edward T., Jr., and Joseph E., both practicing attorneys, and Mrs. Irving M. Baker; was chairman of Democratic caucus during the Seventy-fourth Congress and acting majority leader of the House during the year 1935; received the honorary degree of doctor of laws (LL. D.) from both the University of Colorado and the Western State College of Colorado; has been elected to Congress 17 successive times (1909-43), the Sixty-first to Seventy-seventh Congresses, inclusive; he has achieved several official distinctions, none of which has ever been duplicated by anyone else during our congressional history: *First*, his successive elections to the State senate 12 years and to Congress 34 years, January 1897 to January 1943, consecutive service, 6 years as Congressman at Large and 28 years from the Fourth District; *second*, besides holding many appointive positions, he has run for office at 22 general elections and has never had any opposition for any nomination and has never been defeated; *third*, all of his congressional service has been after he was 50 years of age; no one else has ever been so honored, in fact, of the about 8,300 Members of the House of Representatives since the first session of the First Congress on March 4, 1789, only 4 others have ever been elected 17 successive times—Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Pou, of North Carolina, Haugen, of Iowa, and Sabath of Illinois; all of whom entered Congress much younger, and only Haugen had 4 years' prior service in his State legislature; *fourth*, he has been the author of more State laws and constitutional amendments and Federal laws combined than anyone else; *fifth*, he is dean of the House in age and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-seventh Congresses.

And as an indication of the regard in which he is held in his own beloved State of Colorado, I append an address de-

livered this month by his colleague and friend, Hon. LAWRENCE LEWIS:

TELLER AND TAYLOR—DECEMBER 4, 1876, TO JUNE 4, 1941

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, the Territory of Colorado was admitted into the Union as a State on the 1st day of August 1876. The State elected a legislature that fall, and on November 14, 1876, that legislature elected our first two United States Senators—Henry M. Teller, for whom Teller County was named; and Jerome B. Chaffee, for whom Chaffee County was named. The legislature elected Teller for both a short and a long term, and Chaffee for the short term which ended March 3, 1879. Congress that year met on December 4, 1876. Both of those men were sworn in and officially took their seats at that time.

After the death of President Garfield on September 19, 1881, Vice President Arthur became President, and on April 17, 1882, he appointed Senator Teller as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Teller then resigned from the Senate, took that appointment, and served as Secretary of the Interior until the end of that Presidential term, March 4, 1885. He had then been again elected to the United States Senate and resumed his seat in that body on March 4, 1885, and served until March 4, 1909, when he voluntarily retired to private life.

At the Presidential election of 1908, EDWARD T. TAYLOR was elected Congressman at Large for Colorado and took his seat in the House on March 4, 1909, the day Senator Teller retired from the Senate. He served 6 years as Congressman at Large and, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of politics in Colorado, he has served ever since as the Representative from the Fourth District of Colorado.

Senator Teller's total official service in Washington from our State was 32 years and 3 months. On the 4th day of June this year, Mr. TAYLOR has served in the House 32 years and 3 months. That makes a record of two equal immediately successive services totaling 64 years and 6 months, extending from the year in which our Centennial State was born to this hour.

Teller was Colorado's grand old man—TAYLOR is Colorado's grand old man. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, it will be observed that long before he came to Congress, Chairman TAYLOR had distinguished himself in his home and State. He had graduated with honor from the great law school of the University of Michigan, serving as president of his class. It is interesting to note that while working under Judge Cooley, the eminent teacher and jurist, he proofread that famous work, so familiar to all lawyers, Cooley's last edition of Blackstone, one of the landmarks in English jurisprudence.

It was shortly after his return to Colorado for the practice of the law that he began his remarkable political career, serving for 12 years in the Colorado Senate, the latter years of that time as speaker pro tempore. Although he has been a militant member of the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Roosevelt from his youth up, he has been so ardently supported by members of all parties without regard to political affiliation, that he has a record of unbroken victories in every election, State and national.

It was but a step from the State senate to the National House of Repre-

sentatives, and notwithstanding the fact that the State of Colorado has been perhaps the most variable State politically in the Union, Mr. TAYLOR has been 17 times elected from a district traditionally Republican. Throughout the campaign of 1940 he remained at his post of duty in the Nation's capital, and, although Colorado went overwhelmingly Republican on both State and national tickets he was reelected by nearly 15,000 majority.

During his 12 years of service as State Senator, he was the author of more than 40 statutes, including 5 constitutional amendments adopted by popular vote of the people. Since his election to the House of Representatives, he has sponsored more than 100 enactments, a total number of laws said to be the largest number of major enactments procured by any one legislator.

Here in the House, Ed. TAYLOR, as he is affectionately known, has been favored with every honor within the gift of his colleagues. He has served as chairman of the Democratic caucus. He served as majority leader in the Seventy-fourth Congress. And he has presided as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the largest committee of either House or Senate, through three Congresses. In this connection it should be noted that under his chairmanship in this Congress more than \$30,000,000,000 in appropriations have passed over his desk, the largest amount ever appropriated in a similar period by this or any other Nation in the history of the world.

While as chairman he has served the Nation as a whole with unflagging zeal and devotion, he is credited with having rendered a particularly valuable service to that vast expanse of country known as the great West.

In keeping with this service to the West is his title of "Father of Western Water Legislation," which was conferred on him early in his career through his adjudication and establishment of water rights in a large part of western Colorado in 1887 and 1889. So ably has he supplemented this important work in his congressional career that the National Reclamation Association, 50 years later—in 1939—presented him with a parchment scroll signed by the conservation representatives of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington, expressing profound gratitude and appreciation for his invaluable contribution to their welfare and progress of these and their sister States as follows:

Worthy son of western America in the pioneer days; sturdy builder among the strong men who founded the State of Colorado; educated in the law; diligent in all the duties of citizenship; interested through the earlier years in the lawmaking of the new Centennial State; father of the statute creating the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado; public servant in legislative halls at home and in the Capitol of the Nation for half a century of time; constant supporter of reclamation as a vitalizing national policy; author of the Taylor Grazing Act; on and on, up to the great chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; never turning

away from the best in government through a long and useful life; patient and tireless in all the work he has undertaken; unfaltering in courage to uphold every conviction; wise as a counselor, supporting whatsoever is good, right, and just in public life. This salutation from a multitude of friends who live in fifteen States is presented in grateful appreciation—a personal tribute to EDWARD T. TAYLOR, a true friend of the Great West.

One of the laws typical of the many contributed by Chairman TAYLOR to the upbuilding and prosperity of the West is the celebrated Taylor Grazing Act, which ended forever the bitter and bloody vendetta between contending sheep and cattlemen, which had challenged law and order throughout the range country for more than 75 years. It provided for Federal regulation of the public domain and became immediately a major force in national conservation, affecting the economic well-being of this western empire. It not only brought peace, order, and security to a vast industry but it protected from destructive erosion millions of acres of the public domain, and is known as the Magna Carta of the conservation of the West.

Time does not permit a full discussion of the many notable accomplishments and services of this useful servant of the people, but in closing, permit me to quote the following two paragraphs from a birthday greeting presented to him today, signed by Newton B. Drury, the Director of the National Park Service, all the Park Service officials in Washington, and the superintendents and rangers and other officials in the field to the number of 164 names:

On this date, June nineteenth, nineteen hundred and forty-one, the eighty-third birthday of EDWARD THOMAS TAYLOR, Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Fourth District of Colorado, we, the undersigned employees of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, do hereby extend to him our sincere congratulations on his unequalled record as a servant of his people, our warmest good wishes for continued success and longer life, and our deep appreciation of his strong support of the policies and high concepts of the proper uses of land and resources on which the National Park Service is founded.

During his years in the Congress, EDWARD THOMAS TAYLOR has maintained an active interest in the affairs of the National Park Service since its establishment in nineteen hundred and sixteen and has, through sound judgment and high regard for the policies of that organization, made inestimable contributions to its program for the preservation of superlative natural and historic areas for the enjoyment of all the people.

Since becoming chairman he has been presented with nearly a hundred beautiful and artistic gavels, tokens of good will from nearly everywhere under the American Flag. It would require a small volume to describe them adequately. They all represent and are emblematic of something historic or the activities of some department, bureau, or development or worth-while activity. They all have a real meaning or signification of something commendable. They are a very unique and wonderful collection and reflection a widespread esteem and affection of which anyone would be supremely proud.

Colorado is by geological survey the highest State in the Union. The highest part of the main range of the Rocky Mountains runs north and south through the central part of the State in his Congressional District; he claims the distinction of representing "The Top of the World" in Congress, and proudly told the House that the sun sets reluctantly every evening as it bids goodnight to that sublimely gorgeous 300-mile chain of glistening snow-capped peaks across his Congressional District in the glorious "Centennial State"—"The Summer Play Ground of the Nation."

The History of Colorado published in 1926 gives a 10-page enumeration of his official accomplishments up to that time. During the past 15 years he has rendered probably not more in number, but more really great services to the country than he did during the prior nearly 45 years of his marvelously useful public career. His really greatest national accomplishments that will be of incalculable benefit to countless millions for generations to come, are his constant, persistent, and wonderfully effective work for the past third of a century in Congress in behalf of the reclamation, conservation, and development of the West. His whole life for 60 years has been devoted to public service. Mr. TAYLOR has predicted that Uncle Joe Cannon's career will not be equaled during the next hundred and fifty years. His own State and congressional career has never been equaled and I confidently predict it will not be during the next hundred and fifty years; and further that his name will go down in history as one of the great upbuilders and benefactors of the West.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution 239.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript containing a history of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, its genesis and functions, together with biographical sketches of the chairmen who have guided its deliberations, be printed as a House document; and that twenty-five hundred additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken this morning on the distinguished services of Chairman TAYLOR may have permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION LAWS (H. DOC. NO. 282)

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of

the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In the administration of the navigation and vessel inspection laws it has been found that the free movement of water-borne commerce is being hampered because of the restrictive provisions of some of these laws. They are in general designed to promote safety at sea and to regulate water-borne commerce. Their structure is such that they are, and should be, strictly enforced during normal times. During this emergency, however, the priority of national security and national defense must be recognized.

It is impossible to foretell what emergency may arise from day to day and to what extent the navigation or vessel inspection laws may have to be waived to meet the situation. I am convinced, after consultation with the heads of interested departments and agencies of the Government, that it is vital to the national defense that a statutory authority should be provided to waive compliance with any of those laws if need should arise. This authority should be sufficiently broad in its scope to allow the waiver to be made promptly to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as may be deemed necessary for the national defense. The Secretary of Commerce now administers these laws, and I believe that he should be vested with this further authority to waive compliance with them upon direction of the President, or upon the written recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Maritime Commission, or the Office for Emergency Management.

I attach as of possible assistance to the Congress a draft of a bill to accomplish this purpose.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 17, 1941.

ACQUISITION AND EQUIPMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS MADE NECESSARY BY THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4545) to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 9, strike out "useful or."

Page 2, line 10, after "life," insert "substantially expanded by the national-defense program."

Page 2, lines 11 and 12, strike out "works for the treatment and purification of water."

Page 2, line 13, after "facilities," where it appears the second time, insert "works for the treatment and purification of water."

Page 2, line 22, after "needed," insert "or could not be provided without the imposition of an increased excessive tax burden or an

unusual or excessive increase in the debt limit of the taxing or borrowing authority in which such shortage exists."

Page 3, line 1, after "General," insert "if necessary."

Page 3, lines 18 and 19, after "General" insert "if necessary."

Page 4, strike out line 5.

Page 4, line 6, strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)."

Page 4, line 11, after "interest," insert "As used in this paragraph, the term 'private agency' means any private agency no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Page 5, line 2, strike out "title." and insert "title;"

Page 5, after line 2, insert:

"(4) public works shall be provided on the basis of need and in determining need no discrimination shall be made on account of race, creed, or color."

Page 6, after line 5, insert:

"Sec. 4. (a) Section 4 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 301. When the President shall declare that the emergency declared by him on September 8, 1939, has ceased to exist (a) the authority contained in sections 1 and 202 hereof shall terminate except with respect to contracts on projects previously entered into or undertaken and court proceedings then pending, and (b) property acquired or constructed under this act (including schools and hospitals) shall be disposed of as promptly as may be advantageous under the circumstances and in the public interest."

Page 6, line 6, strike out "Sec. 4." and insert "(b)."

Page 6, line 6, strike out "4."

Page 6, line 8, strike out "301."

Page 6, line 11, strike out all after "States." down to and including "hereof.", in line 14.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so with a great deal of reluctance, for I have been greatly interested in this bill, but there is one provision which I think will fail to accomplish the purposes of the bill, and I shall be constrained to object.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for just a moment?

Mr. BLAND. I shall be delighted to do so, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say for the information of the House that this is the bill that has to do with public works, usually called community facilities, in congested national-defense areas.

I am familiar with the purposes the gentleman has in mind with reference to the one amendment to which he refers, and that is Senate amendment No. 10, on page 4, which reads as follows:

As used in this paragraph, the term "private agency" means any private agency no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

My understanding of the situation to which the gentleman from Virginia refers is that with reference to one or two hospitals in the State of Virginia, and perhaps some in other States, to which additions can be made that would obviate the necessity of building new hospitals in those areas. There is a possibility that they could qualify under the terms of this amendment because it is a very difficult matter to find today any hospital of any considerable size which is blessed with

net earnings; otherwise, I know of no controversy or dissension with reference to this measure. It has not been changed in its substantial terms and provisions by the Senate amendments. If my friend from Virginia insists upon his objection, Mr. Speaker—

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

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who is the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not true that in our consideration of this legislation there was some question in mind whether or not we made an error in the original bill in not incorporating the same language that the Senate has inserted, for the simple reason that where you utilize private agencies in connection with defense areas and where there are no public hospitals this bill will allow money to be appropriated or allotted to build additions to help out the community through these private institutions?

I do not know of any of them that have made, or are now making, any money. I do not know of any that have investors who are getting any profit. They usually represent a contribution on the part of public-spirited citizens of the community in furnishing hospital facilities and the question of profit does not enter into the proposition; and under this legislation the Government is given an opportunity, in a community which may have a medium-sized or small hospital, to make such necessary additions to that institution or provide it with funds necessary to take care of defense needs and at the same time leave the operation of the hospital to the management and the personnel to be operated under the same conditions under which it is serving the community at the present time.

I may say that after some time spent in deliberation of these amendments in our committee yesterday we were unanimous in our action. There was not a dissenting vote, and we went over the amendments very carefully. We all agreed unanimously to report out this legislation and to ask unanimous consent that it might be enacted into law today because there is a crying need today for these improvements. People are clamoring for help and assistance, not only in the way of hospitals, schools, and road facilities, but also sewage and purification plants and water systems. Thousands and thousands of people are being dumped into these areas where they have no such facilities now. This is an urgent matter, and I am sorry that the gentleman from Virginia is going to object to the consideration of this measure because I have been in the gentleman's district myself. I have been all through the Hampton Roads area with the distinguished chairman and other members of our committee, and it was largely on account of the conditions we found in Hampton Roads that our committee was so unanimous in recommending this legislation, and I am sorry this is happening here today.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. BEITER. I have been interested in this legislation. I understand the bill now is about the same as when it passed the House. However, I am wondering, in view of what the gentleman said a moment ago about providing for the construction of hospitals, schools, sewage facilities, water treatment, and so forth, whether under the provisions of the bill the administrator may also make an appropriation or a grant to a community to purchase fire-fighting facilities to fight fires in defense plants.

Mr. LANHAM. That matter was brought up when the bill was before the House originally, and in the debate it was stated that that would be included, and I recall that the distinguished mayor of the city of New York, Mr. LaGuardia, who used to serve in this body, and was a member of this very committee, recommended the inclusion of the word "equipment" to cover that very point, and that word was inserted in the bill.

Mr. BEITER. Of course, in the city of New York there is a paid fire department. I am referring more particularly to small volunteer fire companies in the outlying districts, where probably a little fire district has been created. They have a little motor truck or some kind of equipment, and it will be necessary to purchase larger engines, because these are huge plants that are being erected, and the small fire truck they now have would not be large enough to combat any catastrophe that might occur at these larger plants.

Mr. LANHAM. The enumeration of facilities in this bill is not exclusive, and it is contemplated that whatever may be needed from the standpoint of safety or health or education in these various congested areas will be afforded. Mayor LaGuardia appeared as chairman of the council of mayors and not with particular reference to New York.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. EATON. I wonder if the gentleman has anything to tell us about access roads.

Mr. LANHAM. I think I can inform the distinguished gentleman in that regard. The access roads provided for in this particular bill refer to the roads which will get the workers from their places of residence to their places of employment. For instance, a great many defense-housing projects have been constructed under this measure. Some of those are quite near the plants where the men labor, but there are no access roads by which they may reach the places of employment. There is pending before the Committee on Public Roads a measure with reference to general strategic access roads. The provision in this bill has to do rather with those workers living in proximity to their plants but who have no suitable opportunity to reach the plants and these would not be access roads of very great length.

Mr. EATON. May I state a single instance and ask the gentleman's opinion how far the bill goes in that direction? Picatinny Arsenal is in Morris County, in my district. They are employing there some 8,000 men, and this number will cer-

tainly increase. There is one highway approaching that plant which is located 5 miles from the city of Dover. It takes the workers over 1 hour going and 1 hour coming from that congested area in and near Dover. This one roadway is dangerous for the entire distance, and unless something is done soon, something serious may result. This access road is as much a part of the arsenal as the arsenal itself, because the arsenal would not be of any use unless the workers could get there safely and in a reasonable time. I am anxious to know whether in this particular bill there is any chance for improvement in this serious situation.

Mr. LANHAM. I will say to the distinguished gentleman that with reference to the case he has cited and to other places in the country that have a similar situation, that is the very purpose of having the provision for access roads. It is so that these men may be able to get to the places where they are employed.

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

Mr. SHAFFER of Michigan and Mr. GREEN rose.

The SPEAKER. The Chair feels he should call for the regular order. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have reserved the right to object, but in view of the castigation which I received from the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES], I would like the opportunity of explaining my position in a little detail. I am not able to follow the distinguished gentleman and the other men for whom I have the profoundest admiration. I ask unanimous consent on that reservation of objection, if necessary, that I may proceed for not more than 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has recognized the gentleman in his reservation of the right to object and he may proceed.

Mr. BLAND. I have no desire to object, if I could rely upon the interpretation given by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. I might then be willing to forego my objection, but I have heard interpretations made on this floor, and afterward I have seen the bills go to the departments and have seen constructions entirely at variance with the statements made here on the floor. The language can be clarified. I do not base my objection entirely upon that amendment. I wish to study any other amendment, but that is the primary objection.

I will give one instance. What the gentleman says about my city is true. It is terribly congested. We have there a Negro hospital, owned by a Negro, and they need an addition to that to meet congestion due to defense. We have white hospitals similarly situated that are owned by individuals. I am not asking for a dollar for the doctors, but I am asking for facilities to take care of the health of the community that would be endangered by reason of the congestion that has come in.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. May I make this suggestion to my good friend from Virginia, for whom I have the most affectionate regard, that in view of the urgent necessity for this legislation with reference to many of its features, schools in particular, because they must be constructed in time for the fall session, that at this time he withdraw his objection and then if the interpretation given to the particular amendment he has in mind is not, after consultation with the authorities, what it is assumed to be, then an amendment could be offered to the act in that regard which would not in any way delay the other facilities to be supplied in these congested areas over the country.

Mr. BLAND. I wish I could do so, but I would rather have written into law the interpretation that is going to be given to it. Therefore I must object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia objects.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4545) to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. LANHAM, Mr. BELL, and Mr. HOLMES.

COMMUNISM IN INDUSTRY

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial by the distinguished columnist, Jay G. Hayden.

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

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a letter to Gen. Russell Maxwell on the temporary oil shortage in the East.

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

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include as a part of those remarks two short articles in the Christian Herald under the caption Shall We Feed Europe? by Hon. Herbert Hoover and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

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

Mr. VREELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a short editorial.

