

the United States Government to bring to a final success and victory this war for the preservation of our democracy and the peace of the world, and pledging themselves to the United States regardless of what nation or nations which are now or may hereafter enter into war against this country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2691. Also, resolution of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, urging Congress to curtail immediately all expenditures which are not necessary to the prosecution of the war even though such curtailment involves the same sort of sacrifice in governmental fields that the Government now expects in fields of business and personal activity; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

2692. Also, resolution presented by Dominique S. Pavou and adopted by the officers and members of the Portuguese-American Civic League of Rhode Island at their annual convention, February 15, 1942, pledging themselves to do everything within their power, even to the sacrificing of their lives, in order that the privileges, opportunities, and liberties afforded them by the United States might be preserved; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2693. By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD: Resolution of the Sixty-fourth Assembly District Democratic Club of Los Angeles, Calif., vigorously protesting against the antilabor bills introduced in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Labor.

2694. By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Petition of S. I. Acheson, of Moline, Ill., and 55 signers, supporting House bill 4000, relative to the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages in all military establishments and areas adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2695. By Mr. LECOMPTÉ: Petition of sundry citizens of Richland, Iowa, urging favorable consideration of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2696. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of R. L. Hibbs, secretary of the Louisa County Better Schools Association, and superintendent of schools, Columbus Junction, Iowa, urging the continuation of the National Youth Administration program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2697. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Minerva B. Marshall and sundry citizens of Franklin, Mass., recommending the enactment of legislation to divert all grains and fruits from the manufacture of distilled, fermented, and malt beverages to the manufacture of materials for defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2698. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Wisconsin, requesting Congress to pass legislation immediately prohibiting any discrimination whatsoever against any American citizen employed or seeking employment in any industry turning out, or servicing, or transporting any requirements for which the taxpayers' money is to be expended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2699. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Milton, Wis., favoring the passage of Senate bill 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 military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2700. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mrs. H. Carl Nelson and 35 other citizens of Cartersville, Ga., and vicinity, in favor of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2701. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Waco Rotary Club, Waco, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to all-out effort for defeat of

the enemies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2702. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the citizenship and patriotism committee, San Francisco Lions Club, relative to the California State Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, of New York, and president of the Synagogue Council of America, offered the following prayer:

Lord, who art our refuge in all generations and art near to all who call upon Thee in truth, we pray that the deliberations of the Representatives of the American people here assembled may be informed with the spirit of wisdom and understanding, counsel and strength, knowledge and fear of the Lord. Grant us understanding great enough to pierce the confusion which our foes are striving to bring into our midst by fomenting suspicion and ill will between group and group. Grant us strength equal to the burdens of battle. Grant us faith commensurate with the desperate need for a better world.

We lift our hearts with thanksgiving that a people of diverse strands, we are indivisible in the bond of allegiance; that a people of several creeds, we are of one faith touching our destiny as sponsor and guarantor of the concepts of human freedom.

May Thy protection be vouchsafed unto the Chief Executive of our Nation and unto all who with him are entrusted with the safeguarding of our rights and our liberties, our lives, our security, and our honor, our commonweal of body and spirit—be their places in the halls of government, on the fields and lanes of battle, in the farms, factories, and offices, or in the homes, schools, and churches.

May victory crown our hopes, our labors, and our sacrifices and bring nearer the day when all men shall dwell in safety, everyone under his vine and under his fig tree, with none to make him afraid. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6328. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

LT. COMDR. EDWARD H. O'HARE

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

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

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, because I had the honor in 1933 to appoint Edward H. O'Hare, of St. Louis, to the Naval Academy, the President this morning invited me to be present at the White House at which time he not only presented Lieutenant O'Hare with the Congressional Medal of Honor but also promoted him to the rank of lieutenant commander. The President in his citation praised Lieutenant Commander O'Hare, America's outstanding naval ace, for destroying six Japanese planes which attacked the carrier to which Lieutenant Commander O'Hare was assigned in the Far East.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, who was also present announced he had awarded to the city of St. Louis the Navy E—excellency—because it was the first city in the Nation to fill its quota in the Navy relief drive. St. Louis is the first city to be so recognized.

Lieutenant Commander O'Hare was designated by the Secretary of the Navy to present the Navy E pennant to the city of St. Louis next Saturday. Naturally I was happy and proud, as are the people of my congressional district and the city of St. Louis.

Just prior to presenting the medal the President said:

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lt. Edward H. O'Hare, United States Navy, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in aerial combat, at grave risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, as section leader and pilot of fighting squadron 3, when on February 20, 1942, having lost the assistance of his teammates, he interposed his plane between his ship and an advancing enemy formation of nine attacking twin-engine heavy bombers. Without hesitation, alone and unaided, he repeatedly attacked this enemy formation at close range in the face of their intense combined machine gun and cannon fire, and despite this concentrated opposition, he, by his gallant and courageous action, his extremely skillful marksmanship, making the most of every shot of his limited amount of ammunition, shot down five enemy bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb-release point.

"As a result of his gallant action, one of the most daring, if not the most daring single action in the history of combat aviation, he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage."

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, April 23, after the completion of the regular legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, following the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HARRY BRIDGES

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

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

[Mr. LELAND M. FORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR

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

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

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, apparently Vichy France has sold out to the Nazis, but that does not mean that all of the French have sold out, by any means. I believe that the Free French and the millions of those within Vichy France who are determined to be free some day, would welcome the taking by the United Nations of that highly important and strategic island of Madagascar, off the southeast coast of Africa. Madagascar is the key to India, the Persian Gulf, Egypt, and Asia Minor. It should be certainly ascertained that Madagascar is in friendly hands, or it should be immediately occupied before it is too late. For Madagascar to fall in unfriendly hands would be a tragedy of the first magnitude to the United Nations in the fight for freedom.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD regarding the Central Valley water project.

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

ARBOR DAY

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

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

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

LACK OF SHIPPING PRECLUDES INVASION OF NAZI EUROPE

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

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

[Mr. SMITH of Washington addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other special orders I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by me before the twentieth convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, which may slightly exceed the prescribed limit; I ask permission to extend it regardless.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Republican Party for its declared intention of abandoning a policy of isolationism. Had the Republican Party followed such a course 23 years ago the present World War probably would not have occurred.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include certain tables I have compiled relative to parity prices; and also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a short verse from one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Purple Heart magazine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an appraisal of Cleveland, Ohio, by Pvt. John O'Connor, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an oration by Albert P. Smith, Jr., one of the national finalists of the Legion's oratorical contest last week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the formation of a Palestinian army.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FISH. 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. FISH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TAXING MUNICIPAL SECURITIES IS AN ADDED BURDEN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mr. VAN ZANDT. 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. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, during the past week the House Ways and Means Committee have been giving their attention to the proposal to impose a Federal income tax on income derived from municipal securities.

Numerous delegations, representing towns, cities, and counties throughout the Nation, have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and disclosed the undue hardship that is to follow the approval of such a tax.

In my congressional district, boroughs, cities, and counties are experiencing great difficulty in carrying the normal cost of government, and are forced from time to time to refinance outstanding securities to enable them to carry their obligations.

I am voicing opposition to this proposed tax levy because of the fact that it will place additional burdens on the taxpayers of the Nation. In addition, it is a tax on the income of municipal securities which is destined to become so prohibitive that it will seriously retard the refinancing of existing securities and hamper the raising of funds to finance many needed improvements in municipalities throughout the entire Nation.

Already I have received resolutions from the Board of County Commissioners of Clearfield County and Blair County, Pa., opposing the enactment of the proposal to impose a Federal income tax on income derived from municipal securities.

It is significant that such a proposal tends to further increase real-estate taxes and thus places a burden on those who by their industry and thrift have succeeded in obtaining their own homes.

In opposing this proposed tax I know that I voice the sentiments of the various municipal authorities in my district who are vehement in their denunciation of such proposed method of taxation.

[Mr. MACIEJEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TENEROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, immediately following the address by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON] today, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

REVISION OF THE LAWS

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I have read with considerable interest the rather sensational news articles indicating a need for complete revision of certain subjects of law.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws has for several years sought the facilities to do the type of revision that is necessary. Such revision cannot be piecemeal, cannot best be done during a period of emotional stress but, rather, must be a coordinated, integrated program and, above all, must be a permanent, living program, designed to keep abreast of changing times and a changing world.

The committee is ready to assume that task, without in any way invading the prerogatives of any of the other standing committees of the House, but it must have and does seek the cooperation of the leadership and of the membership of the House. I am certain we shall have that cooperation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the legislative program is completed, and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

ISOLATIONISM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York stated a moment ago that isolationism was sunk at Pearl Harbor. The trouble at Pearl Harbor, Mr. Speaker, was that Admiral Kimmel and General Short acted on the theory that the isolationists had been right all along. This group meeting in Chicago, proven wrong by the relentless course of events, now takes the position shortsightedness should be overlooked and seeks to act in an advisory capacity as to the conduct of this war by our Nation which, had the isolationist view prevailed, our Nation before Pearl Harbor on December 7 would have been absolutely defenseless. Isolationists were dead wrong. Had they succeeded in defeating lend-lease and other administration measures, Britain would have been crushed and we would now be on the defensive and suffering losses on South and North American battlefields.

[Here the gavel fell.]

THE SMALL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. HENDRICKS. 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 Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly called the attention of the Members of this House to the fact that finance companies are in a position and in some cases are attempting absolutely to destroy the small automobile dealer. These dealers have made payments on their automobiles and many of them have a very large equity. The Government issued a freezing order freezing the sale of automobiles except for certain essential and defense purposes, but they issued no order prohibiting the finance companies from taking these automobiles away from the dealers. Neither has the Government taken any concrete step that I can find to prevent these companies from absolutely going bankrupt. I introduced a bill providing that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could take over all obligations on these automobiles and finance them to protect the dealer's equity and immediately become subrogated to the rights of anyone holding security on these automobiles. This would take care of these automobile dealers, but there is one other way. The Government could buy these automobiles outright and permit the dealers to close their doors if they cared to and save themselves from absolute bankruptcy. My good friend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] made the statement on the floor recently that the Appropriations Committee had made appropriations for all procurement purposes desired by the Army and Navy. Then if the Army and Navy do not need any more of these automobiles for defense purposes, they should permit the remainder to be sold to the public. We cannot stand by and see these dealers ruined and insist on action on the bill, H. R. 6918.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a communication.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two instances, and, first, to include a letter from the attorney general of the State of New York, and, secondly, to include the radio address of a former Postmaster General in connection with the Greater New York fund.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thurs-

day of this week, after disposition of the legislative program and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore granted, I may be permitted to address the House for 12 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM. 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 Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, those Americans who have been of faint heart should today give consideration to what happened on the banks of the San Jacinto 106 years ago this afternoon. After 2 weeks of heroic resistance against overwhelming odds, every one of the gallant defenders of the Alamo had on the gray dawn of March 6, 1836, fallen before the forces of dictatorship headed by the self-styled "Napoleon of the West"—Antonio López de Santa Anna, dictator of the Southwest. The wave of tyranny rolled on even as it has rolled in Europe and the Far East in recent months. Just as dictatorship was stopped in Texas 106 years ago today so will the dictators of this day and generation meet defeat. The small Texas army had retreated halfway across the breadth of Texas, but on April 21 the moment for action struck, and the matchless Sam Houston led the frontiersmen to victory over the greatly superior forces of Santa Anna.

I think the parallel is clear. I think the people of all the democratic nations of the world should rejoice today to know that when dictatorship destroys and overwhelms freemen, whether it be at the Alamo or on Bataan, there will always be a San Jacinto where liberty will be avenged.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SUPERVISION AND DETENTION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] has introduced another Hobbs bill known as H. R. 6915. At the conclusion of my remarks I propose to move that it be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, where this bill belongs. Time does not permit me to go

into a detailed discussion to point out to the House that this bill is absolutely an immigration bill and not a bill for the Committee on the Judiciary but I can give you a short analysis of the bill to prove my point.

Title I of the bill consists of seven sections, each of which provides for the supervision and detention of an alien against whom there is an outstanding warrant of deportation. Deportation, of course, is regulated by the Immigration Act of 1917, and there is no reason why a provision supplementing or amending this act should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of Immigration. In this title every detail is regulated for the benefit of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Title II deals with detention without bail of persons who were ordered deported. It is an express amendment of the act of 1918 dealing with deportations as well as the act of 1922 and section 20 of the act of 1917. Again these are amendments to the immigration law and should not be handled by the Committee on the Judiciary, but the Committee on Immigration.

Title III deals with the exclusion of aliens of certain classes and is again an amendment to the immigration laws. No reason exists why it should be handled by the Committee on the Judiciary instead of the Committee on Immigration.

Title IV of the act deals with the citizenship of a person born of alien parents and is an amendment to the Nationality Act. Again no valid reason exists why this matter should be handled by the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Immigration.

I am not quarreling with the gentleman from Alabama or the Committee on the Judiciary. I feel, however, that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any other standing committee of this House, should be given an opportunity to discuss and consider its own legislation, because those committees as a rule know more about legislation dealing with subjects under their jurisdiction.

On November 8, 1941, the original Hobbs bill was sent back to the committee for good, and I thought it was going to stay there for good. Now a new bill is introduced which is more vicious and more obnoxious to the American people, in my opinion. It deals 100 percent with aliens and should be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, I move that the bill H. R. 6915, now in the Committee on the Judiciary, be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion is not in order.

The SPEAKER. What is the point of order?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I make the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that that motion is not in order. The gen-

tleman has no right to make such a motion without unanimous consent to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill and refer it to another committee. If that policy were followed we would have chaos in this House practically all the time.

The SPEAKER. The rule is as follows:

All other bills, memorials, and resolutions may, in like manner, be delivered, endorsed, with the names of Members introducing them, to the Speaker, to be by him referred, and the titles and references thereof and of all bills, resolutions, and documents referred under the rules shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Record of the next day, and correction in case of error of reference may be made by the House, without debate, in accordance with rule XI, on any day immediately after the reading of the Journal, by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred.

The Chair asks the gentleman from New York if his committee has directed him to make this motion.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It has, Mr. Speaker. Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's motion has come too late. The bill has already been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and printed, and the motion is not in order.