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

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks and include two brief articles by W. C. McGinnis, superintendent of schools, Perth Amboy, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FLANNAGAN was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks with reference to the work done in behalf of woman's suffrage 30 years ago by the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a tribute to the flag by Mr. J. A. Hilliard, one of the leading farmers of my county.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs may be permitted to sit during the session of the House today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in order to advance my thought, I am referring specifically to the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, which will undoubtedly be considered today.

The conference report on that bill indicates that the Senate receded in 10 instances and the House receded on 89 amendments. There are in disagreement 38 amendments. The conference report and statement explain the amendments that have been agreed to. After the House has disposed of the amendments that have been agreed to en bloc we will then take up individually the amendments in disagreement. The conference report simply states that those amendments are in disagreement, but upon investigation I have determined that in many instances a majority of the conferees have already agreed that when those amendments are reached a motion will be made to recede and concur with an amendment. Naturally amendments in disagreement taking them as a whole are most important. I feel that the conferees not only on appropriation bills, but on all other bills where amendments are in disagreement and a motion is to be made to recede and concur, with an amendment that has already been agreed to by the conferees, then that motion should be printed in the conference report, so that the Members of the House may have an opportunity to intelligently examine the amendment and take such action as they deem advisable when it is reached.

I am not asking for an immediate decision but I respectfully request, if the Chair is not prepared, that he examine the present rules of the House in reference to conference committees and see if we are in position under existing rules to require conferees to publish motions they propose to make in reference to amendments that are in disagreement in the conference report. I feel that the membership of the House is entitled to such information. There are 38 amendments in disagreement to be considered today and we do not know what the compromise amendments contain nor will we know until they are submitted by the chairman in charge of the bill. I think if my suggestion is followed it would be as valuable as the Ramsayer rule proved to be.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] called this matter to the attention of the Chair earlier in the session today.

The Chair knows of no rule on this matter, except that found in rule XXVIII which reads, as follows:

And there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measure to which they relate.

The Chair knows of no ruling of any Speaker or of anything in the rules or precedents of the House, that would require a conference committee to file more than what they considered to be a detailed statement of agreements made in the conference. Explanatory statements are made in the statement accompanying a conference report, but it is, so far as the Chair knows, entirely within the hands of the managers as to what they will include in the statement. The Chair cannot see how, under the rules of the House, members of a conference committee can be forced to include something in their statement that they do not want to include; and that would be the position of the Chair upon this matter at this time.

It occurs to the Chair, however, that the managers certainly under the rules would have the power to include in the statement accompanying a conference report the additional information suggested by the gentleman from Missouri in his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the Chair for his interpretation of the rule which, of course, I accept without reservation. The conferees are, of course, simply agents of the House, but they should, I feel, be perfectly willing to give to the House complete information in advance of calling up a report as to just what they propose to do. That is only fair, and in the end will result in better legislation. I hope the conferees in the future will be more explicit than they have been in the past. It seems, by general cooperation, my objective could be accomplished.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of war involvement and to include a poem by Cardinal John Henry Newman entitled "England," which is a prophecy of the downfall of the British Empire.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

MR. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

MR. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today after the conclusion of the legislative program for the day.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MR. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MR. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a letter.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. THOMAS F. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

MR. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MR. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I hope those in this body will not be too greatly excited over the strange behavior by one who is a hero still, Mr. Charles Lindbergh, until they consider the value given to him by those who know him best. Do you see this picture? I hold in my hand on the front page of the Birmingham Post, a reputable Alabama newspaper. This is a picture of Augustus Lindbergh, of Birmingham, Ala., first cousin of

Charles A. Lindbergh. Their fathers were brothers. Their grandfather was the same individual. Incidentally, Augustus Lindbergh is now the law partner of a man who previously was my law partner. Augustus Lindbergh is a capable, upright, courageous Christian gentleman, beloved by the people of Alabama. He says that Charles Augustus Lindbergh should be placed in a concentration camp. I do not go quite that far, but I shall point out a few things this first cousin said about him.

This first cousin—and I do not quote him because he is a cousin but because he knows the hero, national-affairs expert, flyer-politician—says of him:

First. He ought to be placed in a concentration camp.

Second. He is talking his isolationism through his lust for power.

Third. He should be made to shut up.

Fourth. In a democracy one should learn to subordinate his feelings to the will of the majority. I do not think my cousin is capable of that.

Our Alabama Lindbergh speaks his own feelings. He says:

This world has become too small to contain in peace two great countries with such extremely opposite philosophies as the United States and Germany—

And I may add that the Congressman from his district feels about it the same way.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the Shelter Belt program.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

MR. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter I received from Madam Perkins with respect to certain remarks in the RECORD which I made, and my reply thereto.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD]?

There was no objection.

MADAM PERKINS

MR. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD]?

There was no objection.

MR. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from Madam Perkins taking exception to some of the remarks I put in the RECORD. I am filing that in the RECORD and I am also filing my answer thereto. In my letter to Madam Perkins I say that in my opinion all this activity of the subversive interests in labor causing these many strikes is squarely placed on her. I again ask for her resignation and I hope those of you who are interested will read this letter because I think it is a very important matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter by Gen. Frank Aiken, Irish Minister for Coordination of Defense Measures, on the neutrality of Ireland.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California, Mr. WELCH?

There was no objection.

MR. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on our national defense.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon, Mr. PIERCE?

There was no objection.

MR. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two topics, and in one extension to include an article from W. S. Weeks, dealing with pensions in the State of Washington, and in the other extension to include a statement made by Secretary Harold Ickes to the Truman defense committee of the Senate.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE]?

There was no objection.

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

WE SHOULD NOT GET INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

MR. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

MR. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say anything this morning but when the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK], gets up here and quotes what one cousin states about another I think I am justified in commenting. I do not know how many first cousins there are who take stock in what other first cousins may say. It seems to me that when some people try to get this country into war and are doing everything they can to that end—and you can call me an appeaser or not—those people ought to be shown up to the American people. As far as I am concerned, I want to keep this country out of war, and I am going to do everything I can toward that end and I do not care what any of my first cousins say about it. I do hope that any person who wants to keep us out of war should speak now or forever hereafter hold their peace. We want no war. [Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. WEISS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

MR. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1

minute and to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. KEEFE. 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 Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial entitled "We Will Not Surrender."

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5031, and that said bill be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered over station WWDC.

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

There was no objection.

STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4276) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the conference report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4276) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 28, 34, and 45.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, and 54; and agree to the same.

Amendment number 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,724,440"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$600,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$15,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$990,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$14,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$520,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,740,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,729,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$230,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,968,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$7,279,150"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$7,424,150"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which at least \$100,000 shall be available exclusively to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and report its findings to Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$4,320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$7,485,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment number 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$14,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5 and 43.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
VINCENT F. HARRINGTON,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
STYLES BRIDGES,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4276) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the

action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

State Department

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,724,440 for salaries in the office of the Secretary of State, instead of \$2,716,300 as provided by the House and \$2,728,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Corrects an appropriation caption.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$150,000 for certain defense activities, instead of \$53,000 as provided by the House and \$156,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$338,500 for cost of living allowances for the foreign service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$318,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6: Approves language, inserted by the Senate, reappropriating unexpended balances of funds to the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.

Amendment No. 7: Action agreed upon eliminates words, as proposed by the Senate, that would have required completion of the Rio Grande canalization project under the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, within the limits of the appropriation of \$440,000 therefor contained in the bill.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$6,500 for the construction of a boundary fence on Cordova Island (El Paso) Tex., as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$25,000 for fence construction on the international boundary with Mexico, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$600,300 for the program of cooperation with the American republics, instead of \$545,000 as proposed by the House and \$653,840 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$50,000 for expenditure on the program by the Department of Agriculture, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,000 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Within the total appropriated in amendment No. 10, provides \$15,000 for expenditure on the program by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$12,500 for expenditure on the program by the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, as proposed by the House, instead of \$17,500 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$15,300 for expenditure by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior on the program, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$25,000 for expenditure by the Travel Bureau of the Department of Interior on the program, as provided by the Senate, instead of \$20,000 proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$15,000 for expenditure by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor on the program, as provided by the House, instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Action agreed upon eliminates an appropriation of \$10,000 proposed by the Senate within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, for expenditure by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor on the program.

Amendment No. 18: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$35,000 for expenditure by the Library of Congress on the program, as proposed by the House, instead of \$43,840 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10, provides \$56,500 for expenditure by the Smithsonian Institution on the program, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$41,500 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Action agreed upon eliminates an appropriation of \$5,000 proposed by the Senate within the total appropriation in amendment No. 10 for expenditure by the Tariff Commission on the program.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$990,000 for general administration in the office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, instead of \$975,000 as proposed by the House and \$999,674 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Limits the amount that may be expended for purchase of airplanes to \$90,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Incorporates in the bill language inserted by the Senate making the appropriation for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities available for purchase, operation, maintenance, repair, and overhaul of aircraft power plants, propellers, etc.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$11,400,000 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,486,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$520,000 for technical development under the office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,752 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$2,740,000 for enforcement of safety regulations, office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, instead of \$2,712,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,750,360 provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$6,450,000 for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,700,000 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$290,000 for the maintenance and operation of the Washington National Airport, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the House, instead of \$300,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Provides for the continuation of the program of developing landing areas, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of for the completion of such program as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Provides for the construction and development of 399 landing areas, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of for the development of 250 such areas as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$94,977,750 for the continuation of the program of developing landing areas, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$28,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Within the limits of the appropriation agreed upon in amendment No. 31, makes available \$4,500,000 for administrative and engineering expenses of the program of developing landing areas, office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500,000 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Corrects a total to conform with the action taken on amendment No. 31.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$73,900 for magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, as proposed by the House, instead of \$87,860 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$3,729,200 for salaries in the Patent Office, instead of \$3,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,733,400 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Inserts a semicolon as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$230,000 for constructing and equipping a station for broadcasting standard frequencies, National Bureau of Standards, instead of \$220,000 as proposed by the House and \$240,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Corrects a total to correspond with action taken on amendment No. 37.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$7,279,150 for observations, warnings, and general weather service, Weather Bureau, instead of \$7,203,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,302,650 as provided by the Senate. The effect of this action is to eliminate that portion of the Senate increase designed to afford additional weather reporting facilities at Seattle, Wash., and to eliminate the sum proposed for the Mount Whiteface Observatory.

Amendment No. 40: Corrects a total to correspond with the action taken on amendment No. 39.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 41: Eliminates the language, as proposed by the Senate, which would have made the appropriation for contingent expenses, office of the Attorney General, available, for the purchase of press clip-pings.

Amendment No. 42: Reinserts in the bill language, which the Senate proposed to delete, which will make at least \$100,000 of the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation available exclusively to investigate Federal employees who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government.

Amendment No. 44: Incorporates in the bill language, proposed by the Senate, which will require the confirmation by the Senate of all persons paid in excess of \$7,500 per year from the funds appropriated for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws.

Amendment No. 45: Eliminates language, proposed to be inserted by the Senate, to make \$200,000 of the funds appropriated to the Lands Division immediately available.

Amendment No. 46: Incorporates in the bill language, proposed by the Senate, which will require confirmation by the Senate of all persons paid in excess of \$7,500 per year from the funds appropriated for the salaries and expenses of special attorneys.

Amendment No. 47: Makes available in the appropriation for penitentiaries and reformatories, Bureau of Prisons, \$4,320,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, instead of \$4,270,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,325,800 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$7,485,000 for maintenance and operation of penitentiaries and reformatories, Bureau of Prisons, instead of \$7,435,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,490,800 as provided by the Senate.

The Judiciary

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$69,627 for structural and mechanical care of the United States Supreme Court building and grounds, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$67,300 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$14,000 for repairs and improvements, District Court

of the United States for the District of Columbia, instead of \$8,300 as proposed by the House and \$20,424 as provided by the Senate. The effect of this action is to make available funds for plumbing repairs and for installation of steam risers.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$131,410 for salaries, United States Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$131,400 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$866,200 for miscellaneous salaries of judicial employees, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$862,000 as provided by the House.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates language inserted by the House and approves language proposed by the Senate fixing the compensation of secretaries and law clerks to district judges.

Amendment No. 54: Incorporates language in the bill, as proposed by the Senate, concerning the salaries of judges, district attorneys, marshals, etc.

Amendments No. 5 and 43 are reported as being in disagreement.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
VINCENT F. HARRINGTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this conference report follows the general pattern of most conference reports on appropriation bills. There were 54 amendments made by the Senate to the bill and in conference the House managers have receded on many of the amendments, the Senate likewise receded from its position on several amendments and again we have compromised some of the amendments arriving at appropriations somewhere between the House and the Senate figures. The statement of the managers on the part of the House gives a very detailed explanation of the action taken on each amendment and as this report has been printed and available for the consideration of the Members of the House for several days, unless there are some questions concerning the report I will not detain the House in giving a detailed account of the conference action.

I will call the attention of the House, however, to the action of the Senate in increasing the appropriation for development of airport landing areas by approximately \$66,500,000 in order to provide for construction of 149 additional airports to meet the needs of national defense. The House managers have concurred in the Senate action on this item which was covered by a Budget estimate and it now appears possible that even additional sums will be needed to further this program at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as stated by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], the chief difference between the bill as it is now and as it passed the House is in reference to amendment 31 in regard to the continuation of the program for developing landing areas. The appropriation for the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as he

stated, was increased by \$66,500,000, to provide for 149 additional air fields. Very substantial reasons were presented for this increase. In fact, at the time the House subcommittee considered the bill, we had a very lengthy argument as to whether we should not put in several million dollars more than was finally agreed upon by the House subcommittee, so the House conferees did agree to this larger amount, believing that not alone for national defense but for the general upbuilding of the air-travel industry these additional fields are necessary.

Most of the other items are minor, and I believe there is no argument on them whatever.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is only because of the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Authority appears in this bill that I trespass upon the indulgence of the House and take a little time.

As you all know, the Civil Aeronautics Authority was created in 1938, in the face of a growing aviation industry, for the purpose of consolidating our efforts in that field in order to give them direction. It was not in existence for long until the President requested of the Congress authority to reorganize certain agencies in the executive branch, and it was my good fortune or misfortune to serve on the special committee of the House which dealt with reorganization.

Among the other proposals that came up in Reorganization Plan No. IV was the proposal to divest the Civil Aeronautics Authority of its independent character and put it back in the Department of Commerce. It was very shortly afterward that the country was greeted with a lot of major air accidents which resulted in some fatalities. There was, for instance, the accident at Loveettsville, W. Va., on the 31st of August, 1940, which resulted in the loss of 25 lives, including that of Senator Ernest Lundeen. There was the accident at Centerville, Utah, on the 4th of November 1940, in which 10 lives were lost. There was the accident on the 4th of December in Chicago, in which 10 lives were lost. And there was the accident at Atlanta, Ga., on the 26th of February, in which 8 lives were lost, including the life of one Member of this House.

It was at that time that both in Congress and out and in the press there was a tendency to believe that the reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Authority was wholly or partly responsible for this trend toward major fatal accidents. I am afraid that at that time I was one of those who was disposed to believe that.

It was in pursuance of these accidents that the House finally created a select committee of five persons, including myself, to investigate air accidents, and that committee has been functioning now for some time. It has held investigations in Cincinnati, in St. Louis, in Atlanta, Ga., in Charles Town, W. Va., in Vero Beach, Fla., and in Chicago, and on Saturday of this week it will go to Salt Lake City, Utah, in order to investigate the crash that took place there on the 4th of November 1940.

I want to say a few words about this whole matter, and particularly about the

work of the committee. First, I wish to pay testimony to Chairman NICHOLS, of the Select Committee. I am very happy to report to the House that, in my judgment, the gentleman from Oklahoma, JACK NICHOLS, has done a very estimable and eminent job in his capacity as chairman of that committee. He has served with distinction as chairman of the committee. I believe, as time goes on and the preliminary, intermediate, and final reports of that committee are rendered to the Congress, the Congress and the country will owe him a profound debt of gratitude.

May I say a word also about the growth of air traffic. I doubt very much whether the Congress has an adequate appreciation of how the air industry has been growing. In 1930 only 417,000 passengers traveled by air. In 1935 this had multiplied by two and increased to 860,000. In 1940 that had multiplied by three, and 2,900,000 passengers traveled by air. It is estimated that by 1945 this will jump to 11,000,000, and that by 1950, 22,000,000 will travel by air. Obviously so large a number of passengers indicate the tremendous responsibility of the Congress in the field of air safety.

In the field of express in 1931, a little over 1,151,000 pounds of express matter was carried by air. In 1940 this had jumped to 14,385,000 pounds, which is multiplied by 11.

In 1940 the aggregate of mail matter carried by air was 33,566,000 pounds.

The total number of aircraft in 1940 was 18,878, of which 322 was scheduled aircraft carriers.

Passenger revenues in 1940 was \$52,724,000 and the passenger fare was 5 cents per mile and the average trip per passenger was 388 miles.

There are today in the country 1,857 airports, of which 5 are class 4, 31 are class 3, 245 are class 2, and 1,576 are class 1.

To show the enormousness of the air industry, scheduled planes consumed more than 74,000,000 gallons of gasoline in 1940.

There are today 28,745 miles of lighted airways.

Now, more particularly, a few more words about problems, and I am going to address myself particularly to a flier who is on the floor, namely, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FRED BRADLEY, because if I can discuss it personally, FRED, I think I can get down to facts.

You know I have always felt, somehow, or other, you could classify air problems under four general categories: First, structures, and by structures I mean airplanes; secondly, the personnel factors or the pilots; third, the navigational aids from the ground; and fourth, airports.

I think you will agree that under the general classification of structures we have made tremendous progress in the last few years, particularly, when they developed the so-called DC3 planes under which air carriers can really make a profit.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I presume the gentleman also takes into account the remarkable strides in engine performance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, very definitely.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. And the gentleman includes that in his structures classifications?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I include, of course, engine and engine performance in structures, but I think the gentleman, as a flier, will agree that we have made tremendous progress in the field of structures in the last few years, so that as time goes on we are getting to the point where so far as air fatalities and air difficulties are concerned, they offer no real obstacle, because most of our planes for scheduled air-carrier purposes will be twin motored and it is almost inconceivable that both motors will fail at one time. Concern in this field is therefore rapidly diminishing.

The second category, of course, will be pilots. And when you look at the course of training that is given by the air carriers, in addition to the requirements they have before they will take an application from a copilot, obviously, in that field we have made tremendous strides and we do not have much to fear from that source. Flight has become something of an exact science and pilots equipped with good instruments have reduced hazards to a minimum.

In the third field, of course, we have also made tremendous progress. I just pointed out a moment ago that we have today 28,745 miles of lighted airways. It is only a question of a little while and in proportion as the Congress provides the money, that we will have lighted airways in almost every center of reasonable size in the United States of America. We will also have them equipped with teletype service so that those who are in flight will be equipped with navigational aids. They will be furnished with weather information of all kinds and from that standpoint, obviously, we are making a tremendous contribution to safety. The airways equipped with the radio beam have truly reduced the air to proverbial skyways which are to planes what roadways are to motor cars.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The gentleman would also include in future appropriations from the Congress adequate appropriations to provide for blind-landing equipment, which is a field in which they are making remarkable strides right now.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say that I was saving that for the last category, and I put that particularly in the same field as the airports. We get the plane off of the ground first or off of the runway first and then, of course, our navigational aids come into effect. We have the pilot in the cockpit and then we have to map his course of flight and then comes the final job of getting the plane down on the landing strip, and that brings us to the fourth category—namely, the landing strip of the airport at the point of destination—and I think there is the point at which we have a lot of work to do.

We now certify, of course, the men who operate the airport controls, and while we are doing that it is rather singular to me that we have no formal training for those men. I believe one of the recommendations which the committee is going to make is some kind of project providing for such training. In that respect they have been a good deal like Topsy—they just "grewed." These men have been radio operators and they have been working around airports and have picked up control-tower work in some way, but at the same time it is one of the most important factors in air safety, and sooner or later there must be formal training provided for air-control operators, for it is a very responsible proposition.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I have another 5 minutes?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I have only 2 minutes left. I yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I must ask to be excused, as I have only 2 minutes. The second thing that must become necessary is the federalization of the navigable air space over the country. That involves great questions of jurisdiction. Air activities must be zoned and placed under Federal control if maximum safety is to be achieved. In this connection it must be remembered that today we have Army planes, Navy planes, scheduled air carriers, private itinerant planes, and training planes in the air and only through unified control and zoning of air activities can safety be achieved.