The SPEAKER. On the point that the motion comes too late in that business has been transacted in the House today, the Chair may say that since the reading of the Journal the only business that has been transacted has been 1-minute speeches. The Chair is constrained to overrule the point of order of the gentleman from Mississippi on the ground that he thinks it involves too technical a construction of the rule.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion that it is made in violation of the rule under which it is supposed to be presented, in that there was debate by the distinguished gentleman from New York for 1 minute immediately preceding the submission of the motion, whereas the opposition is denied that right by the rule.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not know what the gentleman from New York was going to talk about. The Chair cannot look into the mind of a Member when he asks unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and see what he intends to talk about.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DICKSTEIN) there were—ayes 79, noes 25.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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 238, nays 83, answered "present" 2, not voting 108, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

YEAS—238

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|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Gerlach | Plauché |
| Andersen, | Gibson | Ploesser |
| H. Carl | Gillette | Plumley |
| Anderson, Calif. | Gillie | Poage |
| Anderson, | Gore | Priest |
| N. Mex. | Gossett | Rabaut |
| Angell | Graham | Ramspeck |
| Arnold | Grant, Ind. | Randolph |
| Barnes | Gregory | Rankin, Miss. |
| Bates, Ky. | Guyer | Reed, Ill. |
| Bates, Mass. | Gwynne | Reed, N. Y. |
| Baumhart | Haines | Richards |
| Beckworth | Hall, | Rizley |
| Bennett | Leonard W. | Robertson, |
| Bishop | Halleck | N. Dak. |
| Blackney | Hancock | Robertson, Va. |
| Bland | Hare | Robinson, Utah |
| Boehne | Harris, Ark. | Robson, Ky. |
| Boggs | Hart | Rockwell |
| Bolton | Hartley | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Boren | Hcaley | Rogers, Mass. |
| Boykin | Hébert | Rogers, Okla. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Heidinger | Romjue |
| Brooks | Hill, Colo. | Russell |
| Brown, Ga. | Hinshaw | Sanders |
| Brown, Ohio | Hobbs | Satterfield |
| Bryson | Hoffman | Sauthoff |
| Bulwinkle | Hope | Schuetz |
| Burch | Houston | Secrest |
| Burgin | Hull | Shafer, Mich. |
| Butler | Jennings | Sheppard |
| Camp | Jensen | Simpson |
| Cannon, Mo. | Johns | Smith, Maine |
| Carlson | Johnson, Calif. | Smith, Ohio |
| Carter | Johnson, Ill. | Smith, W. Va. |
| Cartwright | Johnson, | Smith, Wis. |
| Case, S. Dak. | Luther A. | South |
| Chenoweth | Jones | Sparkman |
| Chipperfield | Jonkman | Spence |
| Claypool | Kerr | Springer |
| Clevenger | Kilday | Starnes, Ala. |
| Cochran | Kinzer | Steagall |
| Coffee, Nebr. | Kieberg | Stefan |
| Collins | Lambertson | Stevenson |
| Colmer | Landis | Stratton |
| Cooley | Lane | Sullivan |
| Cooper | Lanham | Summers, Tex. |
| Copeland | Larrabee | Talbot |
| Courtney | Lea | Tarver |
| Cox | LeCompte | Terry |
| Cravens | McCormack | Thill |
| Crawford | McGehee | Thomas, N. J. |
| Crowther | McGregor | Thomas, Tex. |
| Culkin | McIntyre | Thomason |
| Cunningham | McLaughlin | Tibbott |
| Dirksen | McMillan | Tolan |
| Disney | Maas | Traynor |
| Ditter | Mahon | Treadway |
| Domengeaux | Manasco | Van Zandt |
| Dondero | Martin, Iowa | Vin, Ga. |
| Doughton | May | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Drewry | Mills, Ark. | Vorys, Ohio |
| Duncan | Mills, La. | Wadsworth |
| Dworshak | Monronev | Ward |
| Eaton | Moser | Weaver |
| Elliott, Calif. | Mott | Wene |
| Ellis | Mundt | West |
| Engel | Murdock | Wheat |
| Englebriht | Murray | Whitten |
| Fellows | Nelson | Whittington |
| Fish | Nichols | Wigglesworth |
| Flannagan | Norrell | Williams |
| Folger | O'Brien, N. Y. | Wilson |
| Forand | O'Hara | Winter |
| Ford, Leland M. | Oliver | Wolcott |
| Ford, Miss. | O'Neal | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Fulmer | Pace | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Gamble | Paddock | Woodruff, Mich. |
| Gathings | Pearson | Youngdahl |
| Gearhart | Peterson, Ga. | Zimmerman |
| Gehrmann | Pierce | |

NAYS—83

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Baldwin | Cole, N. Y. | Downs |
| Boland | Crosser | Eliot, Mass. |
| Bradley, Pa. | Cullen | Fitzgerald |
| Buckley, N. Y. | Curtis | Flaherty |
| Burdick | D'Alessandro | Fogarty |
| Canfield | Davis, Ohio | Gale |
| Capozzoli | Delaney | Gavagan |
| Casey, Mass. | Dewey | Hall, |
| Celler | Dickstein | Edwin Arthur |
| Coffee, Wash. | Dingell | Heffernan |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Hendricks | Leavy | Pittenger |
| Hill, Wash. | Lesinski | Ramsay |
| Holmes | Ludlow | Sacks |
| Hook | Lynch | Sasser |
| Hunter | McKeough | Scanlon |
| Imhoff | Maciejewski | Shanley |
| Jackson | Maciora | Sheridan |
| Kean | Marcantonio | Smith, Wash. |
| Kee | Meyer, Md. | Snyder |
| Keefe | Myers, Pa. | Somers, N. Y. |
| Kelley, Pa. | Norton | Sweeney |
| Kennedy, | O'Brien, Mich. | Tenerowicz |
| Martin J. | O'Connor | Thom |
| Kennedy, | O'Leary | Wasielewski |
| Michael J. | O'Toole | Weiss |
| Keogh | Peterson, Fla. | Wickersham |
| Kirwan | Pfeifer | Wright |
| Klein | Joseph L. | Young |
| Kopplemann | Pheiffer, | |
| Kunkel | William T. | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Allen, La.

Talle

NOT VOTING—108

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Andresen, | Gilchrist | Mitchell |
| August H. | Granger | O'Day |
| Andrews | Grant, Ala. | Osners |
| Arends | Green | Patman |
| Barden | Harness | Patrick |
| Barry | Harrington | Patton |
| Beam | Harris, Va. | Powers |
| Beiter | Harter | Rankin, Mont. |
| Bell | Hess | Reece, Tenn. |
| Bender | Holbrock | Rees, Kans. |
| Bloom | Howell | Rich |
| Bonner | Izac | Rockefeller |
| Buck | Jacobsen | Rolph |
| Buckler, Minn. | Jarman | Sabath |
| Byrne | Jarrett | Schaefer, Ill. |
| Byron | Jenkins, Ohio | Schulte |
| Cannon, Fla. | Jenks, N. H. | Scott |
| Chapman | Johnson, Ind. | Scruggam |
| Clark | Johnson, | Shannon |
| Clason | Lyndon B. | Short |
| Cluett | Johnson, Okla. | Sikes |
| Cole, Md. | Johnson, W. Va. | Smith, Pa. |
| Costello | Kefauver | Smith, Va. |
| Creal | Kelly, Ill. | Stearns, N. H. |
| Davis, Tenn. | Kilburn | Sumner, Ill. |
| Day | Knutson | Taber |
| Dies | Kocialewski | Tinkham |
| Douglas | Kramer | Vincent, Ky. |
| Durham | Lewis | Vreeland |
| Eberharter | McGranery | Walter |
| Edmiston | McLean | Weich |
| Faddis | Magnuson | Whelchel |
| Fenton | Mansfield | White |
| Fitzpatrick | Martin, Mass. | Woodrum, Va. |
| Ford, Thomas F. | Mason | Worley |
| Gifford | Merritt | |
| | Michener | |

So the motion to table the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Barden with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Grant of Alabama with Mr. Powers.
 Mr. Bonner with Mr. August H. Andresen.
 Mr. Chapman with Mr. Bender.
 Mr. Kramer with Mr. Knutson.
 Mr. Holbrock with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Harness.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Taber.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Fenton.
 Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Andrews.
 Mr. Patton with Mr. Clason.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Miss Sumner of Illinois
 Mr. Creal with Mr. Michener.
 Mr. Patrick with Mr. McLean.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Cluett.
 Mr. Durham with Mr. Jenkins of Ohio.
 Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Howell.
 Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Gilchrist.
 Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Douglas.
 Mr. Lewis with Mr. Arends.
 Mr. Buck with Mr. Day.
 Mr. Granger with Mr. Tinkham.
 Mr. Bloom with Mr. Weich.
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Elston.
 Mr. Dies with Mr. Rees of Kansas,

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. McGranery with Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Schulte with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Costello with Mr. Rolph.

Mr. Byrne and Mr. Rich.

Mr. Kocialewski with Mr. Osners.

Mr. Beiter with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Kefauver with Miss Rankin of Montana.

Mr. Scruggam with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Jarrett.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.

Mr. Edmiston with Mr. Merritt.

Mrs. Byron with Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Beam.

Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sutphin with Mr. Izac.

Mr. Johnson of West Virginia with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.

Mr. Shannon with Mr. Eberharter.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Faddis with Mr. Thomas F. Ford.

Mr. Harter with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Worley with Mr. Jacobsen.

Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Mitchell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was tabled was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission has this day transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, pursuant to House Joint Resolution 255, adopted by unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress and approved by the President on December 19, 1941, its report on economic conditions in the anthracite coal area, with recommendations as to both short-term and long-term measures of improvement.

In accordance with our mandate, we have sought in our investigations and in the report to—

take into consideration, among other relevant factors, (a) the availability in such regions, for national defense activities, of skilled and unskilled workers, factories, and housing, and other facilities, and (b) possible new and extended uses for anthracite coal and the by-products thereof.

You will note that our recommendations for improvement are directed to both Federal and State agencies, as well as to the anthracite industry. Certain of these remedial measures can be taken by administrative action, but some of the recommendations for long-term improvement contemplate Federal legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I might at this time offer my commendations to the members of this commission because of its work and its actions being unique. The members of this Commission went to the anthracite region and held four meetings there

and came back to Washington. It held three different meetings in Washington, attended by the full Commission, without the expense of one dollar to the Congress or to the Government.

I also wish to commend those in the different departments who were most helpful in compiling this report. The Commission was very fortunate in having such able assistance.

I sincerely hope the Members will read the report and learn what the conditions are in the anthracite regions.

It is our recommendation that this report be made a public document.

The report is respectfully submitted by the following members of the Federal Anthracite Commission: Patrick J. Boland, chairman; James J. Davis; Joseph F. Guffey; Ivor D. Fenton, Ernest I. Lewis; R. R. Sayers, secretary; Ralph J. Watkins.

INSURANCE OF LOANS BY FEDERAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow to consider the bill (H. R. 6927) providing for an increase of authorization for the insurance of loans by the Federal Housing Authority.

The bill has a unanimous report from the committee, and there really should be no contest over the passage of the measure so far as members of the committee are concerned, but the gentleman from Michigan and I have agreed to ask for 1 hour of debate on the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman include the matter of 1 hour of debate in his request?

Mr. STEAGALL. Yes; I do so request, Mr. Speaker.

I ask unanimous consent that the debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] and one-half by myself.

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

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, be dispensed with.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, can the majority leader advise the House as to what the program for the remainder of the week will be?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be pleased to advise the gentleman.

Aside from the bill that will come up tomorrow, as to which the gentleman from Alabama has just submitted a unanimous-consent request which has been granted by the House, there is no other legislation that I know of at this time. There may be a conference report called up if the conferees agree, but I know of no other legislation now that is coming up during the remainder of the week.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Has the gentleman reached any decision as to what may come up the first of next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. No.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith a letter addressed to myself by the Commissioner of the United States Office of Education.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

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

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. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense 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 34, 66, 69, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 77, and 78; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 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 line 13 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "appropriations", insert "and for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9112 of March 26, 1942"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$777,912,000, which shall be available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations"; 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 "\$1,333,725,277"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$812,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$113,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the matter inserted by said amendment as follows: In line 11 strike out the sum "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$150,000," and in line 14 strike out the word "summary" and insert in lieu thereof the word "statement"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 11, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 45, 68, 74, 75, 76, 79, and 80.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOSEPH E. CASEY,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

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. 6868, the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation bill, 1942, 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:

Title I—War Department

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 16: These amendments relate to form and the House accepts them.

No. 1: The Senate amendment extends the provisions of the House bill (which merges all 1942 appropriations in the several appropriation acts under the same heads), by bringing forward and merging under those heads the unexpended balances of 1940 and 1941 military appropriations and making them available for 1942 and 1943 obligations as well as for discharge of the obligations previously incurred under them for the respective fiscal years 1940 and 1941; the House

accepts the Senate amendment modified to make the merged appropriations available for carrying out the provisions of Executive Order 9112 of March 26, 1942, for the guaranteeing or making of loans to contractors and thus facilitating the participation of small business enterprises in the war production effort.

Nos. 13 and 15, relating to transportation of the Army: Appropriates \$777,912,000, instead of \$761,412,202 as proposed by the House and \$817,912,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides that the amount so appropriated shall be available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations.

No. 17: The House bill provided that limitations on appropriations heretofore made and those in this bill, available for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which prohibit the payment of persons who are not citizens of the United States, shall not apply to "persons who have lost their citizenship by serving in the armed forces of another nation but who apply and are accepted for service in the Army of the United States." The Senate modified the House provision by striking out the language above quoted and inserting in its place the words "military personnel".

Title II—Navy Department

No. 18: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, making funds appropriated under the heading "Welfare and recreation" available for the hire and use of buildings, grounds, etc., for rehabilitation and recuperation of naval personnel returned from war service at sea or on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, the Canal Zone, and insular possessions.

Nos. 19 and 20: Appropriates \$9,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

No. 23: Appropriates \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the purchase of training ships for merchant marine personnel.

Title III—General appropriations

Nos. 27, 28, and 29, relating to the Senate: Reappropriates certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the contingent fund of the Senate as proposed by the Senate amendments.

No. 31: Increases from \$20,000,000 to \$25,400,000, as proposed by the Senate, the amount of the contract authority to the Public Roads Administration for construction of access roads under section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941.

No. 34: Strikes out the appropriation of \$3,000,000, inserted by the Senate, for a fertilizer and elemental phosphorus-manufacturing plant under the Tennessee Valley Authority. This sum is in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1943, now pending in the Senate Committee on Appropriations and soon scheduled for consideration in the Senate.

Nos. 35 to 44, inclusive, and 46 to 62, inclusive, relating to the municipal government of the District of Columbia: Appropriates for the fiscal year 1942 for the following purposes in the amounts of the Senate amendments, respectively:

Department of Insurance, salaries, \$2,445.
Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries and expenses, \$5,400.
Contingent expenses, general, \$7,200.
Printing and binding, general, \$6,500.
Postage, \$4,000.
Street cleaning, \$20,000.
Community Center Department, Public Schools, \$15,000.
Completion of six unfinished classrooms, Lafayette School, \$45,000.
Inspections, Health Department, \$15,000.
Tuberculosis Sanatoria, maintenance, \$40,000; repairs and improvements, \$9,173; in all, \$49,173.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital, maintenance, \$73,700; repairs, \$6,500; in all, \$80,200.

Municipal Court, contingent expenses, \$840.
Jail, maintenance, \$4,650.

Workhouse and Reformatory, maintenance, \$12,000.

District of Columbia Training School, maintenance, \$15,000.

Industrial Home School for Colored Children, maintenance, \$5,000.

Militia, payment for accrued leave, fiscal year 1941, \$1,409.18.

Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67, relating to the Department of Agriculture: Appropriates \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House, for national forest protection and management; appropriates \$5,000,000, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for emergency forest-fire control, and makes \$20,000 of the \$5,000,000 available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, proposing that the emergency forest-fire control appropriation should be available for maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps camps, including pay of enrollee, if and when such camps should be transferred to the Forest Service; and appropriates \$1,750,000, instead of \$1,850,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,665,000 as proposed by the House, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases under the direction of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Nos. 69 and 70: Appropriates \$812,000, instead of \$324,800 as proposed by the House and \$1,565,000 as proposed by the Senate, for fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; and makes \$8,000 of such sum available for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 71 and 72, relating to the Department of Labor: Strikes out the appropriation of \$90,000, inserted by the Senate, for expansion of the apprenticeship training program; and appropriates \$113,250, instead of \$76,500 as proposed by the House and \$226,500 as proposed by the Senate, for commissioners of conciliation.

No. 73: The House bill, by section 401, proposed the repeal of two provisions requiring the submission of reports to Congress by the War and Navy Departments with respect to contracts in excess of \$10,000. The Senate struck out the repeal provision and inserted a new section reenacting in modified form the previous requirements in connection with such reports. The House conferees accept the Senate language modified to confine the report requirement to contracts in excess of \$150,000 instead of those in excess of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate, and by reducing the volume of information to be furnished in connection with the subject matter of the contracts by eliminating the requirement for a "summary" thereof and inserting requirement for a "statement" of the subject matter.

Nos. 77 and 78, relating to the limitations on the prices to be paid by Government agencies and the District of Columbia for low-priced, lightweight, passenger-carrying vehicles, provides that the top price to be paid free on board factory, shall not exceed \$925 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$862.50 as proposed by the House; and also provides that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in the case of such vehicles for the District, instead of the Director of Procurement, shall determine the price within the limit set.

Amendments reported in disagreement

The following amendments are reported in disagreement. The subject matter of such amendments, and the action proposed to be

recommended with respect thereto by the managers on the part of the House, are as follows:

Nos. 4 and 11: Appropriating \$2,218,100 for pay of members of the Army Specialist Corps. The managers on the part of the House will recommend that the House agree to Senate amendment No. 4 by inserting in lieu of the Senate language the following: "Including the pay of members of the Army Specialist Corps appointed subject to the approval of the War Department Personnel Board, \$327,331,562: *Provided*, That members of such corps who are assigned to the supply services of the Army may be paid from the appropriations for the work upon which they are engaged: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any member of such corps at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum unless such member is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Amendment No. 11 is a general total concerned with the amount involved in amendment No. 4. If the latter amendment is agreed to as proposed, the House managers will recommend concurrence in amendment No. 11.

No. 21: Appropriating \$800,000,000 for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy: The House managers will recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur therein with the following amendment:

At the end of the first paragraph of the matter inserted by such amendment insert the following before the period: "*Provided further*, That the approximate cost of classes of projects under such sum of \$800,000,000 shall be as follows: Fleet facilities, \$4,000,000; aviation facilities, \$168,780,000; lighter-than-air program, \$25,000,000; storage facilities, \$119,000,000; liquid fuel storage, \$100,000,000; Marine Corps training facilities, \$20,000,000; ordnance storage facilities, \$150,000,000; personnel training and housing facilities, \$100,000,000; hospital and dispensary facilities, \$40,500,000; shore radio facilities, \$11,000,000; Naval Research Laboratory, \$720,000; miscellaneous structures \$25,000,000; floating dry dock program, \$36,000,000: *Provided further*, That the approximate cost indicated for each such class may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be varied upward or downward but the total cost shall not exceed \$800,000,000."

Nos. 22 and 24: Making appropriations for the Navy available for the purchase, at a cost not to exceed \$25 per man, of civilian clothing to be issued to marines and members of the Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unfitness, or inaptitude. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Nos. 25 and 26: Making appropriations for the Navy for 1942 and 1943 available to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 9112, approved March 26, 1942, for the guaranteeing or making of loans to contractors and thus facilitating the participation of small business enterprises in the war-production effort. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendments.

No. 30: Increasing to \$10,000 the salary of the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 32: Appropriating \$3,500,000 for continuance of construction, and increasing from \$13,300,000 to \$18,171,000 the limit of cost, of the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, at Cleveland, Ohio. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 33: Appropriating \$3,770,000 for expenses of the Selective Service System for the current fiscal year. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 45: Appropriating \$40,000 for the current fiscal year for collection and disposal of refuse in the District of Columbia. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment to insert in the bill an appropriation of \$60,000, payable from District funds, to meet the requirements for the present fiscal year for payment of current pensions under "Policemen and Firemen's relief."

No. 68: Increasing by \$4,080,000 the amount in the House bill for the establishment of air-navigation facilities under "Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics." The House managers will recommend that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

No. 74: Relating to renegotiation of contracts and repayment of excess profits under contracts and subcontracts under the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission. The House managers will recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree thereto with an amendment, inserting the following section 403 in lieu of the section 403 proposed by the Senate:

"SEC. 403. (a) For the purposes of this section, the term 'Department' means the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission, respectively; in the case of the Maritime Commission, the term 'Secretary' means the Chairman of such Commission; and the terms 'renegotiate' and 'renegotiation' include the refixing by the Secretary of the Department of the contract price. For the purposes of subsections (d) and (e) of this section, the term 'contract' includes a subcontract and the term 'contractor' includes a subcontractor.

"(b) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed to insert in any contract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 hereafter made by such Department (1) a provision for the renegotiation of the contract price at a period or periods when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty; (2) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of (A) any amount of the contract price which is found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits and (B) an amount of the contract price equal to the amount of the reduction in the contract price of any subcontract under such contract pursuant to the renegotiation of such subcontract as provided in clause (3) of this subsection; and (3) a provision requiring the contractor to insert in each subcontract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 made by him under such contract (A) a provision for the renegotiation by such Secretary and the subcontractor of the contract price of the subcontract at a period or periods when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty, (B) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of any amount of the contract price of the subcontract which is found as a result of such renegotiation, to represent excessive profits, and (C) a provision for relieving the contractor from any liability to the subcontractor on account of any amount so retained by or repaid to the United States.

"(c) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed, whenever in his opinion excessive profits have been realized, or are likely to be realized, from any contract with such Department or from any subcontract thereunder, (1) to require the contractor or subcontractor to renegotiate the contract price, (2) to withhold from the contractor or subcontractor any amount of the contract price which is found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits, and (3) in case any amount of the contract price found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits shall

have been paid to the contractor or subcontractor, to recover such amount from such contractor or subcontractor. Such contractor or subcontractor shall be deemed to be indebted to the United States for any amount which such Secretary is authorized to recover from such contractor or subcontractor under this subsection, and such Secretary may bring actions in the appropriate courts of the United States to recover such amount on behalf of the United States. All amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This subsection shall be applicable to all contracts and subcontracts hereafter made and to all contracts and subcontracts heretofore made, whether or not such contracts or subcontracts contain a renegotiation or recapture clause, provided that final payment pursuant to such contract or subcontract has not been made prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

"(d) In renegotiating a contract price or determining excessive profits for the purposes of this section, the Secretaries of the respective Departments shall not make any allowance for any salaries, bonuses, or other compensation paid by a contractor to its officers or employees in excess of a reasonable amount, nor shall they make allowance for any excessive reserves set up by the contractor or for any costs incurred by the contractor which are excessive and unreasonable. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such unreasonable compensation has been or is being paid, or whether such excessive reserves have been or are being set up, or whether any excessive and unreasonable costs have been or are being incurred, each such Secretary shall have the same powers with respect to any such contractor that an agency designated by the President to exercise the powers conferred by title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, 1942 has with respect to any contractor to whom such title is applicable. In the interest of economy and the avoidance of duplication of inspection and audit, the services of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall, upon request of each such Secretary and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made available to the extent determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of making examinations and determinations with respect to profits under this section.

"(e) In addition to the powers conferred by existing law, the Secretary of each Department shall have the right to demand of any contractor who holds contracts with respect to which the provisions of this section are applicable in an aggregate amount in excess of \$100,000 statements of actual costs of production and such other financial statements, at such times and in such form and detail, as such Secretary may require. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to furnish any statement required of him under this subsection, or who knowingly furnishes any such statement containing information which is false or misleading in any material respect, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercised in the case of any contractor by the Secretary of the Department holding the largest amount of such contracts with such contractor, or by such Secretary as may be mutually agreed to by the Secretaries concerned.

"(f) The authority and discretion herein conferred upon the Secretary of each Department, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President for the protection of the interests of the Government, may be delegated, in whole or in part, by him to such individuals or agencies in such Department as he may designate, and he may authorize such individuals or agencies to make further delegations of such authority and discretion.

"(g) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the section and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"(h) This section shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for three years after the termination of the war, but no court proceedings brought under this section shall abate by reason of the termination of the provisions of this section."

Nos. 75, 76, and 80: Changing section numbers to correspond to Senate action on amendment No. 74. The House managers will recommend appropriate action on these amendments to accord with House action on amendment No. 74.

No. 79: Ratifying the purchases of automobiles heretofore made at prices in excess of the statutory limitation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment by inserting the following in lieu of the language proposed by the Senate: "Provided, That purchases of automobiles of the lightweight, low-priced class heretofore made by the War and Navy Departments at prices in excess of \$750 each but not in excess of those permitted by this section are hereby validated."

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUBLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOSEPH E. CASEY,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITZER,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the managers on the part of the House submit the conference report on the sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942.

It may be noted in this connection that the committee presenting the report is an exceptional committee, in that it consists of 14 managers on the part of the House and 14 managers on the part of the Senate, a total of 28 conferees, constituting the largest conference committee in congressional history.

But the important feature in the consideration of the report is that it is a unanimous report, approved by all members of the committee, from both Houses and both parties, who participated in the conference—and betokens to that extent the unanimity of the country in support of the war program of which it is a part.

With the appropriation of the money provided by this bill we are nearing a milepost in the fiscal provisions for the war. Continuous appropriations will be necessary for maintenance and replacement, depending in time and amount on the wastage of material at the front. Readjustment of the program from day to day to meet constantly changing conditions will necessitate emergency provision from time to time. But with the enactment of this bill basic production has been provided for and is now under way to implement every branch of the service.

In reviewing the results secured from these appropriations it is gratifying to be able to report progress exceeding the

most optimistic estimates. The war has resolved itself largely into a race in the production of war equipment and on a conservative analysis of reports from plants and yards on the fabrication of planes, tanks, guns, munitions, and ships we are winning the race.

Among the surprises of the war, along with our underestimation of the resources of the enemy, was our underestimation of our own productive capacity. The prodigious accomplishments of American industry over the last 3 months stagger the imagination. Conversion—the most stupendous industrial revolution in all time—has been completed far in advance of all calculations. Already peace-time plants are in war-time production and moving into high gear. Assembly lines are rolling with steadily gathering speed. Torrents of war material are pouring out in ever-accelerating volume. All schedules are obsolete. "Months ahead of schedule" is becoming a familiar report, and munitions are reaching our Allies sooner than anticipated and in greater volume.

As a result we have already reached the first turn in the war. We have now outdistanced the enemy in production and are turning out in the United States alone more war material than Germany, Italy, and Japan combined. And this does not take into consideration the output of British, Russian, and Chinese facilities. Also, in the last week we have taken the initiative on the front and are carrying the war to the enemy. We have passed from the defensive to the offensive. We are beginning to hand it out as well as take it, and national morale is rising while enemy morale is on the wane.

The smashing drive of American air power along a thousand miles of the enemy's innermost defenses, heretofore considered invulnerable to attack, is the beginning of a systematic offensive which will grow with our increasing output until it reaches overwhelming proportions. The crushing blow at the heart of the Japanese Empire is only the first installment of our debt to Tokyo. America always pays in full. And we shall continue to pay and pay and pay, at that rate and in that manner, until American credit is at par in Tokyo, and Berlin, and throughout the world.

Of course, we cannot expect all the breaks. It is not as simple as that. There will be heartbreaking reverses—especially in these early months of the war. There is much bad news yet to come. But the vast resources of the United States are mobilizing with unexpected speed and power. Our Allies are fighting magnificently, with growing strength and courage, on land and sea and in the air. Time is running in our favor. Every week finds us stronger and the enemy relatively weaker. By the end of the year we will have passed their accumulated reserves and the end will be in sight.

We provide in this bill by direct appropriation and contract authority a total of a little over \$19,000,000,000.