Next is the matter of zoning of the areas adjacent to airports. Take as an example the new \$15,000,000 Washington Airport. Why should any person be permitted to erect a stack, tower, or building of such height to imperil the take-off or landing of a plane? Yet it is doubtful whether that area is properly protected by zoning restrictions today. Precisely the same situation obtains in most areas today, and this is a problem to which State legislatures must give immediate attention if the huge airport investments of the country are not to be imperiled and safety jeopardized.

Then comes the matter of standardized lighting. There is no uniformity of lighting among the Nation's airports today, and the marvel is that pilots who operate night flights do so with so few mishaps. Only when we have a uniform system of lighting throughout the Nation and require certain minimum standards for various classes of airports, can we say that we have moved in the direction of flight safety for night flying.

Ice has been described as public enemy No. 1 in the field of aviation because its effect upon the surfaces of a plane is still so unpredictable. Like all other problems which have at one time or another confronted the industry, this, too, can be surmounted, but it will require study and research, and the Federal Government should be unsparing in bringing money and technical skill together to

combat the problem of ice because the results will redound not only to the benefit of the commercial air carriers but to our Army and Navy flyers as well.

These are but a few of the problems to which the select committee has given attention as it has moved about the land investigating recent crashes, and I for one deem it a privilege to serve on that committee because it has presented an expanded opportunity to serve the people and the cause of national defense.

In a few years the air industry will be numbered among the major industries of the Nation, and the pattern which we now design and the direction which we now give will be of incalculable value. To have had but a small part in giving that direction is a privilege indeed.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment number 5: Page 16, after line 9, insert:

"During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption 'Foreign intercourse' in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment number 43: Page 74, after line 18, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman please explain the need for that?

Mr. RABAUT. The need here is to provide a force of employees that will supply a greater understanding upon the part of those people who come here and enter the country in accordance with the immigration laws.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will that include attorneys only?

Mr. RABAUT. Oh, no; it includes investigators. For instance, there will be investigators in different areas, perhaps, where there is a strong domination of a particular nationality and someone of that nationality, who is an outstanding American citizen, will be appointed to that position.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me very unwise to do away with the civil service.

Mr. RABAUT. The idea is to provide some elasticity in administration so that outstanding types of investigators can be employed to deal with our immigrant population in an intelligent manner.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 4590) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is a very important appropriation bill. It was brought to our attention this morning by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] that there are some points on which he thought there should be debate. It seems to me in view of the importance of the bill that we ought to have the membership of the House present to hear the discussion. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 73]

Andrews	Eberhardt	Kilburn
Arends	Fish	Kopplemann
Buck	Flaherty	McArdle
Buckler, Minn.	Flannery	McGranery
Buckley, N. Y.	Haines	McIntyre
Camp	Hall	Maciejewski
Celler	Edwin Arthur	Magnuson
Chenoweth	Healey	Marcantonio
Clevenger	Hess	Mills, Ark.
Cluett	Hobbs	Mitchell
Cole, N. Y.	Hoffman	Myers, Pa.
Collins	Hook	Nelson
Copeland	Hope	Nichols
Costello	Jenks, N. H.	O'Day
Courtney	Johnson, Ind.	O'Leary
Cox	Johnson,	Oliver
Cuklin	Lyndon B.	Piauché
Delaney	Kelley, Pa.	Reed, Ill.
Dies	Kennedy,	Richards
Domenechaux	Martin J.	Rivers
Dondero	Kennedy,	Rutherford
Douglas	Michael J.	Sauthoff
Downs	Keogh	Scanlon

Schaefer, Ill.	Stevenson	Wheat
Scrugham	Thill	Wilson
Sheridan	Tolan	Winter
Short	Traynor	Wolcott
Sikes	Voorhis, Calif.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Smith, Ohio	Wadsworth	Wolverton, N. J.
Starnes, Ala.	Wasilewski	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 345 Members are present, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] be allowed to address the House for 35 minutes on tomorrow, after the legislative program and any other special orders that may have been entered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL 1942

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the statement may be read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 28, 44, 45, 80, 90, 91, 122, 125, and 126.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 123, 124, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 148, 149, 150, and 151, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$247,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$265,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$70,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$17,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$107,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$705,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$1,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$57,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$110,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$484,780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$35,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$949,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 33, 50, 52, 58, 59, 60, 66, 87, 93, 99, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 113, 119, 120, 121, 128, 129, 130, 132, 141, 144, 145, 147, 152, and 153.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
JED JOHNSON,
J. G. SCRUGHAM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
CHAS. H. LEAVY,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
ALVA B. ADAMS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$247,500 for the Petroleum Conservation Division, instead of \$240,000, as proposed by the House, and \$255,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$3,200,000 for the Bituminous Coal Division, instead of \$3,029,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,178,700 for Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,125,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$22,858,500 for the Bonneville Power Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$22,988,500, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$2,600 for the purchase on an automobile for the High Commissioner, Philippine Islands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 10, and 11: Appropriates \$170,000 for salaries and expenses of land offices, General Land Office, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$154,560, as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$585,370 for salaries, Office of the Commissioner, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$564,090, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$49,000 for general expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$45,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$265,340, for maintaining law and order on reservation, instead of \$255,340, as proposed by the House, and \$270,340, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: Appropriates \$70,000, of which \$17,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, for organizing Indian chartered corporations, instead of \$74,540, as proposed by the Senate and \$60,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$107,500 for purchase of land for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians, instead of \$85,000, as proposed by the House, and \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$705,000 for agriculture and stockraising, instead of \$698,600, as proposed by the House, and \$710,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Appropriates \$250,000 to the revolving loan fund for Indians, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$246,800, as proposed by the House, of which \$25,700 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$22,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26: Provides \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000, as proposed by the House, in connection with Indian arts and crafts.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$110,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for the development of water supply.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out the amendment of the Senate providing \$100,000 for the control of noxious weeds.

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, relating to construction, Indian irrigation systems: These amendments appropriate \$560,000 for the Colorado River project, Arizona; \$40,000 for the Wind River project, Wyoming;

correct the title of the Southern Ute project, Colorado; and correct the total; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$2,615,720, for general administration of Indian property, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,611,320, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38, relating to relief and rehabilitation of Indians: Appropriates \$1,150,000 for such purpose, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,300,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$57,500 for administrative expenses, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$65,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$42,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and provides that \$50,000 "earmarked" in the report of the House on the bill for domestic and stock-water purposes in western Oklahoma, shall also be available in said area for general rehabilitation purposes.

Amendments Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, relating to the support of Indians from tribal funds: These amendments appropriate \$2,000 for construction of a church, northern Idaho; continue an unexpended balance for reconstruction of a community house, Seminole Indians; and provide \$5,480 for the Colville Indians, Washington, all as proposed by the Senate; provide \$110,000 for the Klamath, Oregon, Indians, instead of \$95,760, as proposed by the House and \$113,760, as proposed by the Senate; provide \$77,900 for the Keshena, Wisconsin, Indians, as proposed by the House, instead of \$83,100, as proposed by the Senate; and correct the total of the foregoing items.

Amendment No. 47: Provides that an unexpended balance remaining available to the Shoshone Indians, Wyoming, shall be available for expenditure under section 3 (c) of the Act of July 27, 1939, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Provides \$10,000 for an attorney for the Red Lake Indians, Minnesota, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$35,000 from tribal funds for travel expenses of tribal councils, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the House, and \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$2,450,000 for road construction on Indian reservations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,100,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57, relating to the construction and repair of Indian schools, hospitals, etc.: Appropriates \$25,000 for repairs, Carson, Nev.; \$75,000 for a dormitory and quarters, Jones Academy, Oklahoma; \$75,000 for dormitory facilities and quarters at the Fort Sill School, and \$75,000 for the same purpose at the Riverside School, both at Kiowa, Okla.; and provides \$800,000 for a sanatorium at Tacoma, Wash.; all as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendments Nos. 61 and 89, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$500,000 for construction of the Gila project, Arizona; amendments Nos. 62 and 92, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$3,000,000 for construction on the Colorado Big Thompson project, Colorado; amendments Nos. 69 and 94, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$450,000 for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico; amendments Nos. 70 and 95, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$350,000 for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma; amendments Nos. 74 and 96, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the Provo River project, Utah; and amendments Nos. 75 and 98, relating to the proposed appropriation of \$500,000 for the Yakima project, Roza division, Washington: The effect of the recommendation in connection with the foregoing projects is to provide that funds for carrying on the construction of these projects shall come from the general fund of the Treasury, as proposed by the Senate,

instead of from the reclamation fund, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, relating to appropriations for construction of reclamation projects, payable from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$600,000 for the Paonia project, Colorado, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriation in the House bill providing \$750,000 for the Arrowrock division, Boise project, Idaho, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Payette division, Boise project, Idaho, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$100,000 for the Sun River project, Montana, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$10,000 for the Carlsbad project, New Mexico, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, for the Deschutes project, Oregon; appropriates \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, for the Owyhee project, Oregon; appropriates \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, for the Klamath project, Oregon-California; appropriates \$265,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$65,000, as proposed by the House, for the Kendrick project, Wyoming; appropriates \$100,000 for the Riverton project, Wyoming, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, for the Heart Mountain division, Shoshone project, Wyoming; appropriates \$57,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, for the Willwood division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming; allows \$90,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate, for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$575,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$725,000, as proposed by the House, for administrative expenses; corrects the total of the construction items from the reclamation fund; provides that an unobligated balance of \$25,000 from the Emergency Relief Act, 1935, shall be available for work on the Vale project, Oregon; and corrects the total for all reclamation fund appropriations.

Amendments 85 and 86, relating to the Boulder Canyon project: Makes funds available for recreation grounds in Boulder City, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 88, 90, 91, 97, 100, 101, and 104, relating to the construction of reclamation and water utility projects payable from the general fund of the Treasury: (Action recommended on amendments 89, 92, 94, 95, 96, and 98, is explained under the first paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation" in this statement.) Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the Bullock project, Arizona-Nevada, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$34,750,000, as proposed by the House, for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$31,750,000, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the proposal of the Senate authorizing contractual authorization for procurement of materials and supplies for transmission lines in an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000; appropriates \$11,000,000 for the Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$845,000 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$695,000, as proposed by the House, of which \$220,000 is made available for personal services and other expenses in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$5,000,000 for water conservation projects, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Geological Survey

Amendments Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, and 114, relating to topographic surveys: Appropriates \$185,000, as proposed by the Senate,

instead of \$160,000, as proposed by the House, the additional amount to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia for topographic survey work; and provides \$1,962,500 for such work, including \$300,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$975,000 and \$250,000, respectively, as proposed by the House; makes such funds available for use in Alaska, and Puerto Rico, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total for the Geological Survey.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 115: Appropriates \$262,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$232,000, as proposed by the House, for testing fuel.

Amendments Nos. 116 and 117: Appropriates \$466,880, of which \$276,940 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$456,880, and \$275,500, respectively, as proposed by the House, for inquiries concerning economics of mineral industries.

Amendment No. 118: Strikes out the proposal of the House reallocating unexpended balance of 1941 appropriation for manganese beneficiation and investigations.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$358,425, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$374,575, as proposed by the House, for national monuments.

Amendments Nos. 123 and 124, relating to national historical parks and monuments: Provides that the total expenditures for maintenance of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site during the fiscal year 1943, shall not exceed the admission fees collected during the fiscal year 1942.

Amendments Nos. 125 and 126, relating to national military parks, battlefields, etc.: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate providing \$25,000 for construction of the museum authorized by the act of August 10, 1939.

Amendment No. 127: Corrects a title.

Amendment No. 131: Provides that not to exceed \$4,500,000 of the 1941 contract authorization of \$6,000,000 for the Blue Ridge-Natchez Trace Parkway, shall be available for payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1941, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 133: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House bill providing that fees shall not be charged for admission to the "house where Lincoln died."

Amendment No. 134: Appropriates \$75,000 for a travel bureau, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$27,000 for a survey of the recreational resources of the Denison Dam and Reservoir project, Texas and Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 136 and 137: Provides \$20,000 for a first-aid station, park police lodge, etc., in West Potomac Park, as proposed by the Senate.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Amendment No. 138: Appropriates \$1,069,555, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,055,230, as proposed by the House, for the propagation of food fishes.

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates \$545,475, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$476,475, as proposed by the House, for inquiry respecting food fishes.

Amendment No. 140: Appropriates \$196,940, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$186,940, as proposed by the House, for fishery industries.

Amendment No. 142: Appropriates \$255,800, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$233,800, as proposed by the House, for biological investigations.

Amendment No. 143: Appropriates \$949,300 for control of predatory animals, instead of \$849,300, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 146: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 148: Provides \$933,180, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$919,120, as proposed by the House, for personal services in the District of Columbia for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Territory of Alaska

Amendment No. 149: Appropriates \$684,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$634,500, as proposed by the House, for the construction and repair of roads in Alaska.

Amendment No. 150: Strikes out the provision of the House prohibiting the use of funds in the bill for the salary of Dr. Ruth Gruber, as proposed by the Senate.

Miscellaneous

Amendment No. 151: Makes available \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000, as proposed by the House, for travel in attendance at meetings by employees of the Bureau of Mines.

Amendments in disagreement

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendments:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6, relating to use of contingent expense fund for production of alumina from bauxite, alunite, etc.

Amendment No. 17, relating to purchase of land, Mescalero Indians, New Mexico.

Amendment No. 18, relating to payment of judgment in the case of Luis M. Sanchez and others.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20, relating to contract authorization for the purchase of land for Indians.

Amendment No. 25, relating to disposition of interest from loans under the Indian "revolving loan fund."

Amendment No. 33, relating to the Hulah Dam and reservoir project, Oklahoma and Kansas.

Amendment No. 50, relating to per capita payment to members of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, Oklahoma.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 58, relating to construction of hospital and quarters for Indians in Alaska, and the total appropriation for construction projects.

Amendments Nos. 59 and 60, relating to the use of reclamation funds for distribution and broadcasting of information, and the establishment of a branch office at Denver, Colo.

Amendment No. 66, relating to distribution of storage water and cost thereof, of the Cascade Reservoir, Boise project, Idaho.

Amendments Nos. 87 and 99, relating to appropriations for general investigations.

Amendment No. 93, relating to the appropriation for the Anderson Ranch, Boise project, Idaho.

Amendment No. 102, relating contract authorizations for several reclamation projects.

Amendment No. 103, correcting a total.

Amendment No. 105, relating to the Fort Peck project, Montana.

Amendment No. 106, relating to the valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas.

Amendments Nos. 107 and 108, relating to the protection of reclamation project works.

Amendment No. 113, relating to the funds available for topographic mapping of strategic areas.

Amendment No. 119, relating to production of alumina from bauxite and alunite.

Amendment No. 120, correcting a total.

Amendment No. 121, relating to employment by the National Park Service of employees of the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee.

Amendments Nos. 128 and 129, relating to recording of titles and the payment of admission fees, National Park Service.

Amendment No. 130, relating to a contract authorization for the construction of National Park roads and trails.

Amendment No. 132, relating to a contract authorization for construction of the Blue-Ridge-Natchez Trace Parkway.

Amendments Nos. 141, 144, 145, and 147, relating to an Alaska crab investigation, the sale of migratory bird hunting stamps by philatelic agencies, and the correction of totals.

Amendment No. 152, relating to acquisition of lands in the State of Arizona by the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendment No. 153, correcting a section number.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
JED JOHNSON,
J. G. SCRUGHAM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
CHAS. H. LEAVY,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT E. CARTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] 10 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I certainly did not ask for this quorum because I wanted to have you listen to me. I thought the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] would take the floor and explain the conference report. I do not want to do anything that is detrimental to any of the individual conferees on this committee; but the people of my district have elected me to come to Congress to try to do a good, sound business job. It is my duty this afternoon to call to the attention of the House just what the conferees have done in the report we now submit to you for your consideration.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and I did not sign the conference report because we could not do it, and we had our reasons. I am going to give you five reasons why we could not sign it.

First, the President of the United States and Mr. Morgenthau and other high officials said that the regular operating expenses of the Government should be reduced by \$1,000,000,000. If the majority of the House and the President want to insist on that they certainly ought to do it, and we should cut down our appropriations. What do the conferees do in this report? Let me call your attention to the second reason why I objected to it. The conference report exceeds the Senate appropriation bill by \$3,206,110.

Third, the conference report exceeds the House appropriations by \$11,298,845. There are two reasons why the House should say to the conferees, "You have exceeded your authority and you should not be permitted to do this."

The fourth reason is that the bill exceeds the Budget estimates by \$1,829,575.

The fifth reason is that this bill exceeds the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for 1941 by \$32,775,991.

Those five reasons should cause the Members of Congress to think and cause them to act. Each of you assumes a responsibility to your Government and your constituents. It seems to me you should turn down this conference report and send it back to the conferees with instructions that they reduce the expenditures in the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1942.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman tell us on what items those increases occur?

Mr. RICH. Yes. I will give you a great many items as we go along, but I want to give you this general statement first. If I make a misstatement I certainly want to be corrected, and I will yield to the chairman of the committee at any time to be corrected if I err, because I have tried to give you these things honestly and fairly.

You will note that the conference report shows that the Senate receded on 10 amendments. The House conferees receded on 89 amendments. There are 38 amendments in disagreement. With reference to those 38 amendments in disagreement I feel, and I say it with due respect to my conferees, that if the conferees could have prohibited them from coming in here they would have done it, but because of new legislation they were compelled to bring them back for approval. Those men are just as good men as there are in the Congress, but when there are only two of us conferees who want to put up a real fight, and the rest of them say, "We are going to go together," there is not much we can do about it. I am not censuring them. They are all interested in these items, and I do not blame them for that, but, gentlemen, it just is not right. It just is not right that the conferees have the power that they have assumed here.

In this conference report we have contract authorizations in disagreement amounting to \$16,950,000 additional over and above the appropriation in the bill. I will say that they had in the Central Valley project in California a contract authorization for \$10,000,000 that we struck out in conference, but which put back in this bill \$4,000,000 to the appropriation. Because of the difficulties which we encountered, because the people who are interested in Central Valley thought it was best that the Senate disagree, they added the \$4,000,000 to the total sum.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, walked up the aisle a few moments ago, and I said, "Mr. DOUGHTON, do you think that the Ways and Means Committee will now be able to get taxes in as fast as our Appropriations Committee is able to spend it?" Mr. DOUGHTON said, "I do not think we will ever catch up to the Appropriations Committee."

I think he is about right. The Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker, have not ingenuity enough to find ways of raising the revenue needed anywhere near to approach the spending of the Ap-

propriations Committee. It just cannot be done. So, what do you have to do? You have got to bear down on the Appropriations Committee, and that is my duty here this afternoon. This is the job for me. I do not want it, I do not like it, I do not feel like standing here and telling the membership that this is their responsibility, but it is and they cannot dodge it, they cannot shirk it. What are you going to do about it?

Many Members came before this committee and asked them to put items into the bill benefiting their districts. That is a natural thing to do and probably one way of getting benefits for the districts, but are we as sound, sensible, sane American citizens going to permit our Nation to be bankrupted so we shall not be able to support the huge defense program that rearmament calls for? Yet, this is just the point we are approaching—national bankruptcy.

I like every member of this committee. A few weeks ago the House voted \$7,000,000 to the President of the United States for him to dole out in war materials as he saw fit. I contended then, and I still contend, that the money should have been employed in defense of our own country. I would much rather vote to spend that amount on reclamation projects and other things vital to the welfare of our country and our people and under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department than I would to have it given away to others for war and destruction.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania 2 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. The chairman of the subcommittee is going to call attention this afternoon to the conference report and the items in controversy. We are going to take our time and try to present each one fully, so you can assume your responsibility in voting.