In round figures the bill as it passed the House carried direct appropriations

of \$18,157,000,000 and contract authorizations of \$145,400,000. The Senate added the sum of \$905,411,915.18 of direct appropriations and \$5,400,000 of contract authorizations. A number of amendments involving money have been brought back to the House for separate votes under our rules. If these amendments are disposed of in the manner the House conferees hope for, the bill will carry a total of direct appropriations of \$19,001,197,010.18 and contract authorizations totaling \$150,400,000, for a grand total of obligating authority of \$19,151,597,010.18. This latter amount is divided as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| War Department | \$17,394,677,343.00 |
| Navy Department | 1,634,751,500.00 |
| Other agencies..... | 122,168,167.18 |

The largest single item added by the Senate is the sum of \$800,000,000 for public works for the Navy Department. The House on yesterday passed the authorization bill for this purpose and we will ask you shortly to concur in the Senate amendment for this sum with an amendment that will make the appropriation conform to the break-down of the authorization bill as the House passed it.

There are a number of amendments which the House will be called separately to vote upon and I will be glad at that time to give an explanation. Items which many Members are interested in, particularly from the West and the Northwest, are the forest-fire-fighting items. The House allowed the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, the sum of \$2,000,000 for emergency forest fire control and the Department of the Interior the sum of \$324,800 for forest-fire control upon lands under the jurisdiction of that department. The Senate increased the amount for the Forest Service to \$18,100,000 and the amount for the Interior Department to \$1,565,000. The conferees recommend in the conference report the amount of the Budget estimate for each item, namely, \$5,000,000 for the Forest Service and \$812,000 for the Interior Department. Members may recall that it has been the practice of Congress to meet whatever bill is incurred by the Forest Service in fighting forest fires on the public domain. We make a token appropriation of \$100,000 and allow the Department to utilize the funds in hand and incur a deficiency for whatever is necessary to meet the fire-fighting exigencies. This sum runs annually two, three, four, or five million dollars, depending on the extent and frequency of the fires. The fire-fighting item and these fire control and prevention emergency items, therefore, should not be confused. The \$5,000,000 for fire control is an emergency item that is additional to the usual item and work of fighting the fires. In connection with this item the Senate inserted a provision making this money available to pay the expenses of C. C. C. camps, including the pay of enrollees, if any of those camps should be transferred to the Forest Service. That amendment has been eliminated from the bill. The House conferees took the position that the question of continuance of C. C. C. and maintenance of its camps should be determined in connection with the disposition of the C. C. C. for the next fiscal year rather than in connec-

tion with an appropriation for the Forest Service.

Another item in which many Members are interested is that of the amount of the contract authorization for access roads to military and naval reservations, war plants, and so forth. You will recall that \$150,000,000 was authorized for this purpose in the Defense Highway Act of 1941. Congress has heretofore made available either cash or contract authorization for \$124,600,000 of this sum, leaving \$25,400,000 of the authorization unprovided for. The House bill carried \$20,000,000 of this balance and the Senate raised that amount to \$25,400,000, and the conference report carries the Senate figure; so the entire authorization has now been met either by cash or contract authority.

On March 26, 1942, the President issued Executive Order 9112, which authorizes the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission to enter into contracts with any Federal Reserve bank, the R. F. C., or other financing institutions for the purpose of financing any contractor or subcontractor or others engaged in any business or operation which is deemed by War or Navy or Maritime Commission to be in the interest of the prosecution of the war. This order is designed principally to give assistance to small business in financing its participation in war contracts. Provision has now been made in the bill so that the appropriations for the War and Navy Departments shall be available to carry out, without question the intentions of the Executive order. In my judgment, it was not necessary to include this special provision in the bill, but, since the Senate added the amendments, we see no harm in including them.

As the bill passed the House, it contained provision for the repeal of two provisions of law requiring reports with respect to contracts entered into by the War and Navy Departments to be made to Congress when the amount of the contract exceeded \$10,000. These two Departments have millions of contracts, and the cost of making these reports was found to be out of proportion to the value of the reports when they reached Congress. The Senate, however, struck out the House repeal provisions and reenacted the provisions combining the two separate requirements into one and making it apply to contracts in excess of \$50,000. The House conferees accepted the Senate reenactment with a modification which limits the reports to contracts in excess of \$150,000.

Mr. BLAND. I have an inquiry as to amendment No. 13. I wish to concur with the gentleman's views. If he prefers to discuss the two items first, I will wait until he has finished.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are glad to have the gentleman's concurrence, and if it is agreeable to him will take up the amendments seriatim as we reach them.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman mean that the Forest Service could go out now anticipating future pos-

sible danger from fire which might be started due to additional work in lumbering by some inexperienced people in some cases, or by enemy action, and put people on their rolls to prevent damage, or does he mean that it would be necessary for them to wait until something happened and then go out and take whatever steps were necessary to combat the fire and come back to the Budget for further money?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have for the control work the \$5,000,000 which we are providing for one department and \$812,000 provided for another department. In addition to that, we supplement it by the usual provisions which are always made, under which they can incur a deficiency for fighting forest fires, which in past years has varied from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. But they cannot incur a deficiency in anticipation of forest fire danger, can they? They can only incur it in combating an actual fire, after it has started? Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. That has been in use for many years, and has proven both practical and successful. We have each time provided all the money necessary, and this time we provide in addition \$5,812,000 under which, as the gentleman says, they can anticipate such needs by carrying on fire control and prevention measures.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am happy to know that the conferees increased the amount that was provided in the bill by the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The conferees more than doubled the amount. Instead of the \$2,000,000 provided by the House, we have appropriated \$5,000,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I just want to call the gentleman's attention to this fact, that I can visualize conditions taking place in July, August, and September of this year, and particularly in view of the war in which we are engaged, and particularly in view of what some Japanese or somebody else might be able to do in that western country where we have millions of acres of the finest forest timber in the world. A few fires started in the forests will devastate the works. I am wondering if we reach the point where it looks as though we will need additional funds how the gentleman will feel about giving his aid to secure those funds to protect the forests in such event as I am speaking of?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am certain there will be no difficulty in securing such additional funds as experience proves to be necessary.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I want to congratulate the gentleman for having upped the amount allowed by the House on this important item, and to make the observation that the people of my area and the Pacific slope, in conjunction with the gentleman from Montana, recognize the terrible peril confronting our cen-

turies-old forests at the hands of possible Japanese saboteurs. I, therefore, congratulate the committee and its chairman for recognizing this peril, in upping the amount, and making the statement he has in explanation. It will reassure our people out on the west coast and particularly those engaged in the industry.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman and realize fully the force of his position. I trust the forebodings of the gentleman will not be realized. But if additional funds are found to be necessary Congress will be in session and in a position to give the situation prompt attention.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. We in our area certainly appreciate the action of the committee in increasing this amount in view of the lessened ability of the Civilian Conservation Corps to perform this important task. The C. C. C. boys previously rendered wonderful service, in cooperation with the Forest Service. The decrease in the number of camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps makes the hazards more perilous at this time; and I am happy to know that we shall have the necessary funds with which to combat any of these fires.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The provision for the C. C. C. camps was not allowed for the reason that the question of funds for the C. C. C. will come up almost immediately in connection with the regular appropriation bill now pending in the committee; and that matter will be disposed of at that time.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. While the conferees raised the amount to \$5,000,000, did they realize that the Budget estimate was for \$18,000,000?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Senate asked for the \$18,000,000, but after a conference it was unanimously agreed by both the House and Senate conferees that \$5,000,000, which is the Budget estimate sent in by the President, would be sufficient at this time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman believe it will be adequate for the purpose?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If not, it can be easily and promptly supplemented.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my further felicitations in appreciation of the work of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the action taken in increasing the amount of the forest-fire-control item from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and also increasing the item of \$324,800 to \$812,000 for fire protection of the forest, forest industry, and strategic facilities. I am very certain this will be reassuring to the citizens of the Pacific Northwest and the western coast States as well as the rest of the country. It is true as our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] just indicated,

that the estimate of the Forest Service was \$18,000,000; but as the chairman has well pointed out, there will be further deficiency appropriation bills from time to time, and if need should arise for additional funds, it will be possible quickly to obtain further funds for this work. I cheerfully accept the assurance of the chairman in that regard. The gentleman will recall that I appeared before both the House and Senate committees and urged the increased appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct. The increase in that item was made largely in response to representations from the gentleman himself and the other gentlemen from the West and Northwest who brought the matter to the attention of the committee.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my distinguished friend from Washington, who has had such a large part in providing adequate appropriations for this purpose in the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 66, commonly referred to as the McKellar amendment, which limited the expenditure of this money by providing that it should be used, insofar as necessary, for the payment of C. C. C. employees or enrollees, has been completely stricken out by the conferees, I understand.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That amendment was eliminated, due to the fact that an estimate for the C. C. C. is expected in the next week or two, at which time the whole matter will be thoroughly canvassed and provided for in the regular supply bill.

Mr. LEAVY. Just one further question: This \$5,000,000 is not necessarily for the national-forest land alone but covers all forest land, both private and State-owned as well?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All forest lands in the Nation.

Mr. LEAVY. And if the situation should be such as some of us in the West fear it may be by reason of war conditions, doubtless additional appropriations would be made to meet the threat of a changed condition.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. It must be realized, of course, that while this fund ostensibly is for the entire United States, the bulk of it will be used in the area most susceptible to conflagration; and if found to be insufficient, it can be supplemented.

Mr. LEAVY. On day before yesterday, I believe, there was a terrible fire in Pennsylvania, a dreadful fire involving some 2,000 acres of land. It was announced to be of incendiary origin. This money would be available to combat such fires as that in a national forest, would it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true, and will be available for the purpose anywhere in the United States.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. May I inquire what action was taken by the conferees insofar as a limitation of profits was concerned?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is one of the amendments returned in disagreement for separate vote and if the gentleman will permit, we will take it up when it is reached in its order.

Mr. ANGELL. I want to compliment the members of the committee for restoring the Budget estimate for forest protection. As I understand from the gentleman's statement, if the \$5,000,000 in additional appropriations for the other department is found insufficient, they may as in the past make additional expenditures, and those will be covered later in a deficiency bill; so that if we should have a conflagration on the west coast, particularly from enemy action, there will be available funds either in this appropriation or in a deficiency bill to meet the situation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Congress is expected to be in continuous session and will be in position to meet such emergencies as they arise.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the distinguished gentleman in connection with the statement he made at the opening of his remarks if he would go this far: Has that transformation, in his opinion, from peacetime to wartime which has occurred in this country in that startling way been under private management and with voluntary labor, and in the absence of coerced labor or involuntary servitude?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The conversion from civil production to war production has now been practically completed, and it is one of the most extraordinary developments in the history of industry. The lag which was anticipated has not been realized. Labor has been promptly assimilated. The plants have turned from civil production to war production overnight, and are now turning out a greater volume than under peacetime regime. For example, the Willow Run plant was on the first of this month employing 86,000 men. By the end of the month it is expected to be employing more men than were employed by the combined Ford plants at the peak of automobile production.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is under private management?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under private management. And General Motors reports that the dollar value of first quarter deliveries are this year five times those of a year ago, and this record is being matched in other plants in every center of production in the Nation. This remarkable transformation has been made voluntarily and has been worked out with the warm cooperation of the executives and owners of the plants. The heartening feature of it is that there has been no instance of failure to collaborate and all problems have been amicably solved by mutual consent.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BLAND. I notice in amendment No. 13 that the House has receded from

its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agreed to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$777,912,000 which shall be available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations.

The House refused to insert a provision of \$56,499,798 which was for the charter of vessels. The Senate included the \$56,499,798 which appears to have been for that purpose. The conference agreement eliminates \$40,000,000 of that and inserts \$16,500,000, but the language that is used in the amendment would appear to make all of the sum of \$777,000,000 available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations, whereas it would be my thought that the conferees intended that the sum of \$16,499,798, the increase over the House amendment, is intended for the direct charter of vessels.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], the chairman of the Subcommittee on War Department Appropriations, who was in immediate charge of the item.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. BLAND. My question is whether or not \$16,499,798, the increase that was finally allowed by the conferees, is intended for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations, or was it intended to make the whole amount available for that purpose in view of the fact that under the Executive order of the President all ships have been taken over by the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. SNYDER. I may say to the gentleman that up to December 7 there was about \$7,000,000 utilized by the Commission in chartering vessels. Furthermore, since December 7 in this rapid adjustment the bills have not come in for a number of ships that have been chartered. You have remaining there approximately nine or ten million dollars to take care of the situation when these bills come in, with the understanding that when the regular 1943 bill comes before the Congress, and it will be shortly, a further study can be made. We are going to start hearings shortly. If there are any additional adjustments necessary for the chartering of these ships to be financed, it will be brought before that committee at that time.

Mr. BLAND. That is all right, but does this language mean that the \$777,912,000 shall be available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency situations or the increase of \$16,499,798 will be available for that purpose? It would seem to me, if that is the intent, and that is what was done, the Senate allowed \$59,000,000 in round figures, then the conferees agreed upon the elimination of \$40,000,000, so that \$16,000,000 in round figures would become available. Yet, instead of writing in this language which would have made it clear that that is the case, it states that \$777,912,000 shall be available for the direct charter of vessels in emergency.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. The action of the committee, in effect, is to earmark the \$16,000,000 for the purpose of charter until the committee brings in its regular bill. Actually the Army can use the total amount as it sees fit.

Mr. BLAND. But it was intended to be earmarked?

Mr. O'NEAL. That is correct.

Mr. BLAND. That is my thought. That is what I wanted to make clear.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. When may we inquire into the provision with reference to limiting profits on war contracts?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is one of the items returned for separate vote and will be brought up in its order. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the conference report having been disposed of, we will then take up seriatim the amendments brought back in disagreement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, when this bill passed the House it carried a total of approximately \$18,157,000,000. When it passed the Senate it carried a total of approximately \$19,062,000,000. In other words, there was added in the Senate something over \$905,000,000.

This increase has been reduced in conference, assuming the recommendations of the conferees are followed, by something over \$61,000,000.

The total carried by the bill if the recommendations of the conferees are accepted, including contract authorizations, is \$19,151,597,010.18.

Of the total increase recommended, as compared with the House bill, amounting to about \$844,000,000, \$800,000,000 is accounted for by the public works and public utilities construction authorized by the bill which passed the House on yesterday and which passed the Senate sometime ago. Other large items of increase are to be found in the item just discussed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] for Army transportation amounting to \$16,500,000; in the item for the Coast Guard permitting the purchase of 5 training ships, amounting to \$5,000,000; in the item providing for the Army Specialists Corps, \$2,218,000; in the forest fire fighting increases, which also have been referred to, amounting to \$3,487,000; in an increase to complete the construction of the aircraft engine research laboratory for the N. A. C. A. in Cleveland, \$3,500,000; and in an item for the Selective Service System resulting from the additional registrations of February 16 and April 27, and for the required occupational questionnaires in connection with those registrations, \$3,770,000.

Personally, I should have liked to have seen two or three minor items reduced below the point at which they are carried in the recommendations of the conferees. On the whole, however, I think the conferees have done a good job, and I hope the report will be adopted.

There are 15 or 16 items which are technically in dispute and which must be voted on by the House as separate amendments. They will permit further discussion, if desired, when they are taken up individually.

Unless there are some questions, Mr. Speaker, I shall not take further time on the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, an item in this bill provides for 100 new labor conciliators, which ought to be evidence to the people that we still have plenty of labor troubles left.

Last night I heard on the Labor Forum a statement by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and an answer thereto by the chairman of the Committee on Labor, the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON]. Her first point was that the people had been misinformed and did not know that they could work longer than 40 hours. We heard that bogey announced to the Nation on the 23d of March, just about a month ago. I have been home and had meetings in every county of my district, but never once did anybody raise the question or appear not to know what is in the Wages and Hours Act. I never once heard the ignorance exposed that has been stressed so much in the address last night in the reply of the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Throughout her 15 minutes there was no reference and no answer to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] about the purpose of the act which he had strongly set forth. The purpose of the act which required time and a half for overtime was to penalize the employer, to force him not to use men more than 40 hours, in order to spread labor. As a member of the Committee on Labor, I heard the hearings on the bill. No reference was made and no answer was given to the presentation by the gentleman from Virginia regarding the purpose of the act.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. A little later, please.

No reference was made in the 15 minutes the gentlewoman from New Jersey was speaking to economy or to the taxpayers of the Nation. That is a very important fault with labor throughout this whole discussion. They talk about the employer as a capitalist and then they talk about labor. But there was not one reference in the 15 minutes of her statement last night about the taxpayers, about the unconscionable debt that is piling up, or about what the taxpayers are going to have to face in the future. Not one single reference was made to that.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] showed that the Navy Department stated that overtime had already cost the Navy \$4,000,000,000, quite a considerable sum, in overtime in the Navy alone. This is going to be a long war; everybody says that. The President says it will last 3 years. Most people believe

it will last longer than that. We have just started, yet we have spent \$4,000,000,000 in overtime in the Navy alone. Yet we are emphasizing trying to save everywhere we can.

In her closing remarks, the gentleman from New Jersey, on whose committee I have served, and for whom I have high respect, said that if the recommendations of the President of the United States had been followed we would have far more tanks and planes over there now.

Now the testimony before this committee from the Army and the Navy on the last day of our hearings on this \$19,000,000,000 bill, and this is apropos, was that the Army and the Navy had not asked for anything from the time of this emergency that had not been granted them by the House and the Senate of the United States—not 1 cent. Now how could that other statement be true if the President had had his way and never a budget estimate for defense was denied? The Army and the Navy told this deficiency subcommittee 3 weeks ago that not one item had ever been denied for defense, and yet they go out over the land and in the forum and on the air and say these things which are not so. In their enthusiasm they are extravagant and they have just said it so long that they think it is so or something of that sort.

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

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Wait until I get through and then I will yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield in reference to a statement the gentleman has made?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I will have to yield to the lady from New Jersey first.

I have here a letter that is typical of letters I get from the Army, from the east and the west and the south and the north. This is a major who wrote me and I will not tell anybody, of course, who he is, but he is on the Pacific coast and it is typical of what is going on that we want to avoid if we are going to win this war:

I could have a book written on silly things that the Air Corps is doing. Steel writing desks, a typewriter for each, tennis courts, low shoes, swimming pools, bowling, and all sorts of things.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Wait until I finish this.

So much to be done and so little time, and spending useful hours on nonessentials, at least nonessentials at this time. Our men want training for war and fighting. Our motto in the QM is more bullets, more bombs, less bull.

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

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the lady from New Jersey.

Mrs. NORTON. The gentleman has criticized me for not replying to Mr. SMITH.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. May I say to the gentleman that a day or so ago I called up the Star, whose guest I was, and asked the editor, Mr. MacKelway, what the subject of our discussion was to be, and he said the 40-hour workweek. If the gentleman will take the trouble to read my extension which I shall put in the RECORD today, he will find that I absolutely kept to the subject and I explained that in the beginning of my talk, while Mr. SMITH did not explain the 40-hour workweek, but did discuss his pending bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I beg the lady's pardon, but she did not make any reference to the purposes of the bill or the penalizing of the employer.

Mrs. NORTON. Of course, I made reference to the entire matter. The employer is not penalized.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I listened very carefully.

Mrs. NORTON. I would say to the gentleman to please read my extension of remarks in the RECORD today. I think he will then be a little better informed.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If the lady's extension of remarks contains things she did not say last night, how can others tell from her extension which are revised? Anyone who heard her last night knows what she said.

Mrs. NORTON. Of course, the lady from New Jersey would never expect the gentleman to understand anything that she would say.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, well; all right.

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

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Did I understand the gentleman to read a letter from a major in the Army that said that every man in the Army had a typewriter?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; that is what he said.

Mr. BULWINKLE. That every man in the Army had a typewriter?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Of course, I mean that every officer has a typewriter, while business is being denied them.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The gentleman did not say "officer," he said "man."

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I meant every officer. I was interrupted while reading his letter. Sorry I misspoke.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Now I do not know what the gentleman means.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I listened with interest to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] and particularly when he mentioned the 40-hour week. I note his argument was that if the Smith bill was adopted that it would definitely set up a real 40-hour week wherein men would not be inclined to work over 40 hours and therefore that would spread employment and put more men to work. This is a facetious argument and seems to be rather a diversion from the real purpose of the bill. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman that a recent survey showed that as the pro-

gram for increased production proceeds there will be a shortage of labor. In fact, I understand that they expect a shortage of 2,000,000 and that it will be necessary to go into the field of women and young men in order to carry on the full peak of the production load.

The real purpose of the bill is to cut down the pay of the man who works over 40 hours a week. The idea that has been spread throughout the Nation is that it will increase the cost of the war program. I doubt this very much. In fact, I am positive that it will not, even though on first blush it might seem so. If some of these men were paid double time for overtime for 40 hours a week, there would be an incentive for men to work over 40 hours a week. The profits, of course, of the manufacturer would not be as great as if we established a 48-hour week, wherein men would be working 8 hours over the 40 hours for the same rate of pay. If such a thing was put into effect, I am certain it would disrupt the war-production program. It is not the laboring man or the pay of the laboring man that is holding up production at this time.

I note that the gentleman from Kansas stated that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON] made the statement that if the President had his way that we would have had far greater production at this time in tanks, guns, airplanes, and war material. I want to compliment the gentleman from New Jersey for her statement, because she is stating a fact.

Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact that a year before the automobile industry in my State made any attempt to convert their machinery to war activity they were requested to convert, and at that time they flatly refused to comply with the President's request. If they had complied with President Roosevelt's request or suggestion at that time, the plants would have been producing war materials instead of automobiles for a full year, which would have brought us up to the peak of production at this time.

I cannot understand why certain gentlemen on the floor of this House are always blaming labor for a slow-down or an interruption in the war program. Let us start from that premise. Who has the biggest stake in the winning of this war? Is it the large manufacturer who would be able to make deals with the enemy? Or is it the laboring man, the labor unions, and labor leaders? If Hitler and his Axis Powers are successful in this war, and God forbid that they ever should be, the first men who would be lined up before the firing squad and shot down would be the labor leaders of this Nation and Members of Congress who have fought vigorously on the floor of this House in the interest of the laboring man of this Nation and those who have fought in the interest of building up a strong defense and strong war program with all-out production to support our fighting troops. The labor leaders, the laboring men and the Members of Congress interested in progressive legislation, therefore, are the parties who have the greatest stake in the winning of this

war, not only because of their patriotic spirit and love of country, but in the interest of saving their own skins. The labor leaders, the laboring men, and members of labor unions are earnestly and conscientiously working in the interest of all-out production. I am not so sure whether that is true about certain other elements. I do not like to suspect their motives, although I have a perfect right to do so.

I am informed that certain automobile factories in my State have not converted machines previously used in those factories to war production, even though 75 to 80 percent of those machines can be used in the war production program. True, new machines might possibly do a little better work, but idle machines do no work other than work for Hitler. I have been told that the machines of those corporations are lying idle because of the fact that the automobile manufacturers—at least some of them—say that it is impossible to convert them to national defense or to convert them to the war program. It should be borne in mind when such arguments are set forth that the purchasing commissions of Great Britain, Russia, China, and our Allies are ready and willing to take these machines and put them into operation so that they may be able to use them in their production program. Therefore, if the automobile companies cannot or will not put these machines to work in this country, then it is my contention that under the lend-lease bill those in charge of the Government program have the authority to commandeer these idle machines "that are working for Hitler," and ship them to our Allies for their use. This, in my opinion, should be done, because every machine in this Nation that is idle is truly working for the Axis. I assure you and charge the fact to be at this time that, if such a gesture was made and those machines were offered to our Allies, to be shipped across the seas to be put into production, you would find that this group would put them into production here in the United States of America, rather than to see them shipped overseas. The reason that these machines are standing idle is that, if and when this war should end, they, the automobile manufacturers, want to be in a position to be able to use those very machines to start production of automobiles again. We cannot let this type of sabotage continue.

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

Mr. HOOK. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Is not the gentleman aware of the fact that machinery is already in motion, and has been for a long time, by which the Government, in co-operation with these manufacturers, is dealing with that very problem, so as to allocate those machines now under tarpaulins and covered with oil that are lying outside into the hands of manufacturers throughout the country who can use them? Is not the gentleman aware that that effort is going on?

Mr. HOOK. Let me tell the gentleman this: I am aware that there has been

some rumor that the War Production Board was supposed to have made a survey of the idle machines, idle plants, and idle manpower of the Nation, and after such survey had been completed that there would be an attempt then to bring them into cooperation with the war program. I have not seen any record of any report of that kind, and the plants are still idle and the machines are not working. Let me call the gentleman's attention further to the fact that there were some 200 lathes recently produced by the Prescott Co., of Menominee, Mich., and those 200 lathes were in that plant for several months. Nobody seemed to know where they were to be shipped or sent. I do not know whether they still are lying idle at Menominee, Mich.

I do know that a survey was made by different union organizations, and anybody that is interested could probably obtain a copy of the results of that survey. I find in checking 1 week's survey of the Chevrolet forge division of General Motors shows that the plant is not operating at anywhere near capacity. It shows that in the steam shop, first shift, out of 80 steam hammers, the following number were being operated:

April 6, 1942: 33 hammers, 3 forging presses.
April 7, 1942: 34 hammers, 2 forging presses.
April 8, 1942: 38 hammers, no forging presses.
April 9, 1942: 45 hammers, 1 forging press.
April 10, 1942: 42 hammers, 1 forging press.

On the second shift there were only a limited number of steam hammers running out of the 80 steam hammers available. The survey showed that on the second shift there were on:

April 6, 1942: 37 hammers, 3 forging presses.
April 7, 1942: 39 hammers, 1 forging press.
April 8, 1942: 39 hammers, 1 forging press.
April 9, 1942: 45 hammers, 1 forging press.
April 10, 1942: 44 hammers, 1 forging press.

On the third shift there were on:

April 6, 1942: 11 hammers, no forging presses.
April 7, 1942: 11 hammers.
April 8, 1942: 12 hammers.
April 9, 1942: 13 hammers.
April 10, 1942: 12 hammers.

In the board shop, where there were 31 board hammers available, the following is the list of the number that was actually running and actually being used:

April 6, 1942: 12 hammers.
April 7, 1942: 10 hammers.
April 8, 1942: 12 hammers.
April 9, 1942: 12 hammers.
April 10, 1942: 11 hammers.

On the second shift there were:

April 6, 1942: 11 hammers.
April 7, 1942: 8 hammers.
April 8, 1942: 11 hammers.
April 9, 1942: 9 hammers.
April 10, 1942: 8 hammers.

Then in the upsetter department, out of a total of 26 upsetters there were only a limited number operating. For instance, on the first shift:

April 6, 1942: 14 upsetters.
April 7, 1942: 12 upsetters.
April 8, 1942: 13 upsetters.
April 9, 1942: 16 upsetters.
April 10, 1942: 13 upsetters.

On the second shift:

April 6, 1942: 12 upsetters.
April 7, 1942: 13 upsetters.
April 8, 1942: 15 upsetters.
April 9, 1942: 14 upsetters.
April 10, 1942: 15 upsetters.

On the third shift:

April 6, 1942: 9 upsetters.
April 7, 1942: 9 upsetters.
April 8, 1942: 8 upsetters.
April 9, 1942: 9 upsetters.
April 10, 1942: 9 upsetters.

Thus you will see only half of those available are used. This should give those interested a picture of the real state of affairs. It is not the lack of interest, lack of patriotism, or lack of initiative on the part of the laboring man or the labor unions, but a laxity on the part of management who have the available machines in not operating them in the interest of the war program.

I am informed and charge the fact to be that labor union men provided stickers to be placed in a conspicuous spot on the idle machines with the statement on those stickers: "These machines are working for Hitler." When it was found out that these men were extending their best effort to see that these idle machines were put into production they were threatened by the personnel officer that they would be fired if there was any more activity along those lines. In fact, the statement was made by the personnel officer of the Chrysler plant to members of Local No. 7 of the United Automobile Workers that if there was any more activity along those lines that the union members would be disciplined and, if necessary, discharged.