The Senate increased the bill \$32,375,000 over and above the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and the pending bill carries contract authorization for an additional \$17,000,000. Responsibility for the totals carried by the bill rests upon the membership. I say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] that we will call attention to these items as the amendments in disagreement come up. We do not have time to go into them now. The conference report lists the amendments in disagreement.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The gentleman said we cut out \$10,000,000 contract authorization and that we added \$4,000,000. We did not add anything except what the Senate cut out. We went back to the figure reported by the House, and the House cut out of that appropriation \$4,500,000.

Mr. RICH. I think I made that statement; I wanted to make the statement that the Senate receded and cut out the \$10,000,000 authorization for contracts in the Central Valley.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; and what we added on was what was reported by the House.

Mr. RICH. I made that statement; that is right.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as my colleague from Pennsylvania has pointed out, has been raised to a figure greater than it carried when it left the House or when it left the Senate. I base my objection to the conference report not upon any particular item or its location, but upon the general proposition that we should support the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in their request that nondefense expenditures be reduced by \$1,000,000,000. In this connection I call attention to pages 1147 and 1148 of the hearings where I asked the Secretary of the Interior what portion of the entire amount carried by the bill could be considered as national-defense items. I believe the First Assistant Secretary, Mr. Burlew, put the information in the hearings.

The total amount of the Budget estimate, as I recollect, was \$183,344,348. The way the bill comes to us now from the committee of conference it carries \$188,325,923.

The entire amount for national-defense items in the House bill was around \$38,432,900. The balance of \$177,027,078, House bill, represents that portion of the bill which deals with nondefense expenditures which could well be cut to make up a portion of the \$1,000,000,000 reduction. In my opinion, the amount the bill carried as it left the House was too high, and the Senate amendments even raised that amount.

We have not tightened up our belts commensurate with the needs of national defense. We ought to have the courage to say in respect of these non-defense appropriation items that we are going to cut them down if they are not needed. For instance, Great Britain does not purchase apples from this country, I understand, because they are not even considered as food. Great Britain, with her back to the wall, has found she could do without many of the things desirable in normal times. Why can we not learn that lesson and apply it to our own necessities? Why do we not learn that these enormous nondefense expenditures cannot go higher every year? The time is fast approaching when we must meet this problem face to face and tell the people of our districts and our States that these nondefense items must be cut. The time is coming when we are going to have to do this, regardless of the consequences to ourselves and our political future.

One of the nondefense items that could be cut that comes to my attention amounts to \$6,000,000 and could well be deferred to some future time. The item I refer to is \$3,000,000 in contract authorizations and \$3,000,000 appropriations for roads and trails in national parks. Of course, we need roads for national defense that will connect the great arteries of the East, West, North, and

South. Certainly we could put aside this \$3,000,000 at the present time and save it for some future time. The sad irony about it is that in this same bill where we propose to spend \$3,000,000 this year for roads and trails in the national parkway for the pleasure of our people there is also included a million dollars to be set aside for investigations to figure out new projects when and if the crash comes as a result of the end of the war, at which time our people have to get back to normalcy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did not the Senate in every case increase every item when an amendment applies over and above that in the House bill?

Mr. JONES. That is not exactly true. In the case of the Central Valley project in California the amount was cut

\$3,000,000, then \$10,000,000 was allowed for contract authorizations which will be spent over a period of several years, but by and large the final result is that somewhere between the House and Senate we have inserted larger items, so that the bill is larger now than when the House passed it, or when the Senate passed it.

It seems shameful to me that we cannot face the facts presented by the world crisis, button up our belt, tighten up these expenditures, and accept the lower figure that is presented by either the House or Senate. In each case let us take the lower figure.

If you are interested in helping to cut a billion dollars from nondefense items, I wish to show you that as the bill comes back from conference it carries \$188,325,923. Of this amount the total claimed by the Department of the Interior itself as national defense is only \$38,875,400. I include the statement of the Department of the Interior showing what this \$38,875,400 consists of:

Appropriation items for national-defense projects considered for the Interior bill for 1942

Appropriation title	Budget estimate	Approved by House	Approved by Senate
GENERAL OPERATIONS			
Bureau of Reclamation: Protection of reclamation projects			\$50,000
Geological Survey:			
Salaries	\$25,000	(¹)	25,000
Topographic surveys (mapping for military use)	987,500	(¹)	987,500
Strategic and critical minerals	195,000	\$195,000	195,000
Total, Geological Survey	1,207,500	195,000	1,207,500
Bureau of Mines:			
Mineral mining investigations (chromium studies)	100,000	100,000	100,000
Economics of mineral industries:			
(1) Scrap iron and steel statistics	\$47,000	40,000	50,000
(2) Cooperation with other American republics in production of strategic minerals	425,000	425,000	425,000
Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply	350,000	350,000	350,000
Hematite plants and investigations	930,000	930,000	930,000
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research	\$85,000		85,000
Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and aluminitite	1,937,000	1,845,000	1,940,000
Total, Bureau of Mines	3,229,500	2,040,000	3,282,500
Fish and Wildlife Service: Inquiry respecting food fishes (surveys of stream pollution resulting from defense activities)	\$35,000		35,000
Government in the Territories: Construction, operation, and maintenance of roads, Alaska	50,000		\$50,000
Total, general operations	18,142,900	18,142,900	18,142,900
GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS—(CONSTRUCTION)			
Bonneville Power Administration: Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power-transmission system			
Bureau of Reclamation:			
Reclamation fund: Kendrick project, Wyoming			200,000
General fund:			
Boulder Canyon project	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bullhead project, Arizona-Nevada	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Central Valley project, California	11,250,000	7,250,000	4,250,000
Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington	6,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
General investigations	25,250,000	18,250,000	17,450,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	43,392,900	36,392,900	35,592,900
Total, construction	46,622,400	38,432,900	38,875,400
Grand total			

¹ Eliminated by House committee with recommendation that necessary funds for mapping for military use be appropriated to the War Department.

² Includes supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate in the amount of \$7,000 for statistics on scrap iron and steel (S. Doc. No. 61).

³ Supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate (S. Doc. No. 61).

⁴ The Senate amendment reducing this item added a contract authorization in the amount of \$10,000,000 for this project.

⁵ Includes supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate in the amount of \$3,000,000 (S. Doc. No. 61).

⁶ A Senate amendment also provided contract authorizations totaling \$7,450,000 for several reclamation projects, including the following amounts for projects involving power development: Colorado-Big Thompson project, \$1,500,000, and Boise project, Anderson ranch, \$500,000.

Senate amendments also transferred construction and administrative expense funds totaling \$6,950,000 from the reclamation fund to the general fund, thus permitting construction to proceed more expeditiously on several projects involving power development which are related to the national-defense program.

All other items in this bill as reported back by the conferees can well be cut out, and I hope that motions are presented to include the Senate amount adding and increasing the bill above the House bill and above the Budget estimate, you will use this statement as a basis to cut out useless nondefense expenditures.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is unnecessary to make an extended statement at this time, but inasmuch as statements have been made that the House conferees apparently have gone wild and have permitted a bill to be brought in here far in excess of the Budget estimates, and inasmuch as it was stated a moment ago by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], that the Budget estimates were for \$183,000,000 only, let me say that the Budget estimates were in excess of \$186,000,000. It is true that as originally submitted to the committee the Budget estimates were for a little over \$183,000,000, but after the bill left the House and went to the Senate there were many other Budget estimates, in excess of \$3,000,000. I simply wish to correct that statement. I am sure the gentleman did not intend to leave the impression that the Budget estimates were only \$183,000,000.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONES. I was referring to the statement that appears in the hearings on pages 1147 and 1148. What the gentleman says is correct. Since that hearing there were additional estimates.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. For example, \$3,000,000 was added after the bill left the House for additional generators at Grand Coulee. There is no Member on either side of the aisle who would vote to eliminate this \$3,000,000 because it is strictly for national defense. Even with the added generators there will still be a decided shortage of power in that area because, as you know, there is an urgent national-defense situation.

In addition to that there was also added \$50,000, for floodlights to protect dams and power plants. It is true there was no Budget estimate for this \$50,000, but after all, this legislative body and the members of this committee are responsible for safeguarding of these dams and power plants and I am certainly willing to accept my responsibility for voting for the \$50,000 to protect the various dams throughout the country in the hope of preventing further sabotage at these places.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman will find no one on this side who is going to fight that \$50,000 because we think it is just as necessary as the gentleman does.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. RICH. Those \$50,000 items are not the items we are interested in. These

items of \$1,500,000, the three-, four-, five-, and six-million dollar items that should not be in here are the ones we are going to object to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's statement very much. I am hopeful that when the gentleman receives an explanation of the items that have been added, he will agree to them.

There is another item here of \$85,000 for investigations in connection with the development of aluminum for war purposes. May I ask the gentleman if he thinks that item of \$85,000 is justified that the War Department and those in charge felt was very important and urgent at this time. Does the gentleman from Ohio object to that?

Mr. JONES. I have a statement here which was sent to me by the clerk of the committee under date of June 19. If the gentleman will agree to cut the amounts that are claimed by the committee to be not for the national-defense set-up, we can agree. There is a total of \$38,400,000 for national defense. As approved by the House it was \$38,432,900 according to this statement. The increases as claimed by the department were approximately \$450,000 more in the Senate than in the House. If we can agree on cutting the outside items I certainly will not cut down national-defense items.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman knows, I am sure, that we cannot amend the conference report and therefore could not possibly make such an agreement; besides all these items were threshed out and, after all, there are two Houses of Congress that must consider them.

Mr. RICH. When the House conferees met some time this year, as they did last year, they said they would stand back of a lot of amendments of the Senate and disagree to them, but when they went into conference they agreed to 98 items that the Senators wanted in this bill. If we had had a little intestinal fortitude and backbone, we would not yield to the Senate conferees and we would have held this bill down ten or fifteen million dollars.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I regret that from the gentleman's viewpoint there is no one in this House except the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania who has any backbone. Time after time he has taken the floor to lecture Members and charge them with being Treasury raiders if it happens to be an item to which he is opposed. But if the fund requested is for a fish hatchery in the gentleman's home district at Lamar, Pa., without a Budget estimate, mind you, well, then, that is altogether different. Frankly, some of us did not have enough backbone to stand up and oppose the gentleman. We did not even accuse him of raiding the Treasury. When we were told of the great and urgent need for additional funds to greatly enlarge his fish hatchery in the great State of Pennsylvania, we accepted the gentleman's word. We knew that it must be urgent, else he would not have espoused it. Why, Mr. Speaker, we did not even

ask him, "Where are you going to get the money?" [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. I note that on the top of page 84 the appropriation for the Carlsbad, N. Mex., project has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. THOMASON. May I inquire just what this increase is for?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is for the purpose of expediting the completion of a project that is already under way, a dam.

Mr. THOMASON. It is understood, then, that it is not a new dam or a new flood-control project of any kind. This appropriation is only to complete an existing project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is definitely correct.

I may add that there are many other items that were added by the other body. One was for \$1,012,500 for topographic mapping of strategic areas to be determined by the Secretary of War. This is an important item. The War Department felt that it was essential, and, even though it was not in the bill as it passed the House, we thought that it was very essential and very urgent, and for that reason this \$1,012,500 for national-defense mapping was allowed.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it not a fact that every item that appears in this bill as being inserted by Members of the other body was put in there because, instead of going down to the committee that handles appropriations that have not been brought up in the orderly manner that is usually followed, they justified these items before the Senate committee, and the items were then added to the bill? Is it not true that that goes for every one of the items that was included?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is absolutely correct. We could have refused to accept any of these amendments, and probably could have prevented their coming here, but they would have gone to the deficiency committee, and the deficiency committee would have brought them back if that committee felt they were justified. This committee did not ask or refuse or try to escape its responsibility.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is the gentleman referring to the gentleman from Ohio and me as not trying to block any of these appropriations? Time after time we made motions in the committee of conference, trying to hold down these appropriations.

When we would come to the vote, all the other conferees would vote for the appropriations, and the gentleman from Ohio and I would vote against them. Where could we even express ourselves if we did not come back here on the floor and make a fight on these appropriations? This is the only place we have to fight; and if we cannot do anything here, then we have no recourse, because we could not do it when we were in conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am certainly willing for the RECORD to show that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania objected and objected and still objected to everything, except for additional funds without a sign of Budget estimate for his pet fish hatchery in Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RICH moves that the conference report be recommitted to the conference committee with instructions to further insist on amendments in disagreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMASON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventeen Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 110, nays 221, not voting 100, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]		
YEAS—110		
Andersen, H. Carl	Gillie	Michener
Andresen, August H.	Graham	Murray
Angell	Grant, Ind.	O'Brien, N. Y.
Baldwin	Guyer, Kans.	O'Hara
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	Osmer
Baumhart	Hancock	Paddock
Bender	Harness	Pfeiffer
Bennett	Heidinger	William T. Pittenger
Bishop	Hinshaw	Ploeser
Blackney	Holmes	Plumley
Bolles	Jarrett	Powers
Bolton	Jenkins, Ohio	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Mich.	Jennings	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
Canfield	Johnson, Calif.	Rich
Chiperfield	Johnson, Ill.	Robson, Ky.
Clason	Jones	Rodgers, Pa.
Crawford	Jonkman	Rutherford
Crowther	Kean	Scott
Cunningham	Keefe	Simpson
Day	Kinzer	Smith, Maine
Dewey	Knutson	Smith, Ohio
Dirksen	Kunkel	Springer
Ditter	Lambertson	Stearns, N. H.
Eaton	Landis	Stratton
Eiston	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Engel	McGregor	Suplin
Fellows	McLean	Taber
Fenton	Maas	Tale
Gale	Martin, Iowa	Thomas, N. J.
Gamble	Martin, Mass.	Tibbott
Gifford	Mason	Tinkham
Gilchrist	Meyer, Md.	Treadway

disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: " production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays and alunite, and manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: On page 24, at the end of the paragraph in line 24, insert:

"Purchase of land, Mescalero Indians, New Mexico (tribal funds): For the purchase of land, or interest therein and improvements thereon for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation of New Mexico, \$14,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said Indians: *Provided further*, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder without the consent of the Mescalero tribal business committee."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: On page 25, following the amendment just adopted, insert:

"Payment of judgment in the case of Luis M. Sanchez, and others, against United States (tribal funds): There is hereby appropriated from the tribal funds of the Indians of the Isleta Pueblo, N. Mex., so much as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment obtained by the plaintiff in the suit entitled Luis M. Sanchez, and others, against the United States, No. 135 civil, in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico: *Provided*, That title to the land and improvements thereon involved in said suit shall be vested in the United States in trust for the Pueblo of Isleta: *Provided further*, That use of the money for such purpose shall receive the approval of the governing authorities of the pueblo as required in section 5 of the act of May 1, 1933 (48 Stat. 108)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: On page 26, line 3, after the word "Provided," insert: "That in addition to the amount herein appropriated, the Secretary of the Interior may also incur obligations, and enter into contracts for the acquisition of additional land, not exceeding a total of \$600,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and appropriations hereafter made for the acquisition of land pursuant to the authorization contained in the act of June 18, 1934, shall be available for the purpose of discharging the obligation or obligations so created."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 19, with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$325,000."

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that we are giving power to the Indian Bureau to make contract authorizations amounting to \$325,000 additional. We have been carrying on this practice for years and it seems to me that under present conditions if we want an opportunity to save \$325,000 of Federal funds we should vote down this amendment and permit this matter to go along for a year or so before making any additional contract authorizations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this amount, \$325,000, is exactly the same as the contract authorization that was provided in the bill last year. In view of the fact that there are thousands of landless and needy Indians and that the Department has been investigating some lands that will be of great value to the Indians, the committee felt it was justified in continuing this program for at least another year on the same basis as last year.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 70, noes 32.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 26, line 14, after the word "appropriated", insert "Or this contract authorization."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: On page 34, line 25, after the word "binding", insert "Provided, That interest or other charges heretofore or hereafter collected on loans shall be credited to said revolving fund and shall be available for the purposes of this paragraph."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment that may be very far reaching and I question whether the membership of the House wishes to take money that now goes into the Federal Treasury and permit it to be paid into a revolving fund for the benefit of these Indians. This may not mean a great deal to the Members right now, but this fund will increase, and you permit them, not only to take the principal, but all the interest that accumulates, and then you hear the statement made that a lot of these projects under the Reclamation Bureau will be able to reimburse the Government for the expenditures made. I do not see how in the world this statement can be made and be consistent with any effort being made to assist the Treasury in paying

these debts. I think this motion should be voted down.

Mr. COCHRAN. This amendment provides that interest or other charges heretofore or hereafter collected shall be credited to said revolving fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. This act has been in existence since 1934?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. How much has heretofore been collected which you are going to get out of the Treasury and add to this revolving fund? Why should you have in the word "heretofore," and not confine it simply to hereafter?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, they have been depositing this in the revolving fund. It does not belong to the Treasury. It was not contemplated that it should go into the Treasury, but under a recent ruling of the Comptroller General it was held that the funds would have to go into the Treasury. This money should remain in the revolving loan fund. It never was intended that any part of it should go back into the Treasury. That was not the intent of the Congress. It belongs to the Indians, and should remain in the revolving fund.

Mr. COCHRAN. In other words, the money is in the revolving fund and this is to make it legal?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. To get over the decision of the Comptroller General?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman says that this money belongs to the Indians. Do I understand the gentleman to say that these are Indian funds which are being allocated for the purpose of establishing these corporations and providing sawmill operations so as to give industrial employment to the Indians?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It might be used for that purpose.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reading the language in the last paragraph on page 34, and going back to the original act, was it an appropriation out of the general fund of the Treasury in the first place or were they Indian funds which were allocated for this purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The Wheeler-Howard Act authorized a revolving fund of \$10,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And that \$10,000,000 came out of the general fund of the Treasury or out of Indian funds?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That part of it which has been appropriated came out of the general fund of the Treasury.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So that when the gentleman remarked to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] to the effect that these funds belong to the Indians he meant to say that those funds originally came out of the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Under the Wheeler-Howard Act that money belongs to the Indians just the same as if it had been from the sale of Indian lands.

I still maintain that it belongs to the Indians. It was set up as a permanent fund for these needy and landless Indians and I repeat it does not belong to the Treasury and it was not contemplated that the money should go into the Treasury, and this proviso is for the purpose of straightening out the situation due to the decision of the Comptroller.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understand the gentleman correctly—and I think I am in favor of the motion that he has offered—what I am trying to get clear is from what source was the original \$10,000,000 taken. Was that taken from the general funds of the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course it was taken from the general funds of the Treasury of the United States as provided in the Wheeler-Howard Act. However, I might remind the gentleman that at one time the whole country belonged to the Indians.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman is now getting a little bit facetious. I am seeking information for this reason. We have a situation which is partially involved in this bill, which pertains to Puerto Rico. A bill is now before one of the committees of the House asking that something like from \$3,000,000 to \$20,000,000 be thrown into a revolving fund. If we go ahead and act on this in like manner, it provides a precedent on which the Department of the Interior can come in a little later and insist that we turn over \$3,000,000 in cash and \$18,000,000 in property in connection with Puerto Rican operations. My approach is from that standpoint, because in this particular situation, this may amount to just a few dollars.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot agree with the gentleman in his conclusions. I think it is true that some other group is asking for something, but the difference is that Congress has acted in this matter. Congress has spoken. Congress passed the so-called Wheeler-Howard Act. In my judgment, that is considerably different from some group coming in and saying, "Well, you did this for the Indians and you should do something for us."