Gentlemen, an outstanding example of an idle plant is the Ford plant at Iron Mountain, Mich., in my district. It is one of the finest, one of the most efficient plants of its kind in the world. At one time there were 7,600 men employed in that factory, and within the last 6 months it is my understanding that there has been at different times over 4,600 men employed. That plant lies idle today, even though we are screaming for all-out production. I took this matter up with the War Production Board. I was informed by the Board that Ford had plenty of contracts, and they could not understand why, if he was interested in production, that he could not put this plant into operation. The fact remains, though, gentlemen, that the men who were working in that plant are walking the streets idle today begging for a job, begging to be a part of the great war program, begging to be able to produce goods to help their sons and their brothers who are fighting to the death in the front lines. An idle plant is an Axis agent in this country. This plant is idle notwithstanding what the gentleman from Wisconsin said that there was supposed to be a survey of the facilities of this Nation so as to put the idle plants in operation. There are idle plants throughout this Nation. There are idle men and idle machines. There is no reason for it. The laboring man is ready and willing to work in the war program to the fullest extent of his capacity because it is his sons and

his brothers that are fighting and dying that democracy may live. If there is a lag in production, if we have not met the full peak of production, it is not the laboring man that is responsible, and it is about time that we stop this argument of blaming the laboring man because of lack of production.

There is no doubt in my mind that there will be an effort to sabotage the labor laws of this Nation and to sabotage the Wages and Hours Act, to sabotage the 40-hour week, and you will be led to believe by the spokesmen of those who claim that they are doing it in the interest of labor but, in fact, are the enemies of labor, that the laboring man is not doing his part and must be forced by the whip and the lash. The truth is, gentlemen, that there is nothing behind this program of antilabor legislation other than a question of the amount of pay. The laboring man is entitled to a fair compensation for his efforts. Any man who works over 40 hours a week is entitled to extra pay for that extra time. He is entitled to time and one-half. It is not the additional pay that is the big item but the enormous profits and the red tape that it seems almost impossible to cut that is responsible for any lack of production that we have at this time.

If the War Production Board has completed a survey, I feel that they would be in a position to be able to commandeer the idle plants and idle machinery to put all men to work in our war program. Those who are in a position to know and understand the situation, men such as Donald Nelson, at the head of the War Production Board, the Secretary of the Navy, and many others, such as Paul McNutt, have recommended against any change in the labor laws of this Nation at this time. I trust that this Congress will not bow to the wishes of the Axis agents and interfere with the labor situation at this time. I implore you, as patriotic Members, to vote down any attempt to sabotage the labor laws that are now on the statute books.

Members of labor organizations are buying Defense bonds by the millions and will continue to buy Defense bonds to the full limit of their capacity. If they are allowed to make more money, you may rest assured they will buy more bonds, because there is a stake of life and death. This country belongs to the common man and the common man loves liberty and democracy. He will sacrifice, labor, and sweat and, if necessary, give up his life and the lives of his sons for the protection of those things that we hold so dear.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, when this bill went to the Senate it carried a provision, and wisely so, repealing two laws which required the Army and the Navy to report to the Congress of the United States in detail in reference to all contracts involving more than \$10,000. That provision was added to an appro-

riation bill last August, before we were at war. I referred to that some time ago and showed that it would take thousands of employees and hundreds of officers to comply with that request. The Senate refused to accept the House provision. I know the conditions that exist in the Senate with reference to this matter. The Senate put in a provision in lieu of the House language calling for reports on all contracts over \$50,000 and placed new language in the bill that would require a detailed report, which also would have taken thousands of employees and hundreds of officers. The best the House could get in this compromise was with reference to contracts over \$150,000, and the language of the Senate was modified so as to not to require so much information. That was excellent as far as it goes.

This is no time to ask the War Department and the Navy Department to file reports with the Congress. We can get reports on any contract that we want by the asking. Why should we make the Army and Navy go into detail with reference to all contracts over \$150,000? I know what I am talking about when I tell you there are 250,000 such contracts in the War Department and over 100,000 such contracts in the Navy Department. The report in the original law called for the information by June 30. How are they going to comply with such a provision at this time? They are not going to do so. If I were occupying the place of the Army and Navy officers, regardless of the provision, I would spend my time fighting this war rather than making reports to the Congress of the United States of this character. Fight the war first and make reports after is my motto.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 9, strike out "\$325,113,462" and insert "including the pay of members of the Army Specialist Corps, \$327,331,562: *Provided*, That members of that corps who are assigned to the supply services of the Army may be paid from the appropriations for the work upon which they are engaged: *Provided further* That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any member of that corps unless such member is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by such amendment, insert: "including the pay of members of the Army Specialist Corps appointed subject to the approval of the War Department Personnel Board, \$327,331,562: *Provided*, That members of such corps who are assigned to the supply services of the Army may be paid from the appropriations

for the work upon which they are engaged: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any member of such corps at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum unless such member is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: Page 5, line 13, strike out "\$419,478,462" and insert "\$421,696,562".

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to 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:

Amendment No. 21: Page 13, line 13, insert: "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the acquisition of necessary land, \$800,000,000, which, together with the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be finally accounted for as one fund, which fund shall be available for continuing or completing the construction of any project heretofore authorized or undertaken thereunder, for acquisition or construction of temporary or emergency buildings and facilities at localities within or without the United States, needed by the Navy and specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy, including collateral public works items and other expenses: *Provided*, That contracts for work under this appropriation may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes.

"No part of the appropriations in this act under the Navy Department shall be expended for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appropriations may be obligated for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow:

"Permanent construction:

"For commissioned officer, \$10,000.

"For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500.

"For enlisted man, \$6,000.

"Temporary construction:

"For commissioned officer, \$7,500.

"For commissioned warrant or warrant officer, \$5,000.

"For enlisted man, \$3,500.

"The fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under this appropriation shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move 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:

At the end of the first paragraph of the matter inserted by such amendment, insert the following before the period "*Provided further*": That the approximate costs of classes of projects under such sum of \$800,000,000 shall be as follows: Fleet facilities, \$4,000,000; aviation facilities, \$168,780,000; lighter-than-air program, \$25,000,000; storage facilities, \$119,000,000; liquid-fuel storage, \$100,000,000; Marine Corps training facilities, \$20,000,000; Ordnance storage facilities, \$150,000,000; personnel training and housing facilities, \$100,000,000; hospital and dispensary facilities, \$40,500,000; shore radio facilities, \$11,000,000; Naval Research Laboratory, \$720,000; miscellaneous structures, \$25,000,000; floating dry dock program, \$36,000,000: *Provided further*, That the approximate cost indicated for each such class may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be varied upward or downward but the total cost shall not exceed \$800,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 22 and 24 be considered as one amendment.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered and the Clerk will report the amendments.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 22: Page 15, line 25, insert a colon after the figures, and the following proviso "*Provided*, That the appropriations under this heading for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the purchase of civilian clothing, including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to exceed \$25 per man, to be issued when necessary to marines given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unfitness, or inaptitude."

Amendment No. 24: Page 17, after line 8, insert:

"Appropriations under the Coast Guard for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the purchase of civilian clothing, including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to exceed \$25 per man, to be issued when necessary to members of the Coast Guard given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unfitness, or inaptitude."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in Senate amendments 22 and 24.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 25 and 26 be considered simultaneously.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25: Page 18, line 14, insert:

"Sec. 202. The appropriations of the Navy Department for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 9112 of March 26, 1942."

Amendment No. 26: page 18, line 19, strike out "202" and insert "203."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendments 25 and 26.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 30: page 20, line 14:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"The salary of the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum after the date of the enactment of this act."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 32: page 26, line 15:

"NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

"For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, for continuing construction and equipment of the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$13,300,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of said Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory is hereby increased to \$18,171,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33, page 26, line 23:

"SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

"For an additional amount for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified for the appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,770,000, which amount, together with the said appropriation and \$3,500,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, shall be consolidated and constitute one fund: *Provided*, That from the date of the approval of this act to June 30, 1943, the Director of Selective Service, in prescribing per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence for officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and of the reserve components thereof, traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, pursuant to the first paragraph of section 12 of the act approved June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 631), as amended, is hereby authorized to prescribe such per diem rates of allowance, whether or not orders are given to such officers for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, and without regard to the length of time away from their designated posts of duty under such orders."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 45: Page 29, line 20:

"Collection and disposal of refuse, expenses: For an additional amount to enable the Commissioners to carry out the provisions of existing law governing the collection and disposal of garbage, etc., fiscal year

1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Insert the following paragraph after the matter inserted by such amendment:

"POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

"For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 to pay the policemen and firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law, \$60,000."

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 68: Page 36, line 21, strike out "\$1,940,000" and insert "\$6,020,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 68.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 74: Page 47, line 12, strike out all of lines 12 to 19 inclusive and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 403. (a) For the purposes of this section, the term 'Department' means the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission, respectively; and, in the case of the Maritime Commission, the term 'Secretary' means the Chairman of such Commission; and the term 'renegotiate' and 'renegotiation' include the refixing by the Secretary of the Department of the contract price. For the purposes of subsections (d) and (e) of this section, the term 'contract' includes a subcontract and the term 'contractor' includes a subcontractor.

"(b) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed to insert in any contract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 hereafter made by such Department (1) a provision for the renegotiation of the contract price at a period when the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty; (2) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of (A) any amount of the contract price which is deemed by the Secretary to represent excessive profits and (B) an amount of the contract price equal to the amount of the reduction in the contract price of any subcontract under such contract pursuant to the renegotiation of such subcontract as provided in clause (3) of this subsection; and (3) a provision requiring the contractor to insert in each subcontract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 made by him under such contract (A) a provision for the renegotiation by such Secretary and the subcontractor of the contract price of the subcontract at a period when the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty, (B) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of any amount of the contract price of the subcontract which is deemed by the Secretary to represent excessive profits, and (C) a provision for relieving the contractor from any liability to the subcontractor on account of any amount so retained by or repaid to the United States.

"(c) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed, whenever in his

opinion excessive profits have been realized, or are likely to be realized, from any contract with such Department, (1) to require the contractor to renegotiate the contract price, (2) to withhold from the contractor any amount of the contract price which is deemed by the Secretary to represent excessive profits, and (3) in case any amount of the contract price deemed by the Secretary to represent excessive profits shall have been paid to the contractor, to recover such amount from such contractor. Such contractor shall be deemed to be indebted to the United States for any amount which such Secretary is authorized to recover from such contractor under this subsection, and such Secretary may bring actions in the appropriate courts of the United States to recover such amount on behalf of the United States. All amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. After the expiration of this section no suit or action may be maintained in any court to recover from the United States any amount withheld from a contractor pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. This subsection shall be applicable to all contracts hereafter made and to all contracts heretofore made, whether or not such contracts contain a renegotiation or recapture clause, provided (in the case of contracts heretofore made) that final payment pursuant to such contract has not been made prior to the date of enactment of this act.

"(d) In renegotiating a contract price or determining excessive profits for the purposes of this section, the Secretaries of the respective Departments shall not make any allowance for any salaries, bonuses, or other compensation paid by a contractor to its officers or employees in excess of a reasonable amount, nor shall they make allowance for any excessive reserves set up by the contractor or for any other costs incurred by the contractor which are excessive and unreasonable. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such unreasonable compensation has been or is being paid, or whether such excessive reserves have been or are being set up, or whether any other excessive and unreasonable costs have been or are being incurred, each such Secretary shall have the same powers with respect to any such contractor that an agency designated by the President to exercise the powers conferred by title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, has with respect to any contractor to whom such title is applicable. Each such Secretary may, whenever he deems it appropriate or in the interest of economy or the avoidance of duplication of inspection and audit, request the services of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the purposes of making examinations and determinations with respect to profits under this section, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall make such services available for such purposes.

"(e) In addition to the powers conferred by existing law, the Secretary of each department shall have the right to demand of any contractor who holds contracts with respect to which the provisions of this section are applicable in an aggregate amount of \$500,000 or more, statements of actual costs of production and such other financial statements, at such times and in such form and detail as such Secretary may require. Such statements shall be made under oath, except for such interim reports as may be required by the Secretary. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to furnish any statement required of him under this subsection, or who knowingly furnishes any such statement containing information which is false or misleading in any material respect, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. The powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercised in the case of any contractor by the Secretary of the Department holding the largest amount of such contracts with such contractor.

"(f) The authority and discretion herein conferred upon the Secretary of each Department, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President for the protection of the interests of the Government, may be delegated, in whole or in part, by him to such individuals or agencies in such Department as he may designate, and he may authorize such individuals or agencies to make further delegations of such authority and discretion.

"(g) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the section and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"(h) This section shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for 3 years after the termination of the war."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by such amendment, insert the following:

"Sec. 403. (a) For the purposes of this section, the term 'Department' means the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission, respectively; in the case of the Maritime Commission, the term 'Secretary' means the Chairman of such Commission; and the terms 'renegotiate' and 'renegotiation' include the refixing by the Secretary of the Department of the contract price. For the purposes of subsections (d) and (e) of this section, the term 'contract' includes a subcontract and the term 'contractor' includes a subcontractor.

"(b) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed to insert in any contract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 hereafter made by such Department (1) a provision for the renegotiation of the contract price at a period or periods, when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty; (2) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of (A) any amount of the contract price which is found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits and (B) an amount of the contract price equal to the amount of the reduction in the contract price of any subcontract under such contract pursuant to the renegotiation of such subcontract as provided in clause (3) of this subsection; and (3) a provision requiring the contractor to insert in each subcontract for an amount in excess of \$100,000 made by him under such contract (A) a provision for the renegotiation by such Secretary and the subcontractor of the contract price of the subcontract at a period or periods when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty, (B) a provision for the retention by the United States or the repayment to the United States of any amount of the contract price of the subcontract which is found as a result of such renegotiation, to represent excessive profits, and (C) a provision for relieving the contractor from any liability to the subcontractor on account of any amount so retained by or repaid to the United States.

"(c) The Secretary of each Department is authorized and directed, whenever in his opinion excessive profits have been realized, or are likely to be realized, from any contract with such Department or from any subcontract thereunder, (1) to require the contractor or subcontractor to renegotiate the contract price, (2) to withhold from the contractor or subcontractor any amount of the contract price which is found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits, and (3) in case any amount of the contract price found as a result of such renegotiation to represent excessive profits shall

have been paid to the contractor or subcontractor, to recover such amount from such contractor or subcontractor. Such contractor or subcontractor shall be deemed to be indebted to the United States for any amount which such Secretary is authorized to recover from such contractor or subcontractor under this subsection, and such Secretary may bring actions in the appropriate courts of the United States to recover such amount on behalf of the United States. All amounts recovered under this subsection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This subsection shall be applicable to all contracts and subcontracts hereafter made and to all contracts and subcontracts heretofore made, whether or not such contracts or subcontracts contain a renegotiation or recapture clause, provided that final payment pursuant to such contract or subcontract has not been made prior to the date of enactment of this act.

"(d) In renegotiating a contract price or determining excessive profits for the purposes of this section, the Secretaries of the respective Departments shall not make any allowance for any salaries, bonuses, or other compensation paid by a contractor to its officers or employees in excess of a reasonable amount, nor shall they make allowance for any excessive reserves set up by the contractor or for any costs incurred by the contractor which are excessive and unreasonable. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such unreasonable compensation has been or is being paid, or whether such excessive reserve have been or are being set up, or whether any excessive and unreasonable costs have been or are being incurred, each such Secretary shall have the same powers with respect to any such contractor that an agency designated by the President to exercise the powers conferred by title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, has with respect to any contractor to whom such title is applicable. In the interest of economy and the avoidance of duplication of inspection and audit, the services of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall, upon request of each such Secretary and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made available to the extent determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of making examinations and determinations with respect to profits under this section.

"(e) In addition to the powers conferred by existing law, the Secretary of each Department shall have the right to demand of any contractor who holds contracts with respect to which the provisions of this section are applicable in an aggregate amount in excess of \$100,000, statements of actual costs of production and such other financial statements, at such times and in such form and detail, as such Secretary may require. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to furnish any statement required of him under this subsection, or who knowingly furnishes any such statement containing information which is false or misleading in any material respect, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. The powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercised in the case of any contractor by the Secretary of the Department holding the largest amount of such contracts with such contractor, or by such Secretary as may be mutually agreed to by the Secretaries concerned.

"(f) The authority and discretion herein conferred upon the Secretary of each Department, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President for the protection of the interests of the Government, may be delegated, in whole or in part, by him to such individuals or agencies in such Department as he may designate, and he may authorize such individuals or agencies to make further delegations of such authority and discretion.

"(g) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the section and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"(h) This section shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for 3 years after the termination of the war, but no court proceedings brought under this section shall abate by reason of the termination of the provisions of this section."

Mr. Speaker, I ask to be notified when I have consumed 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN). The Chair will notify the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this provision proposes to limit profits on war contracts.

In every war there have been men who made an unconscionable profit out of the national misfortune. Such circumstances have been so prevalent throughout modern warfare as to become axiomatic. With that in view, there has been a general understanding from the beginning that no one shall make undue profits out of the sacrifices which every citizen is required to make to win this war. There has been in effect a common determination that there should be no fattening of multimillionaires on exorbitant profits coined out of the blood of American soldiers.

There has naturally been a good deal of difference of opinion as to how this should be effected. The problem presents many difficulties. As a matter of fact the consensus of opinion has favored taxation of corporate profits and especially of excess profits rather than the method here presented. But the formulation of legislation for that purpose requires study, and in the meantime the committee, in response to widespread sentiment, submits this formula as a stopgap to serve the purpose, pending consideration by the legislative committees.

The pending amendment provides a method under which the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission may, where they deem it advisable, renegotiate contracts in which they think there have been excessive profits. If, after their study, they determine there has been an unreasonable profit, they may recapture the amount in excess, this amount to be either retained before payment to the contractor or to be recaptured and covered back into the National Treasury.

In brief outline the pending amendment:

First. Is applicable to War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission contracts and subcontracts.

Second. Authorizes and directs to be inserted in each contract and subcontract hereafter made for an amount in excess of \$100,000:

(a) Provision for renegotiation of the contract price—which includes the refixing of the contract price by the department head—at times when the profits can be determined with reasonable certainty.

(b) Provision for retention by or repayment to the United States of an

amount of the contract price found as a result of renegotiation to represent excess profits.

Third. Authorizes and directs the head of each department concerned, whenever he finds excess profits have been or are likely to be realized, on any contract or subcontract, of whatever amount heretofore or hereafter made, if the final payment thereon has not been made before the date of approval of this act:

(a) To require the renegotiation of the contract price, which includes the refixing of the price by the head of the department concerned.

(b) To withhold any amount which is found as a result of the renegotiation to represent excessive profits.

(c) To recover any amount paid to the contractor or subcontractor which is found as a result of the renegotiation to represent excessive profits and authorizes appropriate court action if necessary to make the recovery.

Fourth. Heads of departments concerned are directed in renegotiating the contract price or determining excessive profits not to make any allowances for salaries, bonuses, or other compensation in excess of a reasonable amount nor make any allowance for reserves or for any costs for any amount which is excessive or unreasonable.

Fifth. Adequate provision is made for access to the books and records of contractors and subcontractors for purposes of audit and inspection and for the furnishing by them to the heads of the departments concerned of production costs and other financial statement as may be required. Also, provision is made for the use of the experts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, by agreement between the department concerned and the Secretary of the Treasury, in the making of examinations, audits, and so forth.

Sixth. The law remains in force for a period of 3 years following the closing of the war, but the expiration date of the law shall not affect or abate any suit pending on the expiration date.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an inquiry?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Does the language of the amendment the gentleman suggests and which he is asking the House to adopt lay down any yardstick for use by the Secretaries in determining what are or are not excessive profits?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It leaves it for him alone to determine what is a fair and reasonable profit and the formula by which he may elect to reach that determination.

Mr. TARVER. Why should not the Congress determine what is or is not a reasonable profit instead of delegating that authority to the Secretary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That phase of the proposition, along with many others, was considered by the conferees, but due to the wide variation in amounts involved, from 15 cents to \$15,000,000, and in subject matter ranging from contracts for the purchase of a carload of eggs to the manufacture of a four-engine bomber, it was a practical impossibility to adopt any such standard as the gentleman suggests.

May I also say that it was the testimony of the witnesses for the Department who appeared before us that this legislation is not particularly necessary at this time for the reason that they have established in the War Department a Cost Analysis Section and a Price Control Board which have already carried out precisely the functions which this amendment authorizes. They are already voluntarily renegotiating these contracts and securing readjustments and are recapturing excess payments and covering them back into the Treasury. They have renegotiated many contracts, and in no instance has there been any objection on the part of any contractor to renegotiation or readjustment of contract, and already there has been paid back into the Treasury in excess of \$95,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will take 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, a notable instance of this was the case of the Continental Motors Co., which, after the contract had proceeded sufficiently to indicate the nature and extent of the profits, voluntarily came in and in a brief 3-hour conference agreed to relinquish some \$40,000,000 of its profits. Such instances not only reflect credit on the officials of the Government but on the fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the contractors.

As a matter of fact, much that is said and written on this subject is patently unjust to the great body of contractors who are so effectively carrying out our war program. The impression that the average contractor is animated by a desire to profit at the expense of the Government, to exact every dollar that they can secure for the services rendered is unwarranted and unjustified by the facts. The testimony before us was that such cases are exceptions to the rule, and most instances of excessive profit as have occurred were found to be not intentional but due to the inability of officials and executives to determine an accurate basis on which to predicate an equitable agreement.

It is difficult to estimate costs and profits of this character in advance. Corporations are called upon to fabricate products never made before. They involve new construction, new labor and industrial conditions, and new material markets fluctuating under unpredictable war influences. As a result some contracts brought in large profits, while others brought bankruptcy. In other words, until schedules can be established by experience, all war contracts must be tentative, all procedure experimental, and all profits contingent.

But time is the essence. We can appropriate dollars but we cannot appropriate time. The enemy is at our gates. The first need has been to get production started. The usual system of awarding on bids is no longer workable. Hence agreements must be entered into which unwittingly may be unfair to either the Government or the contractor.

The only method of meeting the situation is to make the contracts and then, when by a system of trial and error, we have determined the basis on which reasonable profits may be figured, renegotiate.

tiate as the War Department has been doing so successfully up to this time. That is the plan which we here propose to legalize with the expectation that it will be continued until the proper legislative committees of the House have had an opportunity to devise plans by which, through taxation, we can recover unreasonable profits regardless of the nature of the contract or the character of the subject matter.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman feel that probably the most effective thing that could be done, and certainly the next step that should be taken, is the passage of a most effective excess-profits-tax law?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unquestionably. The excess-profits tax is the fairest tax that can be devised. It does not become effective until the contractor begins to profiteer. It taxes only those able to pay and in exact proportion to their ability to pay. It protects the Government and the people from exploitation and at the same time provides needed revenue.

I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the author of the amendment which initiated this legislation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the explanation of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It is true this legalizes what the Department has been seeking to do in many cases. Is it not also true that the language of the amendment requires pursuance of this method?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The language in this case is mandatory. It requires the Secretary to do what he is already doing voluntarily; it requires the contractor to come in under process of law and renegotiate, as he is already renegotiating voluntarily; and it provides for the mandatory recapture of any excess profits in the manner already being effected. Of course, the only way to be certain that the remedy is enforced equally and on all occasions is to make it mandatory as the gentleman indicates. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], whose committee is now conducting a detailed study of this problem.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the House should understand in the very first instance that this is not a profit-limitation proposal that is brought here for our consideration. It is nothing more than what is known as renegotiation of contracts.

Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate from the standpoint of effective legislative consideration that we find on an important and urgent war appropriation bill an attempt to deal with the highly technical and complicated question of the renegotiation of contracts and the recapture and repayment of excessive war profits. I have always been opposed, and still am, to the attachment of important legislation to appropriation bills. It is a bad

practice, which interferes with the orderly and timely passage of the bills, invades the jurisdiction of the legislative committees, and results frequently in hasty, ill-digested, and ineffective legislation.

This bill contains appropriations urgently needed for the Military Establishment in excess of \$17,000,000,000; it carries sums in excess of \$1,600,000,000 for the Naval Establishment, and minor amounts for other agencies engaged in vital work supplemental to the war effort. While profit control is imperative, our first consideration is to fight this war and to procure the ships, planes, tanks, ammunition, and other equipment and supplies for our fighting forces without delay. We must not fail in that objective even at the sacrifice of cost. This bill is a factor in that problem of expeditious procurement of important war supplies and equipment.

The House itself started this legislation by adopting a profit limitation which I think everyone will agree is unworkable, and if left in the bill would probably have more harmful results than good. I say that in deference to the sincerity of the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota. The Senate struck out the House limitation and inserted a provision seeking to deal with excess profits through renegotiation of contracts. This provision was defective in that it also sought to deal with the problem of excessive profits on a contract basis without regard to the contractors' net profits for the year. It also was unacceptable in that it delegated to the various department heads the absolute and unlimited authority to determine what constituted excessive profits, without providing any standards for the assurance of the contractor and the guidance of the department head.

The conferees are bringing before the House a substitute which amends the Senate provision and leaves the question of excessive profits to be determined entirely by mutual agreement of the contractor and the department concerned through renegotiation of the contract. This is no more nor no less than a restatement of existing departmental practice. Each department head now has the right and considerable authority to require a renegotiation of any contract on which he believes the contractor is receiving excessive profits. As a matter of fact, since investigation into the question of war profits was begun by the Naval Affairs Committee there has been saved to the Navy Department, as a result of voluntary renegotiation of naval contracts alone, over \$50,000,000.

Indirect savings through lower prices on new contracts entered into by the War and Navy Departments have been estimated at over \$200,000,000 additional. The provision recommended by the conferees is definitely not an answer to the problem of exorbitant profits on war contracts. It may be of some help to the departments in their campaign for voluntary refunding of excessive profits by the contractor, but it will go no further than that.

The Naval Affairs Committee has given a great deal of study to the question of

excessive war profits. It now has under consideration a bill which I feel deals more adequately, effectively, and comprehensively with this subject of war profits. These hearings have established that any plan for the recapture of excessive profits on war contracts, first, must contain ample authority to reach excessive profits of uncooperative contractors; second, must establish fair and reasonable standards for the assurance of the contractor and the guidance of the department head; third, must provide uniformity of treatment for all persons under substantially the same circumstances; and, fourth, must allow a fair return to the contractor on an annual basis.

None of the proposals before the House today meet these requirements. The amendment proposed by the conferees, if adopted, will result in the least confusion until such time as an adequate and considered proposal can be brought before the House.

The American people want some action on this question, but I am sure that they want that legislation to be more intelligently and effectively considered than it can be when hurriedly considered in connection with an appropriation bill.

The amendment presented here today can go through. It may do some good. I would not say that it will not be helpful, but it does not solve the problem. It can be amended or repealed when the House comes to deal with the subject in a truly comprehensive fashion. In the meantime this important bill can proceed on its vital mission of furnishing the funds to secure the prompt procurement of much needed military and naval facilities and supplies.

I am therefore supporting the motion of the chairman of the conference committee to agree to the Senate amendment with an amendment, recognizing full well that the substitute proposed by the conference committee is not a true profits limitation and will not recapture for the Treasury one penny of exorbitant war profits which cannot now be recovered under existing departmental practice, but also recognizing the urgent need for the money which this bill appropriates. I hope that in the near future this House will be given an opportunity to consider legislation which will meet this problem fairly and squarely.

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

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman's statement is correct—and I may say I am in full accord with him—then why should the House go through the futile motion of adopting this amendment? Why not reject the whole thing rather than have the people of the country believe we are undertaking to legislate on this question, when we are, in fact, not accomplishing anything?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is a very practical question. Here is an appropriation bill involving some \$19,000,000,000. The Army and Navy demand that it be passed as speedily as possible. As a matter of fact, the Committee on Appropriations is behind schedule with

the War and the Navy Departments on making this money available. If we try to deal with this question of profit limitation—and it should be dealt with, and it will be dealt with in a few days—if we try to tack it onto this bill, we are liable to run into so many difficulties with the Senate conferees that we will be delaying the war program and delaying the purchase of equipment necessary for the prosecution of the war. Therefore, I think the wise thing to do is let the House know that this is not approaching the subject in the right way. It cannot do very much harm, but one thing is certain, it will not accomplish any profit limitation. In a short time a bill will be before the House dealing effectively with the question, and you will not slow up this urgent appropriation bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

I suppose that the Congress is unanimous in favor of taking profiteering out of the war effort. The difficulty is to find the proper method to accomplish this result and at the same time avoid substantially impeding production. The more the problem is studied, the more difficult it becomes.