Mr. CRAWFORD. If by the Wheeler-Howard Act, which I think was a good act, this money was actually turned over and these receipts coming in are a part of the revolving fund, I think perhaps it is proper to go along with this motion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is the situation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But I want to establish in the RECORD that that is the situation, so that this cannot be used as an excuse or a precedent a few weeks later to come in and pick up \$21,000,000 in one item in a revolving fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 72, noes 24.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: On page 46, after line 2, insert "In aid of the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Hulah Dam and Reservoir project on the Caney River, Oklahoma and Kansas, authorized by the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1571), as amended, for the control of floods in the Verdigris River Valley, the Osage Tribal Council be and it hereby is authorized, upon payment of just compensation therefor, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to release and relinquish to the United States of America such right, interest, and control in and over the minerals reserved to the Osage Tribe by the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, as may be found by the Secretary of War to be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said Hulah Dam and Reservoir project. Construction of said project may be undertaken when the amount of money to be paid to the Osage Tribe as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized has been agreed upon by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Osage Tribal Council. The amount agreed upon as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized shall be paid by the Secretary of War out of appropriations made for flood control, general, to the Secretary of the Interior for disbursement in the manner provided by section 4 of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, for the disbursement of royalties received from the leasing of minerals owned by the Osage Tribe."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If this amendment is adopted, as I understand it, the land that was given to the Indians is now going to be used for flood-control purposes. It is going to be necessary for the Federal Government, if there are any minerals under the land that is flooded, to pay these Indians or settle their claims. It is going to be very difficult to do that. It seems to me we should have arrived at a conclusion as to what this amount should be before this amendment is adopted. I think that would have been the wise policy, and I think the House ought to give consideration to that particular phase of it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is an attempt to put into this bill the same amendment that was offered by the Senate to the flood-control bill, the civil-functions bill for the War Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct, I believe.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In that case the conferees saw fit not to agree. The bill has come up on the Consent Calendar. It has been postponed and objected to on the Consent Calendar. I doubt very much if the House should agree to this amendment without having somewhere in the record some agreement as to what the limit of cost should be. I would like the Members of the House to understand that this language mandatorily takes out of the limited money for new flood-control projects, whatever amount may be agreed upon as the value of the minerals that may be covered by the water impounded by this

dam. During the discussion the other day when this came up on the Consent Calendar it was brought out that it is estimated, under one theory of reckoning, that the cost of this would be something like a million dollars. That theory of reckoning, I think, was based upon some estimate of the value of oil that might be under the land. It was also brought out that in the consideration of this proposal in general legislation before the Indian Affairs Committee a proper theory of reckoning would be to estimate the difference in cost of recovering this oil if they had to go down through the impounded water; but the effect of this language is to say that out of the 10 percent of flood-control money that was appropriated and earmarked for new projects by your subcommittee dealing with the civil functions of the War Department, out of that 10 percent which at the most will not amount to over six or seven million dollars for starting flood-control projects all over the country, \$1,000,000 may be earmarked for one specific purpose. There is nothing to show how much this will amount to other than that incidental testimony that came up when we were considering it on the Consent Calendar the other day. Whatever they agree upon the Secretary of War must pay out of the flood-control appropriation. If the House thoroughly understood what was involved in this legislation I doubt whether it would consent to taking that money out of the flood-control appropriation in that way.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. When we discussed this with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] the Government agreed to permit drilling for oil on this land. If there would be 50 or 60 feet of water over the land the Government would have to pay for the cost of going down through the water and the cost of casings and the expense that may be incurred, and no one would know what the cost of such an operation would be.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, if this mineral land is flooded, no doubt the Indians should be compensated for the depreciation of their mineral rights. There is no question about that, but there seems to be in the record nothing that anybody can go upon or any guaranty as to what the cost will be. Whatever the cost may be by this language will come out of the money available for new flood-control projects. Every Member of the House who is interested in protecting the small sum of money that is available for the initiation of new flood-control projects should be interested in the language of this amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is this not in the same category that any other project of this character would be in automatically? No one can foresee what the eventual cost of a condition of this character would be.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman assumes something that is not necessarily so. There could be some

agreement. During the consideration of this matter the other day on the Consent Calendar it developed that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] was under the impression that the compensation would be based on the theory of the increased cost of recovering the oil, but he said that in his estimation that was the wrong basis for an estimate.

That was one basis, but the estimate that has been proposed tries to figure out the value of this oil even before it has been recovered. This is purely a theoretical proposition. The estimate was upward of \$1,000,000. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] said this was too much.

Mr. Speaker, that is the only basis for the agreement before us at the present time.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Is this based on the theory of adverse possession?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not believe so.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. You are taking over a settlement after it is made.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Let me point out, as was stated by the gentleman from South Dakota, this will impair the flood-control funds a great deal. As I read this amendment it would be entirely possible that this sum would be paid out a month or even years before the Army engineers get around to constructing this dam or other flood-control works on the Verdigris River for the establishment of priority for that river in the expenditure of funds this year, this being before the Flood Control Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman from Nebraska that in the first place this applies to one project in northeast Oklahoma. It is not in or near my district. It has been authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1936. The gentleman will find on page 4678 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 3 that the Secretary of War wrote a letter to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] urging that such legislation be enacted to permit this very thing to be done.

If this paragraph is agreed to it will simply permit the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior to work out an agreement providing an equitable payment to these Indians. It seems to be fair and I do not believe that either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Interior would agree to anything that might be exorbitant.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman know what the cost is estimated to be?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman, I take it, is familiar with the figure of \$1,000,000 which was mentioned when the bill was called for consideration on the Consent Calendar last Monday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think that figure has been suggested.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And the gentleman knows there is only about \$6,000,000 available for construction

costs. This one item would take \$1,000,000 from that fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is correct.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISH) there were—ayes 52, noes 29.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays 117, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]
YEAS—192

Allen, La.	Gathings	O'Leary
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gavan	O'Toole
Arnold	Gearhart	Patman
Barnes	Gibson	Patrick
Barry	Gossett	Patterson
Bates, Ky.	Granger	Peterson, Fla.
Beam	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Ga.
Beckworth	Green	Pierce
Beiter	Gregory	Pittenger
Bell	Hare	Priest
Bland	Harrington	Rabaut
Bloom	Harris, Ark.	Ramsay
Boggs	Harris, Va.	Ramspeck
Boland	Hart	Randolph
Bonner	Harter	Rankin, Miss.
Boren	Hebert	Rizley
Boykin	Heffernan	Robertson
Bradley, Pa.	Hendricks	N. Dak.
Brooks	Hill, Wash.	Robinson, Utah
Brown, Ga.	Holbrook	Rogers, Okla.
Bryson	Houston	Rolph
Buck	Hull	Russell
Buckler, Minn.	Hunter	Sabath
Bulwinkle	Imhoff	Sanders
Burgin	Jackson	Satterfield
Byron	Jarman	Schulte
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson	Secrest
Capozzoli	Luther A.	Shanley
Carter	Johnson, Okla.	Shannon
Cartwright	Kee	Sheppard
Casey, Mass.	Kefauver	Smith, Conn.
Chapman	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Clark	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Wash.
Claypool	Kerr	Smith, W. Va.
Cochran	Kilday	Snyder
Coffee, Wash.	Kirwan	Somers N. Y.
Cole, Md.	Kleberg	South
Colmer	Koclakowski	Sparkman
Cooley	Kramer	Spence
Cooper	Lanham	Steagall
Creal	Larrabee	Sumners, Tex.
Crosser	Lea	Tarver
Cullen	Leavy	Taylor
D'Alesandro	Lesinski	Tenerowicz
Davis, Ohio	Lewis	Terry
Dickstein	Ludlow	Thom
Dingell	Lynch	Thomas, Tex.
Doughton	McCormack	Thomason
Doxey	McKeough	Vincent, Ky.
Duncan	McLaughlin	Walter
Durham	McMillan	Weaver
Eberharter	Maciora	Welch
Edmiston	Mahon	Wene
Elliot, Mass.	Mansfield	West
Ellott, Calif.	May	Whelchel
Ellis	Merritt	White
Faddis	Mills, La.	Whittington
Fitzpatrick	Monroney	Wickersham
Flanagan	Murdock	Williams
Fogarty	Nichols	Woodrum, Va.
Forand	Norrell	Worley
Ford, Miss.	Norton	Wright
Ford, Thomas F.	O'Brien, Mich.	Young
Fulmer	O'Connor	Zimmerman

NAYS—117

Andersen, H. Carl	Angell	Bender
Andresen, August H.	Baldwin	Bennett
	Bates, Mass.	Bishop
	Baumhart	Blackney

Bolles	Hall, Leonard W.	Paddock
Bolton	Halleck	Pheiffer, William T.
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Powers
Brown, Ohio	Harness	Rankin, Mont.
Butler	Hinshaw	Reece, Tenn.
Canfield	Holmes	Reed, N. Y.
Carlson	Jarrett	Rees, Kans.
Case, S. Dak.	Jenkins, Ohio	Rich
Chipfield	Jenks, N. H.	Robison, Ky.
Clason	Jennings	Rodgers, Mass.
Coffee, Nebr.	Jensen	Rutherford
Crawford	Johns	Scott
Crowther	Johnson, Ill.	Shafer, Mich.
Culkin	Jones	Smith, Maine
Curtis	Jonkman	Smith, Ohio
Day	Kean	Springer
Dewey	Keefe	Stearns, N. H.
Dirksen	Kilburn	Stefan
Ditter	Kinzer	Stratton
Dworschak	Eaton	Sumner, Ill.
Engel	Kunkel	Taber
Englebright	Lambertson	Talle
Fellows	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Fenton	LeCompte	Tibbott
Ford, Leland M.	McGregor	Tinkham
Gale	McLean	Treadway
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Van Zandt
Gerlach	Martin, Mass.	Vorys, Ohio
Gifford	Mason	Vreeland
Gilchrist	Meyer, Md.	Wigglesworth
Gillie	Michener	Wolverton, N. J.
Gore	Moser	Woodruff, Mich.
Graham	Mundt	Youngdahl
Grant, Ind.	Murray	
Guyer, Kans.	O'Brien, N. Y.	
Gwynne	Osmers	

NOT VOTING—122

Allen, Ill.	Hartley	Plauché
Anderson, Calif.	Healey	Ploeser
Andrews	Heidinger	Plumley
Arends	Hess	Poage
Barden	Hill, Colo.	Reed, III.
Boehne	Hobbs	Richards
Buckley, N. Y.	Hoffman	Rivers
Burch	Hook	Robertson, Va.
Burdick	Hope	Rockefeller
Byrne	Howell	Romjue
Camp	Izac	Sacks
Cannon, Fla.	Jacobsen	Sasscer
Celler	Johnson, Calif.	Scanhoff
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Scanlon
Clevenger	Johnson	Schaefer, III.
Cluett	Lyndon B.	Schuetz
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, W. Va.	Scrugham
Collins	Kennedy, Martin J.	Sheridan
Connery	Kennedy, Sikes	Short
Copeland	Michael J.	Simpson
Costello	Keogh	Smith, Pa.
Courtney	Kopplemann	Starnes, Ala.
Cox	McArdle	Stevenson
Cravens	Cunningham	Sullivan
	McGhee	Suphlin
Davis, Tenn.	McGranery	Sweeney
Delaney	McIntyre	Thill
Dies	Maas	Tolan
Disney	Maciejewski	Traynor
Domeneaux	Magnuson	Vinson, Ga.
Dondero	Marcantonio	Voorhis, Calif.
Douglas	Mills, Ark.	Wadsworth
Downs	Mitchell	Ward
Drewry	Mott	Wastelewski
Elston	Myers, Pa.	Weiss
Fish	Nelson	Wilson
Fitzgerald	O'Day	Winter
Flaherty	O'Hara	Wolcott
Flannery	Oliver	Wolfenden, Pa.
Geyer, Calif.	O'Neal	
Haines	Pace	
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer, Joseph L.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

Mr. Romjue for, with Mr. Thill against.

Mr. Weiss for, with Mr. Stevenson against.

Mr. Traynor for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Mills of Arkansas for, with Mr. Johnson of Indiana against.

Mr. Buckle of New York for, with Mr. Dondero against.

Mr. Schuetz for, with Mr. Arends against.

Mr. Johnson of West Virginia for, with Mr. Hill of Colorado against.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy for, with Mr. Clevenger against.

Mr. Burch for, with Mr. Douglas against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Cluett against.

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mr. Schaefer of Illinois for, with Mr. Cole of New York against.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Cannon of Florida for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Ploeser against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Elston against.

Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Rockefeller against.

Mr. Connery for, with Mr. Simpson against.

Mr. Izac for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Byrne for, with Mr. Copeland against.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee for, with Mr. Wheat against.

Mr. Cravens for, with Mr. Youngdahl against.

Mr. Pace for, with Mr. Heidinger against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Collins with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Hope.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Camp with Mr. Howell.

Mr. Neison with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Sauthoff.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Marcantonio.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Geyer of California with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Mott.

Mr. Poage with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Robertson of Virginia with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Sullivan with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Supphin with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Plauché with Mr. Celler.

Mr. Downs with Mr. McArdle.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Disney.

Mr. Flannery with Mr. McIntyre.

Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Hook.

Mr. Maciejewski with Mr. Kopplemann.

Mr. Haines with Mr. Dies.

Mr. Flaherty with Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Scanlon with Mrs. O'Day.

Mr. Jacobsen with Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: After line 9, insert: "Per capita payment to members of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma (tribal funds): The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw as much as may be necessary from any available funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma, to make immediately therefrom a payment of not to exceed \$20 to each member of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Tribes living on the date of the approval of this Act, which payment shall be credited to the individual account of each Indian to be expended in accordance with the individual Indian money regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 50, and concur in the same.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, this amendment gives \$20 to each member of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian tribes in Oklahoma. This money comes from the tribal funds of these Indians, but if we continue to permit them to withdraw their funds, how long before they will be exhausted? In a few years they will not have it because they were permitted by the Congress to spend it.

If you want to allow each of these Indians to take a joy ride on \$20, that is your responsibility and you can vote accordingly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this money comes out of tribal funds belonging to three tribes of Indians, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. These Indians have met in tribal council and asked that their funds be expended in this manner. They have pointed out that there are hundreds of aged, dependent and landless Indians in their tribes who are desperately in need of help. They feel that they would prefer using their own funds than to ask for relief. They have also pointed out that there have been five successive droughts in this particular area followed by terrific and damaging floods. Some of the Indians of these tribes are in real need and this \$20 per capita payment will be of real assistance to them. They have assured members of the committee that very little if any of their funds will be wasted and trust there will be no serious objection to this amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman states that this comes from the Indians' own money and he is willing to give it to them, that is his responsibility. I would point out to the gentleman, however, that for years he has been saying he wanted the Indians made responsible for their own affairs. We have increased the amount the Federal Government has been required to spend on the Indians each year. If the Indians are allowed to spend their money this way how will they ever become competent to handle their own affairs?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman this per capita payment is in a measure permitting these Indians to handle their own affairs. I am sure if the gentleman from Pennsylvania could visit some of their shabbily furnished homes, as I have done, and see some of these Indians in their dire poverty, that his big and sometimes generous heart would bleed for them, and he would not raise his voice against this item.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 69, line 23, at the end of the line insert "hospital and quarters, \$250,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 71, line 20, strike out "\$1,277,000" and insert "\$1,877,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this simply corrects the total. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 75, line 20, strike out line 20 down to the word "prints", in line 21, and insert "\$7,500 for disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. This amendment would provide \$7,500 for the dissemination of information in regard to land. It seems to me it is one of those amendments that is above partisanship and could be cut out to save the country \$7,500. It is a small amount, but I call attention to the fact that there is already in this bill provision for \$76,530 for the same purpose. I asked a question of the Secretary of the Interior, and I wanted to find out the entire cost of the information service. I hoped by the answer I would get it. Seventy-six thousand dollars is an enormous amount of money for an information service for the Department of the Interior, but that does not represent all of the cost of the information service. In addition to that, the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year 1940 put out so much information on blank paper—I have this statement from the Office of the Government Printer—that during the fiscal year 1940, \$134,368 was paid for the blank paper to furnish information on. As related to 1941, for which I do not have the figures, I have the over-all figures of the blank paper cost for all the information service of the various governmental bureaus, independent agencies, and so forth. The Public Printer tells me the blank paper cost has increased 274 percent over the fiscal year 1940.

It seems to me that with the enormous latitude that already exists and that is already being taken advantage of by the Department of the Interior, this amendment is unnecessary and should be cut out. There has not been anything offered by this side of the House which has been so far accepted, but I hope this one will be above partisanship and will be accepted by the majority on its merits.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Let me say for the information of the gentleman and those interested that there is only \$2,500 involved here. The House carried

\$5,000 which applied to photographic prints and such things as that. Commissioner Page appeared before the Senate committee, and I believe Members of this House who know Commissioner Page realize that he is a very conservative, fair, honest, capable official. He thought this was a very important item. He stated in the record, if you will read his testimony on page 446 of the hearings, that because of a ruling of the Comptroller General it will be necessary to have an item in this bill that they may put on radio broadcasts and records in disseminating information pertaining to the activities of land sharks within reclamation areas. Mr. Page thought this was important, he thought it was vital, and I do not care to discuss it further.

Mr. JONES. What is there to prevent Mr. Page from using the facilities that are already in this bill, the \$76,000 that is already in this bill? Why can he not use those facilities?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is for the Secretary's office. It has no connection with what Mr. Page is trying to do here at all. It could not be used for these things, and he says so. Has the gentleman read all of the testimony?

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will read his testimony, I think he will withdraw any opposition.

Mr. JONES. No. There is no limitation upon the use of the \$76,000 over-all for any bureau or department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman the Comptroller will not permit any funds for the Interior Department to be used for this purpose.

Mr. RICH. Did I understand the gentleman to say that with the \$75,000 they have for the dissemination of information in the Secretary's office, if they wanted to correct any statements that were wrong about reclamation the Secretary could not authorize any amount of that money to be applied for the purposes involved in this amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that the testimony of Mr. Page speaks for itself. If the gentleman will read Mr. Page's testimony on the page of the record I have cited, it answers all of his questions.

Mr. RICH. If Mr. Page asked Mr. Ickes to use part of the \$75,000 you have already given him for the dissemination of this information, he certainly could use that money in the Reclamation Bureau. I cannot see why the gentleman would make the statement that he could not use this money for that purpose. This amendment just adds \$2,500 to the amount for radio broadcasting.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that the Comptroller General does not agree with what the gentleman states.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: On page 76, after the word "offices" on page 75, insert the following "for the establishment, in addition

to the main office in the District of Columbia, of a branch of that office in Denver, Colo., with appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said branch office were in the District of Columbia."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, when Mr. Ickes came before the committee he told how he had increased the number of employees by 229 percent in the last 8 years. You and I know the great number of offices that have been established here in Washington and the number of additional bureaus the New Deal has begun. Now, they are crowding Washington to the point where they not only fill the Government buildings but this administration has built more office buildings than any administration ever has in the city of Washington. You have built up the number of employees to the point where you have had to move them into apartment houses, and you have rented large houses and taken over store properties and all kinds of properties and filled them with Government employees. You have got to the point where now you have nothing else left to use for offices and you want to move the bureaus out of the District and establish them in other cities. That is the kind of business the administration is doing at the present time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman answers his own argument and makes about the best argument I have heard for doing what it is proposed to do at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We have taken in the House many times what we call steps in the right direction. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and we will take several more if we move some of these other offices farther west.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: On page 83, in line 20, after the amount, insert the following: "Provided, That such part of the storage capacity of the Cascade Reservoir, and the costs thereof, shall be reserved for other irrigation or power developments in and adjacent to the Boise project, as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 87 and 99 be considered together, as they both relate to the same thing.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 87: On page 90, in line 3, after "for", insert "general investigations and."

Senate amendment No. 99: On page 92, after line 7, insert the following:

"General investigations: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to carry on engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects, surveys for reconstruction, rehabilitation, or extensions of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, including Colorado River Basin investigations, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or, if deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, National Resources Planning Board, and the Federal Power Commission, \$1,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. We certainly are not getting very far in trying to save money this afternoon. With the temper of the House what it is, I do not believe we are going to save any money, but that certainly does not relieve me of the responsibility I have of trying to point out to you that here is another \$1,000,000 for investigations. What are you going to investigate? You are going to investigate projects that you may want to construct in the years to come, or they may be projects on which you want to spend money immediately.

You are going to see the day come, and it will not be very far distant, when you will want to have a lot of projects through which you can make many developments, and you will say that this is the place to find out what they are, but I do not believe it is. The argument is going to be that it will be necessary, but I say that with all the projects you have started, for 10 years it will take all the money you can rake and scrape together for years to finish them because of the great number started. Now, you put in here an item of \$1,000,000 to have a lot of men go out over the Midwest to try to rake up a lot of new projects. It does not seem reasonable at this time. I hope you will vote down this motion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may speak, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, amendment 87 does not add a dollar of money or make any great change. It is, more or less, an amendment to comply with what is likely a technical objection. Amendment No. 99, however, does add \$1,000,000, and it is an amendment of tremendous importance.

As I have stated on the floor of the House repeatedly on other occasions, Members who live in the States that comprise the Mississippi Valley and those to the east do not have a full

appreciation of what reclamation means unless they have gone into the western half of the United States. In this Interior bill itself almost 50 percent of the appropriations are for reclamation. It should be so, as reclamation is the very life of that vast, rich region.

Reclamation is not only the life of the West, but reclamation of arid lands has definite limits. It can be carried only so far, and that will be the end of it. Some 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 acres of land in the western half of the United States can yet be reclaimed by careful and proper conservation and utilization of the water in that region, and then we have come to the end of it.

The Government projects to date have paid back, without interest, it is true, 98.5 percent of every dollar that Congress has appropriated, so there is no loss there, and there will be none on any of these well-engineered projects now in the course of construction.

Mr. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation, is perhaps one of the ablest engineers in America, if not in the world. Grand Coulee Dam, the greatest dam on earth, was constructed by his engineering staff, and so was Boulder, and so were many others; and in addition to the usual burdens that are thrown upon a great engineering staff, we are asking them to take these minor reclamation projects that occur in the Great Plains region in substantial numbers. Each one of them must be carefully engineered, or the Government may spend millions of dollars and have nothing to show for it. Let me illustrate. Four years ago this Congress passed an appropriation item of \$750,000 to begin a \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 project, and it was virtually forced upon the Commissioner of Reclamation before the engineering could be done. He refused to spend the money, and spent 2 years in engineering work and then found that the site was an impracticable and infeasible one, and the money was never spent at that place. It will be used where the results sought can be obtained, with assurance of success. You can readily see that if we are not going to allow money enough for that great agency to carry on the investigational work, we are apt to spend millions foolishly.

The President has stated publicly upon a number of occasions that it is his desire that when this emergency is ended and millions of men are seeking employment that there be certain useful, essential domestic projects that are completely engineered and ready to go, and that fits in with this million-dollar appropriation. I urge the Members of the House to recede and concur. In the years to come this will be one of the wisest appropriations that we have ever made.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I think many people do not appreciate the fact that when the West is reclaimed, as it is being reclaimed now under these reclamation projects, it will furnish a great market for all the manufactured goods from the eastern

and central States, and result in a well-balanced economy, essential to a great Nation such as we must have to survive.

Mr. LEAVY. Yes. The able gentleman from Montana is correct. I only wish more Members of this Congress had the complete understanding of this important matter that he possesses.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad the gentleman has called attention to the fact that investigation is necessary just as much to keep us from engaging upon infeasible projects as it is to authorize the starting of feasible projects, and it is to be noted that these investigations call for coordination in these studies with the great engineers of the War Department, and I believe every Member of the House has respect for the work that the War Department engineers do. It also calls for the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board and the Federal Power Commission and studies and investigations that have been made with respect to the development of power are now bearing fruit in some of the power projects to which the country is turning at this time of emergency.

Mr. LEAVY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution and I trust he has been able to influence all the Members of his side of the House.

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

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Should we not concur in this case would we not be capitalizing ignorance?

Mr. LEAVY. That is true and in addition we would be squandering public money, foolishly.

Mr. MURDOCK. And has not ignorance been more expensive than all the improvements we have made in the West?

Mr. LEAVY. It has in some agencies, but it has never been practiced in the Reclamation Bureau. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I know what meager contribution I can make today will not prevail, but if it were within my poor power I certainly would try to delete the Senate language.

It has not been the custom in the past to permit this kind of language to creep into a bill on the House side, and you will notice from the bill that provisions for general investigations were written in by the Senate.

As you will notice by the language, it will be possible for the Secretary of the Interior to enlist the aid of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the National Resources Planning Board, and the Federal Power Commission. I am not concerned about the funds that are obligated here, but I am interested in an over-all attempt to carry on general investigations which

will submit the entire United States of America to a grandiose plan or scheme that will develop and plan and lay out almost every square mile of area in the 48 States of the Union for conservation and development projects. You will notice the general language. It provides for investigation, economic and engineering, of proposed Federal reclamation projects, of studies of water conservation, and of development plans.

The word "development" lends itself to a variety of views and a multitude of sins. I do not know what is meant. Perhaps it includes all of the Great Lakes. Perhaps it includes the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It includes virtually everything; and I am a little alarmed at the ambitious and pretentious schemes I have seen recorded in these huge, monumental tomes which come to my desk ever so often from the prolific pens of the National Resources Planning Board. I am interested in withholding from them any more authority than is absolutely necessary, and I am alarmed by the general grant of authority that is contained in this bill today. This is going to rise one day with bitter fruit to plague the Congress, and make no mistake about it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the gentleman will permit, I think the gentleman overlooks the fact that these engineering and economic investigations are related to the proposed reclamation projects; and if the gentleman will consult the basic law, he will find it is necessary to look into the economic phases if you are going to determine whether or not a project is feasible, and certainly the gentleman does not want the Bureau of Reclamation to engage upon projects that are not feasible from an economic standpoint.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They will have about as much regard for the basic law as they will have for the fact that the Senate has twice rejected the St. Lawrence waterway and at this very moment House hearings are being held on that project.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. I think the gentleman is in error in his estimate of the investigations made by the Bureau of Reclamation. Furthermore, the work of the Bureau of Reclamation is confined to 17 States and they are without authority of law to go into the other States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But by the time they measure the watershed and find every stream that runs in the 48 States, they will include all of the 48.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 91, after line 7, insert "Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch (formerly Twin Springs Dam and Snake River pumping plant), \$750,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 102: Page 93, after the amount on page 92 insert:

"In addition to the sums appropriated under the caption 'General fund, construction,' the Secretary of the Interior may also incur obligations and enter into contracts for construction work on the following-named projects and in not to exceed the following sums, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof:

"Gila project, Arizona, \$500,000;

"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,500,000;

"Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$500,000;

"Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,550,000;

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,150,000;

"Provo River project, Utah, \$1,150,000;

"Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,100,000;

"In all, \$7,450,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we have appropriated for these projects in the bill \$6,800,000. That has been already done. This amendment asks you to permit the Interior Department to go out and contract for the expenditure of funds that are enumerated here to the amount of \$7,450,000. That is over and above the \$33,000,000 that this bill appropriates for 1942 over 1941. Are you going to do it? In the name of our children and our children's children and your great grandchildren, who is ever going to pay for all this stuff?

Mr. MAY. Does it mean thirteen or fourteen million dollars instead of \$6,000,000?

Mr. RICH. It means that you appropriate \$6,800,000 in the bill for these projects, and now you want to authorize them to contract for additional expenditures of \$7,450,000. I am not going to be a party to it, and I hope that we have enough men in the House who will vote "no" on this contract authorization.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the necessity for these contract authorizations is due to the following reasons: First, it is essential that the Bureau of Reclamation know in advance what funds it may expect in order that it may enter contracts for the delivery of materials necessary to construction. The national-defense program, as we all know, makes it difficult to secure cement, copper, and other materials required in building a reclamation project. It is the distinct understanding that the Commissioner of Reclamation will consult with the Office of Production Management with reference to securing these materials, and unless a clearance is obtained for whatever material may be necessary

to the construction of transmission lines, dams, and so forth, the contracts will not be let. If, on the other hand, he gets a clearance and proper priority from the Office of Production Management, then the work may proceed. The second reason for this authorization is that there is need for speeding up the construction of these projects, many of which will require 15 or 20 years to complete under the rate provided in previous appropriations. If this authority is given, the Bureau of Reclamation can go ahead and accelerate its speed and complete the projects much earlier, and this will also permit reimbursement to the Government at an earlier date.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen should not forget that of all of the reclamation projects which we now have in operation, and for which money has been appropriated, 98½ percent of the amount due has been paid back to the Government.

Mr. WHITE. And as a matter of fact all these projects are reimbursable and the money is returned to the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Absolutely. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the House recede and concur.

The question was taken; and there were on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH)—ayes 70, noes 42.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 208, nays 105, not voting 118, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

YEAS—208

Allen, La.	Cartwright	Englebright
Anderson, Calif.	Case, S. Dak.	Faddis
Anderson, N. Mex.	Casey, Mass.	Fitzgerald
Angell	Chapman	Fitzpatrick
Arnold	Clark	Flannagan
Barnes	Claypool	Fogarty
Bates, Ky.	Cochran	Ford, Leland M.
Beam	Coffee, Nebr.	Ford, Miss.
Beckworth	Coffee, Wash.	Ford, Thomas F.
Beiter	Cole, Md.	Fulmer
Bell	Colmer	Gavagan
Bland	Cooley	Gearhart
Bloom	Cooper	Germann
Boggs	Courtney	Geyer, Calif.
Boland	Cravens	Gibson
Bonner	Creal	Gore
Boykin	Crosser	Gossett
Bradley, Pa.	Curtis	Granger
Brooks	D'Alesandro	Grant, Ala.
Brown, Ga.	Davis, Ohio	Green
Bryson	Davis, Tenn.	Gregory
Buck	Dingell	Hare
Buckler, Minn.	Doughton	Harrington
Buiwinkle	Doxey	Harris, Ark.
Burch	Drewry	Harris, Va.
Burdick	Duncan	Hart
Burgin	Durham	Harter
Butler	Dworshak	Heffernan
Byron	Eberharder	Hendricks
Capozzoli	Edmiston	Hill, Wash.
Carlson	Elliott, Calif.	Holbrook
Carter	Ellis	Hunter

Izac	Norton	Smith, Conn.
Jackson	O'Brien, Mich.	Smith, Pa.
Jarman	O'Connor	Smith, Va.
Jennings	O'Neal	Smith, Wash.
Johnson,	O'Toole	Snyder
Luther A.	Patman	Somers, N. Y.
Johnson, Okla.	Patrick	South
Kee	Patton	Sparkman
Kelley, Pa.	Pearson	Spence
Kelly, Ill.	Peterson, Fla.	Steagall
Kerr	Peterson, Ga.	Stefan
Kilday	Pierce	Sullivan
Kirwan	Pittenger	Summers, Tex.
Kleberg	Poage	Tarver
Kociakowski	Priest	Taylor
Kramer	Rabaut	Tenerowicz
Lanham	Ramsay	Terry
Larrabee	Ramspach	Thom
Lea	Randolph	Thomas, Tex.
Leavy	Rankin, Miss.	Thomason
Lestinski	Rankin, Mont.	Vinson, Ga.
Lewis	Rizley	Walter
Lynch	Robertson	Weaver
McCormack	N. Dak.	Welch
McGhee	Robertson, Va.	Wene
McKeough	Robinson, Utah	West
McLaughlin	Rolph	Whelchel
McMillan	Russell	White
MacIors	Sabath	Whittington
Mahon	Sanders	Wickersham
Mansfield	Sasscer	Williams
Mills, La.	Satterfield	Woodrum, Va.
Monrone	Schulte	Worley
Mott	Secret	Wright
Mundt	Shanley	Young
Murdock	Shannon	Zimmerman
Nichols	Sheppard	
Norrell	Sheridan	

NAYS—105

Andersen, H. Carl	Gwynne	O'Brien, N. Y.
Baldwin	Hall	O'Hara
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Osmers
Baumhart	Halleck	Paddock
Bender	Hancock	Phelfifer
Bennett	Hartley	William T.
Blackney	Heidinger	Ploeser
Brown, Ohio	Holmes	Powers
Canfield	Hull	Reece, Tenn.
Chiperfield	Jarrett	Reed, N. Y.
Clason	Jenkins, Ohio	Rees, Kans.
Cluett	Jensen	Robison, Ky.
Crawford	Johns	Rutherford
Crowther	Jones	Scott
Cunningham	Jonkman	Smith, Maine
Day	Kean	Smith, Ohio
Dewey	Keefe	Springer
Dirksen	Kinzer	Stearns, N. H.
Ditter	Knutson	Summer, Ill.
Eaton	Kunkel	Sutphin
Elliot, Mass.	Lambertson	Taber
Elston	Landis	Talle
Engel	LeCompte	Thomas, N. J.
Fellows	Ludlow	Tibbott
Fenton	McGregor	Tinkham
Forand	McLean	Treadaway
Gale	Maas	Van Zandt
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Vorys, Ohio
Gerlach	Martin, Mass.	Vreeland
Gilchrist	May	Wheat
Gillie	Meyer, Md.	Wigglesworth
Graham	Michener	Wolverton, N. J.
Grant, Ind.	Moser	Woodruff, Mich.
Guyer, Kans.	Murray	Youngdahl

NOT VOTING—118

Allen, Ill.	Culkin	Hope
Andresen	Cullen	Houston
August H.	Delaney	Howell
Andrews	Dickstein	Imhoff
Arends	Dies	Jacobsen
Barden	Disney	Jenks, N. H.
Barry	Domeneaux	Johnson, Calif.
Boehne	Dondero	Johnson, Ind.
Bolles	Douglas	Johnson,
Boiton	Downs	Lyndon B.
Boren	Fish	Johnson, W. Va.
Bradley, Mich.	Flaherty	Kefauver
Buckley, N. Y.	Flannery	Kennedy,
Byrne	Gifford	Martin J.
Camp	Haines	Kennedy,
Cannon, Fla.	Hall,	Michael J.
Cannon, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Keogh
Celler	Healey	Kilburn
Chenoweth	Hebert	Kopplemann
Clevenger	Hess	McArdle
Cole, N. Y.	Hill, Colo.	McGranary
Connery	Hinshaw	McIntyre
Copeland	Hobbs	Maciejewski
Costello	Hoffman	Magnuson
Cox	Hook	Marcantonio

Mason	Rockefeller	Stratton
Merritt	Rodgers, Pa.	Sweeney
Mills, Ark.	Rogers, Okla.	Thill
Mitchell	Romjue	Tolan
Myers, Pa.	Sacks	Traynor
Nelson	Sauthoff	Vincent, Ky.
O'Day	Scanion	Voorhis, Calif.
O'Leary	Schaefer, Ill.	Wadsworth
Oliver	Schuetz	Ward
Pace	Scrugham	Wasilewski
Pfeifer,	Shafer, Mich.	Weiss
Joseph L.	Short	Wilson
Plauché	Sikes	Winter
Plumley	Simpson	Wolcott
Reed, Ill.	Smith, W. Va.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Richards	Starnes, Ala.	
Rivers	Stevenson	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

Mr. Romjue for, with Mr. Thill against.

Mr. Weiss for, with Mr. Stevenson against.

Mr. Traynor for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Mills of Arkansas for, with Mr. Johnson of Indiana against.

Mr. Buckley of New York for, with Mr. Dondero against.

Mr. Schuetz for, with Mr. Arends against.

Mr. Johnson of West Virginia for, with Mrs. Bolton against.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy for, with Mr. Clevenger against.

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mr. Schaefer of Illinois for, with Mr. Cole of New York against.

Mr. Cannon of Florida for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Rockefeller against.

Mr. Connery for, with Mr. Simpson against.

Mr. Hill of Colorado for, with Mr. Culkin against.

Mr. Barry for, with Mr. Douglas against.

Mr. Cannon of Missouri for, with Mr. Gifford against.

Mr. Haines for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Bolles against.

Mr. Kefauver for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Houston for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Imhoff for, with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Shafer of Michigan against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bradley of Michigan against.

General pairs:

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Hope.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Camp with Mr. Howell.

Mr. Nelson with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Sauthoff.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.

Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Ward with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Stratton.

Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. August H. Andresen.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Marcyton of California.

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Marcyton.

Mr. McIntyre with Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Flaherty.

Mr. Kopplemann with Mr. Maciejewski.

Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Celler.

Mr. Hook with Mr. Plauché.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Disney with Mr. Scanlon.
Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Flannery.
Mr. McArdle with Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.
Mr. Downs with Mr. Jacobson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 103: Page 93, line 16, strike out "\$54,555,000" and insert "\$60,505,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$64,505,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 94, after line 11, insert:

"Fort Peck project, Montana: For the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 18, 1936, entitled 'An act to authorize the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Peck project for navigation, and for other purposes' (52 Stat. 403), the Bureau of Reclamation may enter into contracts for the procurement of materials and supplies and for the purchase of the necessary interest in lands, the total of the obligations under such contracts not to exceed \$500,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. According to the statement made by Mr. Page, this money will not be needed until 1944, yet we are going to insert in the bill now a contract authorization for \$500,000. It is your responsibility. Accept it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, the Fort Peck power plant is being completed and will be operated under the direction of the Secretary of War. It will have an initial capacity of 50,000 kilowatts and an ultimate capacity of 85,000 kilowatts. The electrical energy generated at the plant will be disposed of by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior.

I have been advised by the Corps of Engineers that the estimated cost of the power facilities at Fort Peck is \$5,845,466. The money for the construction of the power plant has been appropriated, and approximately \$3,080,000 has been spent to date. Under ordinary conditions the work could be pushed to completion in a relatively short time. However, it is expected to be delayed somewhat on account of the difficulty of obtaining priorities for power equipment for the project which is not essentially for national defense.

The Bureau of Reclamation has made plans for the transmission of the electrical energy from Fort Peck to the existing and proposed commercial and irrigation pumping load centers in three regions of the Great Plains area of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. One of these regions includes the territory along the Yellowstone River in Montana, from Glendive to Miles City; another includes the territory along and north of the Missouri River in Montana and North Dakota, from Fort Peck to and approximately 40 miles east of Williston, N. Dak.; and the other the territory along the Milk River in Montana, from Fort Peck to Saco.

Irrigation projects are nearing completion along the Yellowstone River above Glendive, Mont., and on the Missouri near Williston. Another project is being started near Saco, Mont. All of these projects require power for irrigation pumping and will be completed within the next 2 years.

The Bureau advises me that it wishes to commence erection of the Fort Peck-Glendive, the Glendive-Miles City, and the Fort Peck-Williston transmission lines, and to start the erection of the Glendive and Williston substations in the fiscal year 1942, completing the work in the following fiscal year. This will require the expenditure of approximately \$500,000 in 1942, and \$1,280,000 in 1943. Under this plan, power would be available for use as soon as the plant was completed at Fort Peck. It is proposed to use the money made available in 1942 for the completion of location surveys, and for the purchase of transmission line and substation facilities. Due to defense needs, it is anticipated that there will be considerable delay in the delivery of the necessary equipment. Consequently, it may require more than 2 years to complete the lines. For this reason the specifications should be prepared and the contracts awarded for materials as soon as possible.

Consequently, the amendment for contractual authority for \$500,000 for the purchase of materials for transmission lines and substation facilities should remain in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 106: Page 95, at the end of line 21, insert:

"Provided further, That of said sum, \$250,000 shall, upon approval by the President of an allocation therefor, be available to the Secretary of State (acting through the American Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico) for continuing the investigations authorized by such act of August 19, 1935: Provided further, That the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, shall designate the features of the project which he deems international in character, and shall direct such changes in the general project plan as he deems advisable with respect to such features; and the features so designated shall be built, after consultation with the Bureau of Reclamation as to general design,

by the American section of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, and shall be operated and maintained by said Commission insofar as their operation and maintenance in such manner is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, necessary because of their international character. The construction, operation, and maintenance of such project shall be pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws, except as hereinbefore provided and except that—

(1) In addition to the nonreimbursable allocation to flood control or navigation which may be made by the Secretary of the Interior under section 9 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, the President, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, shall allocate such part of the total estimated cost of the project as he deems proper to the protection of American interests from drought hazards resulting from the uncontrolled and unregulated flow of the international portion of the Rio Grande below Old Fort Quitman, Tex. Provisions of law applicable with respect to allocations to flood control under section 9 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, be applicable in like manner with respect to any allocation made under this subparagraph; and

(2) All revenues received by the United States in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of such project shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 107: On page 97, following the amendment just adopted, insert:

"Protection of project works: For the purpose of providing protective devices such as floodlights, gates, and barricades for the protection against sabotage and other depredations of any and all dams, powerhouses, and other structures and works whatsoever, heretofore or hereafter constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, which in the opinion of the Secretary require such protection, \$50,000, to be immediately available."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 108: On page 97, following the amendment just adopted, insert: "Provided, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, enter into agreements with other Federal agencies or with States, counties, irrigation, construction, or reclamation districts or other political subdivisions or water users' associations for the protection of any such works and for reimbursement from this appropriation for amounts expended by them in furnishing protection for any such works."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 113: Page 99, after line 10 insert: "Provided further, That not

less than one-half of this appropriation shall be devoted to mapping in strategic areas in accordance with priorities to be determined by the Secretary of War."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 119: Page 114, after line 6 insert:

"Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and alumite: For all expenses necessary to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for production of alumina from siliceous bauxites and alumite, including all necessary laboratory research; maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and equipment of a building to house testing and subcommercial plant units; engagement by contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the building and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriters, adding and computing machines, professional and scientific books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their work, \$85,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after the word "bauxite", insert a comma and the following: "aluminum clays".

And in line 4 of said amendment, after the word "bauxites", insert a comma and the following "aluminum clays."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 120: On page 116, line 4, strike out "\$4,537,470" and insert "\$4,662,470."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this is merely to correct the totals. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 121: Page 121, line 10: "Provided, That employees of the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee who have had not less than two years' service with that Committee at the time of the approval of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be employed by the National Park Service, in the administration, protection, and development of said national park."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 128: Page 129, line 15:

"Hereafter appropriations made for the National Park Service shall be available for any expenses incident to the preparation and recording of title evidence covering lands to be donated to the United States for administration by the National Park Service."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 129: Page 129, line 20:

"Hereafter fees incident to admission to the national parks and monuments and other areas in the national-park system, charged and collected with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be exempt from all Federal tax on admissions."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 130: Page 130, line 19:

"Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$3,000,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 130, and concur in the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$2,400,000."

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I just want to keep the record clear. This amendment calls for \$2,400,000 for roads and trails in national parks. That would not be so bad, but you add an amendment granting contract authorization of \$3,000,000 more. That is the "nigger in the woodpile," as it has been in so many other items. You not only appropriate money but you give contract authorization. It certainly does not seem to me to be good business practice to continue to add to the powers of the administration that of incurring contractual

obligations when you have not money enough now to pay for what you are already spending. It just does not make sense.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment 132: Page 132, line 7, "Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$6,000,000 of which \$2,000,000 shall be for the Natchez-Trace Parkway and shall be allotted and expended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each respective State, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez-Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Once again I call attention to the fact that you have appropriated cash for the Natchez Trace and Blue Ridge Parkways. This would not be so bad, but you come along on top of that and give the Secretary authority to make contract obligations to the extent of \$6,000,000 additional. That is the "nigger in the woodpile," but you go ahead and do it right along on all these items.

If you have not the money now to pay for the appropriations you are making, how are you going to pay these contract authorizations? The responsibility is yours if you vote for it. I am against it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 141. Page 139, line 24 "Alaska crab investigation: For all necessary expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service in continuing and completing a technical, economic, and biological investigation of the king-crab fishery off the coast of Alaska, locating the areas of abundance, and carrying on experiments to develop improved methods of taking and canning king crabs, including the charter of vessels without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the appointment of employees without regard to the civil service and classification laws, \$25,000, and not to exceed \$5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this heading in the 'Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,' is hereby reappropriated and added to this appropriation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment 144: Page 145, line 6, strike out "\$5,291,175," and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,582,200."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In view of the sum proposed insert "\$5,581,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 145: Page 146, line 3: "Provided, That hereafter all such migratory-bird hunting stamps not sold at the end of the fiscal year for which issued shall be turned over to the philatelic agency and therein placed on sale until disposed of or until the Congress otherwise provides: Provided further, That such stamps shall be usable as migratory-bird hunting stamps only during the fiscal year for which issued."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 147: On page 146, after the word "Service" in line 18, strike out "\$7,719,175" and insert "\$8,582,200."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 147 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$8,281,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 152: Page 158, after line 2, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 8. Hereafter jurisdiction or authority over any lands in the State of Arizona shall not be acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, except by act of Congress. This provision shall not prevent exchanges of lands heretofore authorized by law."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 152 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 8. No national monument or historic site shall hereafter be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, except by act of Congress:

Provided, That this provision shall not prevent exchanges of lands heretofore authorized by law."

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment; first, it is not germane to Senate amendment No. 152, and second, it exceeds the authority of the conferees.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I concede the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, the proposed substitute for Senate amendment No. 152 takes in quite a lot of territory. Note that the original amendment applied only to lands in the State of Arizona and applied only to lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The substitute language, although seemingly narrower in scope, because it refers to national monuments and historic sites, can reasonably be construed to include all forms of reservations created by Executive action. It contains the words "or other similar reservation," and at first glance this might be thought to include only reservations similar to national monuments and historic sites, but I am informed by competent counsel in the Interior Department that these two terms cover all Executive-order reservations of historic or scientific interest. Of course, national parks and national historical parks are reservations. But they are not similar reservations because they are not created by Executive action; they are reservations which are established only by special acts of Congress. Obviously the substitute language is not intended to include them.

In order to give the language "or other similar reservation" some meaning, it would be quite logical to construe it as including reservations which are similar to monuments and historic sites in that they are established by Executive action. Wildlife refuges and Weeks Act and other national forests of the character established by Executive order would then be covered by the provision. It is important to remember, however, that the language is not confined to reservations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and if it can be construed to include national forests, it may also be construed to include military and naval reservations or other reservations established for military and naval purposes.

The crippling effect of such a provision on the national-defense program of a requirement that such reservations must be established only by act of Congress should be fully realized. Many reservations for military and naval pur-

poses have been set aside by Executive action in recent months. To name only a few:

Executive Order No. 8652, dated January 28, 1941, reserved 262,200 acres of land in Utah for aerial bombing and gunnery range purposes.

Executive Order No. 8636, dated January 14, 1941, reserved 7,338 acres of land as an aviation base in Nevada.

Executive Order No. 8725, dated March 29, 1941, reserved 1,744 acres in Florida for aerial gunnery ranges.

Executive Order No. 8651, dated January 23, 1941, reserved 93,424 acres in Oregon for an aerial bombing and gunnery range.

I say we should not take any chances with our national-defense program. These reservations of public lands for military and naval purposes are vitally important to the development of our national defenses and should not be endangered in any way through needless delays. We should not casually accept an amendment as a rider to an appropriation bill which has not been carefully considered by the appropriate standing committee and which is strongly opposed by the department charged with the administration of our public lands.

Mr. O'CONNOR.* Mr. Speaker, I have received three telegrams in reference to this matter that I wish to quote, as follows:

LEWISTOWN, MONT., June 18, 1941.
Hon. J. F. O'CONNOR,
House Office Building:

We vigorously urge your support of amendment 152 to Interior Department appropriation bill.

CENTRAL MONTANA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
HALL CLEMENT, Secretary.

MISSOULA, MONT., June 18, 1941.
Congressman JAMES O'CONNOR,
House Office Building:

Understand effort will be made on floor of House to eliminate amendment 152 from Interior Department appropriation bill. Urge your active interest in keeping amendment intact. Regards.

HAL CHENEY.

BILLINGS, MONT., June 18, 1941.
Hon. JAMES F. O'CONNOR,
House Office Building:

We most earnestly support any efforts you make toward House approval of amendment 152 to Interior Department appropriation bill.

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB,
A. T. PETERSON, President.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, this amendment 152, and the substitute amendment adopted by the conferees, which is not printed and available to the Members at this time, I am informed officially, reads as follows:

No national monument, historic site, or other similar reservation shall hereafter be created, nor shall any addition be made to one heretofore created, except by act of Congress: *Provided*, That this provision shall not prevent exchanges of land authorized by law—

which it is proposed to rule out on a point of order, goes to the disposal of the mineral on the remaining public lands, and to the birthright of the American citizen to discover, locate, and own mining claims under the public-land law,

a birthright certain departmental officials assiduously seek to take away from the people of these United States, it being the declared policy of the Department of the Interior to abrogate the mining lode-location law and the laws that provide for the patent of mining claims.

This right of our citizens to prospect and locate mining claims on public domain is a settled policy of our Government that has been rigidly protected by the Congress in all legislation dealing with public lands. By one expedient or another these departments are seeking to subvert this broad constructive policy of our Government and the Congress by resorting to technicalities. First they take advantage of the Weeks law and construe terms of the act to prevent mining locations on Government land acquired under its provisions. Then they dig up the Antiquities Act and construe its provisions to authorize the wholesale withdrawal of public land from mining locations by Executive order, when, in fact, the purpose of this act was to protect objects of historical interest on unappropriated public land, the remains of the cliff dwellers, and aboriginal tribes, Indian mounds, and so forth.

We of the West, where the Government-owned mineral lands yet to be developed are located, have little to fear from a frontal attack by the introduction of legislation effectuating this plan of the bureaus, but the western Members must be vigilant that some innocent looking joker is not slipped through in passing legislation that will accomplish the purpose of the departments by authorizing the withdrawal of the public domain from mining location by Executive order, and accomplish the abrogation of one of the last remaining rights of the United States citizens to acquire anything on Government land.

Time does not permit a discussion of the effects of the proposed bureaucratic policy; we know the results of our broad, liberal legislative policy in fostering the development of land and mineral resources, which makes this country the envy of the eyes of the rest of the world, particularly when contrasting the results we have achieved with those of Russia when the mineral in public land was the property of the Czar, and any mines the Russians found were left covered up and undeveloped. If we seek to Russianize this country, the policy these departments seek to impose on our people by stripping our citizens of their remaining birthright, is a good way to go about it.

We must be vigilant, and see to it that our laws protecting our rights are not repealed or nullified.

Under permission given by the House, I insert two telegrams and my replies thereto on this vitally important legislation:

WALLACE, IDAHO, June 18, 1941.
Hon. COMPTON I. WHITE,
Congressman from Idaho,

Washington, D. C.:

Wallace Board of Trade earnestly requests you to support conferees' amendment 152 to Interior Department appropriation bill, which amendment requires congressional approval of establishment or extension of national parks and national monuments.

WALLACE BOARD OF TRADE,
By H. J. HULL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1941.
H. J. HULL,
Board of Trade, Wallace, Idaho:

Re telegram will absolutely support the amendment 152 protect mining development and birthright of American citizens to locate and secure title to mining claims on public land. Appreciate support of your board. Heartening to find western people in accord with our program.

COMPTON I. WHITE, M. C.

BOISE, IDAHO, June 18, 1941.
Representative COMPTON I. WHITE:

Understand conference committee has agreed on amendment calling for congressional approval to withdraw any public lands from grazing use for any special-privilege areas. We highly approve this legislation and solicit your active support in favor of this amendment.

IDaho WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1941.
WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,

Boise, Idaho:

Re telegram, will absolutely support amendment 152, protect congressional control of public domain. Appreciate support of your association. Heartening to find western people in accord with our program.

COMPTON I. WHITE,
Member of Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it was to be expected under the circumstances, and yet nevertheless regrettable, that the Senate amendment No. 152 to the Interior appropriation bill reached just now, would not be agreed to, but instead ruled out on a point of order. At this late hour of the day, when we have been struggling so long with this vital and complicated bill with its many puzzling disagreements in the conference report, it is understandable that the Members are in no mood to listen to a discussion of the merits of this proposal just now ruled out. Under the rules it should, no doubt, be expected to be ruled out on a point of order, but the principle of this matter ought to be incorporated into the law. It may be that some good will result from the offering of this amendment by the Senate, even though it is rejected at this time; however, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not call attention to certain reasons for the Senate proposal which has just been rejected.

The Senator from my State, who offered this amendment, undoubtedly offered it in all seriousness, hoping to bring about a change in the present law, or in a public-land policy and practice which we have found to be in need of change. This desirable change could be brought about by different administrative action, but we have long looked for such different administrative action and have been disappointed. Instead, we notice a growing tendency on the part of the Interior Department to want to transfer great areas of the public domain—areas far in excess of the real need for the worthy purpose which they have in mind—in creating national parks and monuments.

I think there has always been a tendency to include too much area by Executive order in such withdrawals of the public domain for such specific purposes. The history of Arizona affords some interesting examples, of which I wish to speak later. Of late years, however, that tendency to include too much

has been noticeably growing, and we have seen withdrawals made, or attempts at withdrawals made, from the public domain for national monuments by Executive order where the area was vastly more than needed for the purpose. Usually that was done without consulting the representatives of the people of the State and without regard to the wishes of the people of the State. It really amounts to an abuse of power, which, if not corrected by the Federal agencies concerned, must surely be corrected by law.

One reason we have so much difficulty on the Interior Department appropriation bill in getting suitable appropriations for proper development of our great landed estate of Uncle Sam's in the Far West, is that so many members are unacquainted with the western portion of our country, and do not understand the crying need for wise investments in the new and partially developed portions of the Nation. The same thing is true with regard to correcting abuses of administrative power in withdrawing too much of an area, or locking up too much potential wealth in the public domain to create a national monument. The same thing is true with regard to Indian reservations, national parks, and national forests. Many citizens in the East, dimly understanding the real nature of the object and not knowing the proper amount of area that should be included, will oppose the very thing that is really for the best interest of the locality and of the whole country. Let me instance a few in the State of Arizona alone, as proof of what I have said.

Half a dozen decades ago a noted missionary came into the Salt River Valley in Arizona Territory only a few miles from the site of the present capital—Phoenix. This religious worker made a settlement of whites along that river, and, being a friend of all Indians, he invited Pima Indians to come up from the Pima villages, or from Sacaton, and make their homes near him. This Christian leader, having considerable influence with the then President of the United States, succeeded in getting an Executive order setting up an Indian reservation, including the whole of the Salt River Valley, wherein is situated the most productive irrigation project in the United States today. When the whites, living in such communities as Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe, and Mesa, Ariz., heard that all that rich valley land had been included in an Indian reservation, they were furious. They demanded that the Executive order be modified, and some of the whites of the same religious faith as the missionary, although they had great interest and solicitude for the Indians, were of the mind to excommunicate the missionary and to ride him out of the country on a rail. The Executive order was modified, and the transplanted Indians now have a suitable area, very much restricted and suitable for their number, located in good farm land near Scottsdale, Ariz. I cite that case to show how one well-intentioned man who could get the ear of the President of the United States, in the name of a good cause, certainly came near disrupting the orderly

development of a large area of our country.

When the Grand Canyon National Park was first marked off on the map, it included a vast area in northern Arizona, and some of that area had no scenic attraction and much of the original proposal had no just right to be included. Both the Grand Canyon National Park and the Grand Canyon National Monument have needed revision downward in area. And, don't you suppose that I am proud of our Grand Canyon? I shall always work for the best interest of both.

About 6 years ago, when it was quite properly suggested that a grove of organ-pipe cactus in southern Arizona, down on the Mexican border ought to be preserved, because that plant is unique to our State, being found in no other State of our Union, a national monument was created by an Executive order. Now, I heartily approve of such a national monument but, in this case 425 square miles were blocked out and made into a monument and all mining privileges taken away. Now it is a known fact that there is mineral wealth in a part of that area, and the cacti do not occupy the entire area, but this tremendous expanse has been closed to prospector's and miners and unknown mineral wealth locked up unnecessarily. Right at this moment an organization, with the best of intentions, is opposing any change in status in regard to that monument. Now, the people who asked for the monument in the first place did not ask for so great an area to be included, but just the same it was blocked off without regard for need or merit, and without consideration of the wishes of the people, or of the advice of those persons best informed and most interested. It is just exactly that sort of thing that caused our well-informed Senator to propose the Senate amendment in this bill which we have just ruled out on a point of order.

I am certainly much interested in national forests, and, as a student of history and a lover of my own State, I am certainly as much interested in national monuments in it as anybody who breathes the air. It seems ridiculous, however, when an agency of our Government will reach out and "grab the earth and build a fence around it," and even defeat the very thing for which they profess to be working. I could cite instances within the State of Arizona where national forests have been blocked out so extensively that half their area does not contain a tree with a diameter as great as my thumb. Now I understand that this has been the experience of other States.

This could be remedied by proper attitude on the part of Federal agencies and cooperation with the local authorities. For instance, 3 years ago it was proposed that a herd of Big Horn sheep native to a district in Arizona should be protected, and it was also proposed that another area containing native palms should also be protected. The first thing we knew a proposal was put into effect to include 1,500,000 acres in southwestern Arizona. The people of Arizona, officials and others, more vitally interested in Big Horn sheep and Arizona palms than anybody else, indignantly protested including so

much area. The result was that several local men came to Washington, sat down at a table with the Government officials here, and came to an understanding about the area which ought to be set aside and something concerning its best management. Both of these districts are included in one area today, and it is now reduced to 660,000 acres to the satisfaction of all concerned and in the best interests of the whole project. I regret to say that the cooperation in the case I have just mentioned has not been usual but quite uncommon.

No equal area on earth can surpass Arizona in natural marvels and scenic grandeur. That State is fast becoming the Nation's playground. We profit greatly by our tourist crop, and we invite the whole world to come to see what Nature has done for Arizona. In keeping with all that, we do want national parks and monuments, but we are not interested in creating "official feudatories" for agents of the Government and we do want some judgment shown in mapping out those parks and monuments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 158, line 8, strike out "8" and insert "9."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the several motions were agreed to is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at the point where amendment No. 152 was considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BEITER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at the point where amendment No. 152 was rejected and to include in connection therewith two telegrams to myself and my answer thereto.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at the point where amendment No. 152 was considered and action taken.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to be clear. I asked to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at the point following action on amendment No. 105. In addition to that, I ask that in those remarks may be incorporated three tele-

grams I have received from Montana respecting amendment No. 152.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

MR. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper editorial.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

MR. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next at the conclusion of the legislative business in order for the day and after any special orders heretofore made I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD upon the farm-labor situation.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

MR. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a certain table furnished by the Department of the Interior in connection with my remarks made earlier this afternoon.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]?

There was no objection.

MR. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter I have received.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

MR. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

MR. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday next week may be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

THE DAIRY AND THE PRESS

MR. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, the rural press of this country is in close contact with the producers of the food of this Nation. They realize that butter has averaged only 27.6 cents per pound for the 8 years of the New Deal. They know butter averaged 38.1 cents the 8 years before the New Deal. They know cheese averaged only 13.4 cents per pound the 8 years of the New Deal, and 18.1 cents per pound the 8 years before the New Deal.

They also know that the New Deal pegged the price of butter on April 4 at 31 cents per pound, when it was 33½ cents per pound the same day, and that the parity price was 37.1 cents per pound the same day. They know that the fall of agricultural prices began when the New Deal got control of the House of Representatives in 1930. In fact, butter has averaged only 26.7 cents per pound, and cheese only 12.9 cents per pound during these 10 years that the New Deal has had control of the House of Representatives.

The following editorial is from the Waupaca County Post of Waupaca, Wis. This is a country newspaper that has always kept in close contact with agricultural problems. The editorial is so right in its approach to this dairy situation that I ask to include it at this point:

THE DAIRY FARMER AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington observers on both sides of the convoy controversy agree that the group which has shown least enthusiasm for the administration's war policy is the farmers. With the announced purpose of countering apathy in the Farm Belt, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has recently been delivering increasingly warlike speeches in the Middle West. From Washington, we have been supplied with a confidential Department of Agriculture memorandum which reveals the Department's extreme concern with the desire of American farmers to remain at peace. To overcome this peace sentiment, it urges key people in agriculture to resort to the crudest type of war propaganda.

A copy of this official attempt to instigate mass hysteria is given here:

[Confidential: For administrative use only]

"UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
May 7, 1941.

"To: All information advisers.
"From: John Fischer, Chief, Information Division.
"Subject: Special memorandum on national defense (No. 8).

"The Department has just received information that the British shipping situation is much more serious than most Americans have realized. While the Department has the exact figures, we cannot pass them on to you for military reasons. In general, however, the situation is this:

"(1) British ships are being sunk twice as fast as they can be replaced by the combined effort of British and American shipyards—and at the last report, the rate of loss was still rising.

"(2) Tonnage being landed at British ports is less than half of what it was before the war.

"(3) In the last month Britain has had to cut down on her imports of armaments from the United States in order to increase imports of food.

"(4) The food situation of Britain is so serious that foundation herds of livestock and poultry are being slaughtered.

"Department experts emphasize that these facts do not mean that England has lost the war. There is some doubt, however, whether England can hold out through the winter, if we do not take immediate and positive measures to see that American food and war materials are delivered at British ports.

"What a British defeat would mean to this country should by this time be obvious to all of us. Many of the best informed people in Washington predict an invasion of the Western Hemisphere within 90 to 120 days, if Britain is defeated.

"The Department feels that the American people—particularly the American farmers—do not understand these facts, and that vigorous action of the type needed, cannot be taken until this lack of understanding is remedied. For this reason, every agency in the Department has been asked to do all it can to get these facts before the people.

"We cannot issue formal press releases or radio speeches on the subject for two obvious reasons—it is not the official job of the Department to discuss international affairs; and indiscriminate broadcasting of these facts might play into the hands of the appeasement propaganda groups.

"We are requested, however, to carry these facts by word of mouth to as many as possible of our own officials and other key people in Agriculture, such as F. S. A. committee-men, etc."

"We don't know by whom the Department of Agriculture has been "requested" to spread an invasion scare. Most readers will probably agree that "it is not the official job of the Department to discuss international affairs." However, if the extensive apparatus of the Department of Agriculture is going to be devoted to propaganda for war intervention, we'd like to call its attention to the fact that—

(1) Chairman Emory S. Land, of the United States Maritime Commission, with as authentic sources of information as the Agriculture Department, recently asserted that a relatively slight percentage of United States aid to England has been sunk.

(2) Some United States shipping interests agree with the National Maritime Union that before United States vessels enter war zones Britain should transfer its 8,000,000 tons of shipping still engaged in neutral trade.

(3) British livestock is being slaughtered because less shipping space is needed to import meat than fodder; although the food situation of all belligerents is grave, there is no evidence that Britain has been forced to curtail imports of United States armaments.

(4) To our knowledge, no military expert has maintained that the United States will be invaded "within 90 to 120 days." Eight months ago we read a suppressed report of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee denying the possibility of a German invasion. The Department's orders to its "key people" (which, incidentally, have been ignored by lesser Agricultural Department officials actually in touch with farmers) to startle the United States with the possibility of invasion is similar to Roosevelt's warnings last summer about the prospective bombing of Omaha, which were used to push through conscription.

(5) Despite all the governmental urge for farmers to produce more under the slogan "Food for defense," the farmer will not share in this war prosperity.

Read the following statement by State Senator John E. Cashman, one of the

best-informed farmer members of our State legislature:

"Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has urged the farmers to boost their milk output at least 8 percent, but there isn't the slightest assurance that the farmers will be guaranteed even their own cost of increasing production.

"Not only that, but there comes a report that prices of dairy and other farm products will be the first to be pegged, so that the farmers will not receive prices above a level fixed by the Government.

"In the wild riot of spending in progress in Washington it is evident the farmers are being forgotten, while their debts and interest on their debts continue."

Don't stop reading now, but get this definition of "parity" given by Congressman MERLIN HULL, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin's most sincere advocate of a decent, fair break for dairying:

"The President has signed the bill which will permit loans to 85 percent of parity for cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco. It is expected that with the limit so raised, those particular farm products may be priced at close to parity.

"At the same time, it is officially stated that the prices of farm products must not go above parity. The five crops on which the favor of higher-loan values is granted comprise less than 40 percent of the total farm production, and less than 10 percent of that total production is within 15 percent of parity.

"There is much confusion in the public mind as to the meaning of 'parity' for farm commodities. Many are misled by the press statements that the farm will have equal purchasing power with industry on the basis of from 1909 to 1914. Really, it is supposed to mean that a unit of farm products shall have the same purchasing power in exchange for things the farmers buy or pay for as the same unit of product had in 1909-14.

"The manner of figuring parity is based on the theories of those who recommended and obtained the passage of the law. Considering the changed conditions from those of 30 years ago, and the even then unsatisfactory conditions in agriculture, 'parity' for the farm is about as much out of date as is a woman's hat of that same earlier time, but it continues to be the measuring stick of the professors and other experts who are in position to define the meaning of farm prosperity.

"In industry, the measure of prices is cost of production plus profit. Sometimes, particularly under monopoly control, the profit is as great as the cost of producing. There is no attempt made to limit the price to the standards of 1909-14. The past 20 years the farmers have had to accept less than parity prices on much of their production most of the time.

"Now, another war is booming many industries, wage rolls are advancing, and rents and profits are being boosted as Government expenditures roll out. The costs for national defense in particular are proving to be many times the estimates of a year ago. With it all comes the warning that prices on farm products must not go above the standards of purchasing power set by parity with those of 1909-14."

The County Post agrees, with all reasonable people, that America should bend every effort for defense. But as spokesmen of Wisconsin dairying we shall expose, fight, resist, and criticize a Government policy which, under the guise of "emergency," makes more millionaires in the cities, more paupers on the farms.

THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE AND RESENT ATTEMPTS TO MISGUIDE THEM

In spite of the professional war agitators, and in spite of the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture to "sell" the war to the farmers of this country, it is becoming more and more

evident every day that the great bulk of people are opposed to war.

The following article shows the result of a recent poll conducted in a fair manner by a fair-minded newspaper, the Antigo Daily Journal, of Antigo, Wis.:

LANGLADE COUNTY RESIDENTS AGAINST HELPING BRITISH, VOTING DISCLOSES

Residents of Langlade County are definitely against United States interference in the European war and favor a strictly "mind our own business" policy. At least such an attitude is revealed in the poll the Antigo Daily Journal conducted last week to secure unofficially this section's stand in the current crisis. Voting in the poll was not large, but even on such a basis it is probably a good indication that Langlade County people want no part in the foreign conflict.

For every 200 votes cast the results ran like this:

Thirty-nine persons voted, "Yes; help the British win." One hundred and sixty voted, "No; let's mind our own business."

Nineteen of the 39 who voted, "Yes; help the British win," favored all-out cooperation with Britain even if it means war.

One hundred and fifty-five of the 160 who voted a "mind our own business policy" voted for stopping all aid to England and said they favored strict neutrality.

Eighty-eight of the 159 voting, "No; let's mind our own business," were for limited economic aid to Britain, but not to the extent of convoys, patrols, American ships, men, or military forces.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma, on his handling of this very complicated bill. It seems that the Interior Department appropriation bill is the one that always arouses the most controversy. I believe this is largely true because many Members do not know the wide scope of this bill, the ramifications of the entire measure.

The gentleman from Oklahoma and his committee have done a splendid piece of work here today, and I wish to compliment him at this time, now that we have accepted the conference report, on getting this measure through. The people of the entire West understand the great task he has undertaken and carried through and we appreciate the meaning of this appropriation.

May I add my voice to the eulogies paid today to that grand old man of the West, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and add a small mite for my friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] in regard to this particular measure. He deserves more than this mite. I feel that we have done good work here today in putting this bill through. Even in this time of stress and great national emergency we must not neglect our internal affairs, we must not fail to promote the logical growth of our country. That is what we have been struggling with here today in these various proposals in the measure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman for his very generous contribution.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution passed by the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. HAINES, for the balance of this week, on account of important business.

To Mr. HOUSTON, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. MILLS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. GATHINGS), for 1 day, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. HOLBROOK, indefinitely, on account of illness in immediate family.

To Mr. SAUHoff (at the request of Mr. GEHRMANN), indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 188. An act for the relief of Major R. Lee;

H. R. 241. An act for the relief of Jesse W. Pitts;

H. R. 673. An act for the relief of Roche, Connell & Laub Construction Co.;

H. R. 732. An act for the relief of Rinzo Takata;

H. R. 735. An act for the relief of Aloha Motors, Ltd.;

H. R. 859. An act for the relief of Arthur Gose;

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of James A. Mills;

H. R. 1142. An act for the relief of the heirs of George P. Eddy;

H. R. 1532. An act for the relief of Bernard E. Warehime;

H. R. 1649. An act for the relief of Vernon Atkison;

H. R. 1674. An act for the relief of Alfred T. Johnston;

H. R. 1753. An act for the relief of Maggie Lou Morse, administratrix of the estate of Exie Morse;

H. R. 1933. An act for the relief of Bert and Marie Freeman;

H. R. 1976. An act for the relief of J. W. and Robert W. Gillespie;

H. R. 2279. An act to amend section 17 of the Joint Service Pay Act approved June 10, 1922, as amended;

H. R. 2709. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Howard Burkette;

H. R. 2710. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kerley;

H. R. 2739. An act for the relief of Jack V. Upham;

H. R. 2742. An act for the relief of Phillip Christian Holt;

H. R. 2861. An act for the relief of Cascade Investment Co.;

H. R. 2891. An act for the relief of Roy Gard;

H. R. 3233. An act for the relief of Charles H. Wright and William Francis Agard;

H. R. 3234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lawrence Chlebeck;

H. R. 3243. An act for the relief of John Klasek;

H. R. 3399. An act for the relief of Tom Gentry;

H. R. 3520. An act for the relief of Gustav Schmidt;

H. R. 3536. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3846. An act for the relief of certain former certifying and disbursing officers of the Department of the Interior;

H. R. 3847. An act to adjust certain losses occurring in the redemption of adjusted-service bonds;

H. R. 4064. An act for the relief of W. R. Larkin and Dora Larkin, in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho; and

H. R. 4459. An act to validate payments of retired pay made to Pay Clerk Ray Bellamy Veirs, United States Navy, retired, for the period September 21, 1939, to November 15, 1940, and for other purposes.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

S. 287. An act to authorize the use of certain lands for military purposes at the Fort McPherson Military Reservation, Ga., and the Fort Du Pont Military Reservation, Del.;

S. 346. An act to authorize the President of the United States to dispose of certain public vessels, and for other purposes;

S. 879. An act relating to certain Carey Act lands in Wyoming;

S. 992. An act to amend sections 4613 and 4614 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to include captures of aircraft as prizes of war;

S. 1420. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quit-claim deed title in certain lands of Veterans' Administration facility, Dayton, Ohio, to the County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, for highway-widening purposes;

S. 1421. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quit-claim deed to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. a small piece of land at Veterans' Administration facility, Roanoke, Va.;

S. 1469. An act to amend the act of April 15, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 156; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 842), and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to invite the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to participate in a meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of those countries, to be held in the United States as soon as practicable, in 1941 or 1942; to invite Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization to meet concurrently therewith; and to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of organizing and holding such meetings; and

S. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to permit travel by a ship of Canadian registry between American ports.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 20, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings at 10 a. m., on the following dates, on the bills named:

Tuesday, July 8, 1941:

H. R. 84. To extend the benefits of the United States Public Health Service to fishermen, and for other purposes.

H. R. 5051. To extend the benefits of the United States Public Health Service to fishermen, and for other purposes.

Tuesday, July 15, 1941:

H. R. 3361. To provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

670. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the inspection and certification of plants and plant products offered for export to meet sanitary requirements of foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

671. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 1, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on re-examination of Morro Bay, Calif., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted April 28, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 283); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

672. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on re-examination of Fernandina Harbor and Amelia River, Fla., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted May 29, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 284); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

673. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Mahoning Creek at and in the vicinity of Punxsutawney, Pa., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control, with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Patents. H. R. 2519. A bill to prohibit proof of acts done by an inventor in foreign countries; without amendment (Rept. No. 788). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4837. A bill to safeguard the confidential nature of Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia case records in all types of relief cases, and for other purposes; without amendment

(Rept. No. 789). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SCOTT: Committee on Patents. H. R. 3206. A bill to afford greater protection to the purchasers of patent rights; without amendment (Rept. No. 790). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4865. A bill to increase the amount authorized by the act of July 11, 1940, for the construction of a building for the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 791). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5075. A bill to create a Recreation Board for the District of Columbia, to define its duties, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 792). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SCHULTE: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4419. A bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation; without amendment (Rept. No. 793). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4548. A bill to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (title 8, sec. 109, U. S. C. Annotated); without amendment (Rept. No. 794). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 795. Report on the disposition of records by the Department of Agriculture. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 796. Report on the disposition of records by the Department of Labor. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 797. Report on the disposition of records by the Navy Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 798. Report on the disposition of records by the Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 799. Report on the disposition of records by the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 800. Report on the disposition of records by the War Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 801. Report on the disposition of records by the Treasury Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 802. Report on the disposition of records by the Treasury Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 803. Report on the disposition of records by the Treasury Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT of California: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

House Report No. 804. Report on the disposition of records by the Post Office Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 4983. A bill to reserve a certain part of the public land in California for the benefit of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians; without amendment (Rept. No. 805). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 4937. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation for roads on Indian reservations; without amendment (Rept. No. 806). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. S. 215. An act to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians or any tribe or band thereof may have against the United States, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1938; without amendment (Rept. No. 807). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5086) granting a pension to Wirt W. Anderson, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 5091. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of a naturalized wife residing abroad with her husband, a native-born national of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 5092. A bill to apply the definition of widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, or the Philippine Insurrection, as applied under the general pension law (act of July 14, 1862, as amended) to service-connected death benefits provided for widows of such veterans under part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, promulgated under Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H. R. 5093. A bill providing for equalization of taxes in counties where there are Government-owned lands; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 5094. A bill authorizing the purchase of United States Supreme Court Decisions and Digest; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma:

H. R. 5095. A bill to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 5096. A bill to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to persons employed at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TENEROWICZ:

H. R. 5097. A bill to provide for the disinfection of mail bags; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 5098. A bill to authorize the conveyance to the State of Illinois, for highway purposes only, a portion of the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 5099. A bill providing that personal correspondence of members of the armed forces of the United States on active duty be transmitted in the mails free of postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JONES:

H. R. 5100. A bill to limit the duties which may be performed by certain officers and employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUTPHIN:

H. R. 5101. A bill to establish a Department of Aviation, to consolidate therein the activities of the Government relating to military aviation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before said committee on the bill entitled "Revenue Act of 1941"; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Res. 240. Resolution to amend rule XIII of the House of Representatives; 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 New Hampshire, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their joint resolution relative to the St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARNES:

H. R. 5102. A bill for the relief of Fred Boehs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 5103. A bill for the relief of Evangell Durrance; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 5104. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain claims of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation arising out of loss of tools deposited in a warehouse and shop building maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation at Parker Dam, Ariz., destroyed by fire; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLEAN:

H. R. 5105. A bill providing for the extension of nonquota status of Jozefa Nizolek; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 5106. A bill for the relief of Robert Helton; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5107. A bill for the relief of Leonard P. Shoun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 5108. A bill for the relief of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Rock Cave, Upshur County, W. Va.; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 5109. A bill for the relief of the Zoar Baptist Church, of Kesslers Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, W. Va.; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1466. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Petition of Otho Potter, secretary, and 339 other members of Townsend Club No. 1, of Fort Pierre, S. Dak., urging consideration and enactment of House bill 1036; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1467. By Mr. CULKIN: Resolution adopted by the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, Oswego, N. Y., opposing the establishment of price levels on farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1468. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Assembly Joint Resolution No. 12, relative to discrimination in steamship service and freight rates between New York and California ports to the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1469. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Petition of the Birmingham Aero Club, of Birmingham, Ala., calling for the immediate establishment of a separate unified air force in the interest of national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1470. Also, petition of the Propeller Club of the United States, opposing the St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1471. Also, petition of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, opposing the St. Lawrence waterway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1472. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of Rev. A. Dale Fiers, pastor, Central Church of Christ, of Newark, Ohio, and members of the congregation, supporting House bill 2475, to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1473. Also, petition of H. H. McEwan, of Columbus, Ohio, and numerous railroad employees of Newark and vicinity, protesting against the proposed St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1474. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, relating to the proposals of the Treasury Department of the United States, now pending before the Congress, in respect to the raising of additional revenue by increases in income-tax rates and by reduction of exemptions and increase of rates of estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1475. By Mr. MOTT: Petition of J. V. Hornbuckle and 66 other citizens of Silverton, Oreg., urging the enactment of House bill 4000, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in military and naval reservations, and to suppress vice in the vicinities of such reservations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1476. Also, petition of Hattie Coll and 34 other citizens of Silverton, Oreg., protesting against the enactment of House bill 3852 or Senate bill 983; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1477. By Mr. MUNDT: Petition of sundry citizens of White Lake, Plankinton, and Mitchell, in South Dakota, petitioning their Congressman to actively support House bill 1036, known as the Townsend national recovery plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1478. By Mr. RICH: Petition of sundry citizens of Wellsboro, Pa., favoring Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1479. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. A. N. Stevenson, Sr., of Port Washington, N. Y., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 2475 and Senate bill 860, relative to de-

fending the health and morals of the military forces of the United States of America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1941

(*Legislative day of Tuesday, June 10, 1941*)

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

Rev. Hunter M. Lewis, B. D., assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Gracious Father, Author of Peace and Lover of Concord, who alone canst teach the minds of men and incline their wills to do Thy pleasure: Look, we beseech Thee, with the eyes of Thy mercy upon our Nation, and bless the multitudes who have been called hither out of many lands. Give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, greed, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly union and concord. Help us to realize that like as we are many members of one body and all members have not the same office, so we, being many, yet are one body and every one members one of another, having gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us.

Where we are divided, do Thou unite us, that, in singleness of purpose and unity of heart, we may build a brotherhood in which the ills of the present time shall disappear. Do Thou make America to be cognizant of her unity, that, walking in Thy paths, she may become the earthly counterpart of the Kingdom which Thou hast revealed to us through Thy Son our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BYRNES, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Thursday, June 19, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 17, 18, 20, 25, 33, 50, 52, 58, 59, 60, 66, 87, 93, 99, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 113, 120, 121, 128, 129, 132, 141, and 145 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 5, 6, 19, 103, 119, 130, 144, and 147 to the bill and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the

House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 152 and 153 to the bill.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 287. An act to authorize the use of certain lands for military purposes at the Fort McPherson Military Reservation, Ga., and the Fort Du Pont Military Reservation, Del.;

S. 346. An act to authorize the President of the United States to dispose of certain public vessels, and for other purposes;

S. 879. An act relating to certain Carey Act lands in Wyoming;

S. 992. An act to amend sections 4613 and 4614 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to include captures of aircraft as prizes of war;

S. 1420. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quit-claim deed title in certain lands of Veterans' Administration facility, Dayton, Ohio, to the county of Montgomery, State of Ohio, for highway-widening purposes;

S. 1421. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quit-claim deed to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. a small piece of land at Veterans' Administration facility, Roanoke, Va.;

S. 1469. An act to amend the act of April 15, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 156; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 842), and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to permit travel by a ship of Canadian registry between American ports; and

S. J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to invite the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to participate in a meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of those countries, to be held in the United States as soon as practicable, in 1941 or 1942; to invite Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization to meet concurrently therewith; and to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of organizing and holding such meetings.

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	Gerry	Overton
Andrews	Glass	Pepper
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Ball	Gurney	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hayden	Rosler
Bone	Herring	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Shipstead
Bulow	Holman	Smathers
Bunker	Hughes	Smith
Butler	Johnson, Calif.	Stewart
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Byrnes	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McNary	Truman
Chavez	Maloney	Tunnell
Connally	Mead	Tydings
Danaher	Murdock	Vandenberg
Downey	Murray	Van Nuys
Ellender	Norris	Wheeler
George	O'Mahoney	Wiley

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is absent from the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Mississippi

[Mr. HARRISON], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. HOUSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREEN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] are unavoidably absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is absent because of the death of his mother.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent due to the serious illness of his mother.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the Vice President, or presented by Senators, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a memorial from Mrs. K. Kurt Baldauf, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against convoying ships to Europe by forces of the United States and against the union of the United States with Great Britain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCune, of Stafford, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (H. R. 2475) to prohibit prostitution within such reasonable distance of military and/or naval establishments as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy; to the table.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

Memorials of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the enactment of the bill (S. 983) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of