Personally, I believe with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] that the way to eliminate excess profits is to impose an excess-profits tax. I do not believe, however, that the place to impose that tax is on an appropriation bill, particularly on a bill carrying \$19,000,000,000 that is urgently needed by the armed forces of this Nation.

In this connection I quote the following statement by Under Secretary Patterson:

An excess-profits tax—

He said—

may prevent a contractor from holding on to more than a small part of inordinate profits, but it does not prevent the men who are serving in our armed forces, the men who are laboring in our industries, and the general public from gaining the impression that some people are getting rich out of the war. That impression tends to incite others to try to get their share and is profoundly injurious to morale.

I concur in that statement and submit, therefore, that if we can do something here to assure the determination of a fair price at the outset without involving undue delay we should do it. I think we can do it through the medium of the proposal submitted by the conferees.

The House proposal, after examination by the departments concerned, was said to be unworkable, to have the tendency to throw small business out of the war production effort, to have the further tendency to throw us back onto a cost-plus basis, the dangers of which became apparent in connection with the last war, and to impose an enormous administrative task.

The Senate proposal, after consideration by these departments, was said to

be more workable than the House proposal, but also to call for a very large administrative task and to be open to the fundamental objection, inasmuch as the heads of the departments were given the absolute authority to determine what was and what was not an excess profit, that it would fill every contract entered into with complete uncertainty, any contractor being subject within a period of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years, or whatever the period might be, to finding that by arbitrary decision all of his profit was taken from him.

The suggestion of the conferees attempts to steer a middle course. It modifies the Senate amendment and it does certain specific things.

First, it requires that all contracts and subcontracts in excess of \$100,000 include a clause compelling the contractor to renegotiate the contract price when, in the judgment of the head of the department concerned, profits can be determined with reasonable certainty.

Second, it requires the renegotiation of all such contracts whenever, in the opinion of the department head concerned, excess profits have been realized or are likely to be realized.

Third, it requires the withholding by or repayment to the Federal Government of any amounts found to represent excess profits as a result of the renegotiation.

Fourth, it authorizes the department head concerned to demand the actual costs of production and such other financial statements as the department head may require.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Finally, it eliminates unreasonable salaries, bonuses, reserves, and other costs in the renegotiation of the contract price and the determination of excess profits.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the proposal of the conferees is not in any sense a completely effective limitation of profits. Further steps can and should be taken later.

But it does give to the departments the legal right to compel renegotiation in the light of known costs, and that right does not now exist. It does lay down a procedure in harmony with the practice of the War and Navy Departments operating through cost-analysis sections and price-adjustment boards already set up in the War Department and in process of being set up in the Navy Department. It does provide a system which the Departments state will do no harm and in some respects aid them in doing their work properly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the immediate approval of the recommendation of the conferees as a step in the right direction. I urge its immediate approval in order to make immediately available the funds so urgently needed by the War and Navy Departments which are carried in this bill. I urge its immediate approval, leaving further steps, whether through an excess-profits tax or otherwise, for adoption by way of amendment in the light of the thorough study which this subject properly demands.

[Here the gavel fell.]

OBJECTIONS TO THE COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-FEE CONTRACT SYSTEM

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, one of the main purposes of the War Department in its desire for new legislation for the adjustment of war contracts, a subject which this conference agreement attempts to cover, is to enable it to break away from the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract. In this I think the Department is to be highly commended. I would like in my limited time to call attention to one form of Government contract which I think, in the interest of good practice and in fairness to the American taxpayers, should be abolished and never again restored to our contractual system.

I refer to the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract.

I am pleased to learn that in advocating the early and complete abandonment of that type of contract I find myself in entire agreement with Judge Robert P. Patterson, the Under Secretary of War, who has general charge and supervision over the business end of the war effort. All of the members of the Appropriations Committee and, indeed, all who know Judge Patterson, have the utmost respect for his great ability, his broad vision, and the soundness of his views. With the consent of the House, I shall print with these remarks testimony given by Judge Patterson before our Subcommittee on Deficiencies stating some of his objections to the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system of contracts.

The files of the General Accounting Office literally reek with evidence showing that the practical operation of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract is to impose an unreasonable burden on the taxpayers of America. No more honest, no more capable official than Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, ever lived. In him the Congress and the country have complete confidence. Yet with all of this evidence before his very eyes, there is nothing he can do about it. His function is to see that contracts legally entered into are carried out in strict accordance with the terms of the contract, and his authority ends there. Zealous as is his purpose to guard the United States Treasury and disturbing as some of the practices must be to his economical mind, he is powerless to act.

It is not my intention in making these remarks to criticize anyone. Least of all do I want to be put in the position of censuring the officials who in good faith have entered into these contracts on the part of the Government. I do not censure them. I praise them. I praise them for their patriotic purpose to get production going at top-notch speed at the earliest possible moment. The prime argument for the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system is the speed with which contracts may be executed and production may begin under it, but I submit that what slight advantage may be gained in speed is more than offset by waste, inefficiency, and gross impositions on the taxpayers. It is the system that I am attacking—only the system—and I submit that it ought to be attacked and wiped out, root and

branch. Now that the War Department is making every effort to get away from the system and to relegate it to the realm of horrendous memories, I believe the Department ought to have the encouragement and cooperation of Congress.

As far back as last February my reportorial instinct overcame me and I began to dig into the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system to see how it operates. It seemed to me that the system was wasteful and excessively costly and unduly burdensome to the taxpayers. On February 17 I wrote a letter to Comptroller General Warren, in which I said:

Specifically, I would like to know whether in auditing these accounts—cost plus a fixed fee—there is found any discernible indication that the salaries of relatively unimportant officials have been raised to \$9,000 or some other amount that would appear to be much higher than their normal pay—a practice which, if it exists, not only would result in inordinately high salaries being paid on each contract but would increase the compensation of the prime contractor on the cost-plus basis. I feel free to write to you on this matter because I know of your zealously in protecting the Treasury, and I believe this is one of the possibilities we need to be on guard against. I would appreciate such advice and information as you can give to me.

On February 23 the Comptroller General acknowledged receipt of my communication in the following letter:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 23, 1942.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LUDLOW: I have your letter of February 17, 1942, inquiring whether this Office, in the audit of payments to national defense contractors on a cost-plus basis has found indications that officials of such contracting companies have received unwarranted increases in compensation, thereby increasing the cost to the Government of the performance of the contract.

I am having this matter looked into and shall be pleased to advise you as soon as the information is available.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

The Comptroller General took plenty of time to investigate and on March 27 he sent me a mass of valuable information, gleaned from the records of his office, and with it a very interesting and revealing covering letter. I direct the attention of the House especially to this covering letter. It was as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 27, 1942.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LUDLOW: With further reference to your letter of February 17, 1942, acknowledged February 23, inquiring whether in the audit of payments to contractors engaged in the performance of war contracts on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, this office had found indications that the compensation of officials of the contracting companies had been increased to an amount beyond their normal rates of pay, there is enclosed a partial list of cases which have come to the attention of this office where salaries of officers or employees of such contractors have been increased at least 30 percent over the previous salary rates. This list covers about 30 out of approximately 300 such contracts now in this office. An additional report on this subject will be submitted, if requested by you, as soon as the examination of the records of this office can be completed, in the event you find that this list is not sufficient for your purposes.

I may state for your information that the matter of increasing the compensation of the contractor's officers or employees is generally subjected, by the terms of the contract, to some degree of control by the Government contracting officer or the administrative office under which the contract was made; and that the examination by this office of the disbursing officer's payments to this type of contractor is primarily for the purpose of establishing that the contractor is being reimbursed for only such of its expenditures as are in accordance with the terms of the contract. There is no authority in this office to withhold credit for a reimbursement merely because of a belief that the salary increase in any particular case results in an unjustified or inordinately high salary for the duties performed by the officer or employee, that being a matter for consideration by the contracting officer or the administrative office concerned.

With respect to salary increases of officers in the various aircraft manufacturing companies, such information generally is considered by the industry as confidential and the contracts with the companies usually so provide; and inasmuch as reimbursement is made to the contractor through overhead or indirect expense accounts to which salaries and other expenses have been distributed, detailed information relative to such salaries is not readily available in this office. However, it is probable that data relating to salaries in the aircraft industry could be obtained by you from the departments concerned.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.
[Enclosures.]

The report which Mr. Warren sent with his letter speaks for itself. I submit it, as I have indicated heretofore, without criticism of any individual, but rather because of the light it throws on the inherently objectionable nature of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee form of contract and because it contains information which I think the country is entitled to have if we are to institute needed reforms as we go along and build up a constructive approach to the war effort.

The report submitted is only a partial one but it contains 28 single-spaced typewritten pages of names of officials and employees who are being paid under the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system 30 percent or more than they were paid before. There may have been occasional cases where increases of pay were justified but certainly the taxpayers who pay the bill are entitled to an explanation of why there have been increases all along the line. It is difficult to understand why employees suddenly become so valuable to the Government that they are entitled to double and treble the salary they were receiving just before they came under the blanket of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts.

Increases of salary under the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee system revealed in the Comptroller General's report reach as high as 700 percent. Seventeen officials in one company whose salaries had previously ranged from \$125 to \$300 a month, were all boosted to \$450 a month.

Nearly 600 in one company received an increase of more than 30 percent.

Extreme increases were: A superintendent from \$3,000 to \$7,800 a year; another superintendent from \$100 to \$325 a month; an electrical superintendent from \$1,992 to \$5,400; a plumbing superintendent from \$1,820 to \$4,800 a year; a timekeeper from \$36 to \$92.30 a week; 10 carpenter superintendents who were drawing from \$19 to \$45 a week, promoted to \$60 a week; 30 guards who formerly drew from \$360 to \$1,200 a year, all boosted to \$1,664 a year; gas attendant from \$21 to \$130 a month; field superintendent from \$1,400 to \$4,425 a year; carpenter superintendent from \$19 to \$60 a week; superintendent from \$75 to \$260 a month; a field superintendent from \$1,400 to \$4,425 a year.

I submit Mr. Warren's report for the RECORD, as follows:

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Antiaircraft Firing Center, Camp Savannah, Hinesville, Ga. Contractor: A. K. Adams & Co. and W. C. Shepherd, W-6367-qm-2. | Brumbelee, Joe Harris | Chief cost accountant | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Cartwright, Willard H. | Assistant concrete superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Clary, William Allen | Chief tool and rental equipment clerk | do | \$65 per week. |
| | Sutton, J. C. | Assistant general superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Wey, James Phillip | Manager, purchases and utilities | \$80.77 per week | \$150 per week. |
| Advanced Pilot Training School, No. 5, Victoria, Tex. Contractor: American Friedman Bitulithic Associates, W-358-eng-2543. | Bahin, Louis Joseph | Engineer | \$69.23 per week | \$125 per week. |
| | Shepherd, A. L., Sr. | Superintendent | \$60 per week | \$0 per week. |
| | Miller, J. P., Sr. | Project manager | \$6,000 per year | \$8,996 per year. |
| | Jeanes, Thomas E. | Assistant purchasing agent | \$50 per week | \$70 per week. |
| | Evans, Earl J. | Estimator | \$55 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Jones, Ivor M. | Paving superintendent | \$70 per week | Do. |
| | Hutcheson, Bill | Clerk | \$30 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | McCombs, Ruth A. | Assistant purchasing agent | \$36 per week | \$50 per week. |
| | Lee, Francis R. | do | \$30 per week | Do. |
| | Bearden, Alfred E. | Assistant chief of guards | do | \$40 per week. |
| Fort Worth Assembly Plant, Fort Worth, Tex. Contractor: The Austin Co., W-257-eng-240. | Grubbs, Derwood I. | Lay-out engineer | do | Do. |
| | King, Ray J. | Shift structural steel superintendent | \$110 per week | \$145 per week. |
| | Johnson, Willie E. | Field superintendent | \$60 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | | | | |

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------|
| Sebring Airfield, Sebring, Fla. Contractor: Cleary Bros. Construction Co., W-436-eng-7505. | King, Fred W. | Block superintendent | \$55 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Snyder, Roy F. | do. | \$150 per month | \$268.33 per month. |
| | Drawdy, William A. | Watchman | \$25 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Ellis, Vernon | Rodman | do. | \$50 per week. |
| Architectural engineering services in connection with construction of 2,000-bed general hospital, including necessary buildings, at Atlanta, Ga. Contractor: Cooper & Cooper, Inc., W-6000-qm-11. | Allen, Fred B. | Plumbing inspector | \$60 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Carey, John F. | Civil engineer | \$100 per week | \$140 per week. |
| | Hogges, Ernest L. | Chief civil engineering draftsman | \$40 per week | \$65 per week. |
| | Cochran, C. E. | Level man | \$25 per week | \$33 per week. |
| | Cole, Frank A. | Building inspector | \$35 per week | \$50 per week. |
| | Grizzard, E. H. | Civil engineering staff | \$180 per month | \$281.67 per month. |
| | Schlosser, A. W. | Building inspector | \$175 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Smith, Cyril B. | Construction inspector | do. | \$346.67 per month. |
| | Stegall, Charles Edward, Jr. | Civil engineering draftsman | \$30 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Williams, Robert Edward | Instrumentman | \$1,500 per year | \$2,080 per year. |
| | Underwood, Mark Ware | Superintendent of roads and walks | \$2,400 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Fort McClellan, Ala. Contractor: Dunn Construction Co., Inc., and John S. Hodgson & Co., W-6119-qm-161. | Lokey, Thomas Oliver | Area superintendent, building construction | \$2,600 per year |
| Ellington, Claude | | Coordinator | \$2,300 per year | \$3,120 per year. |
| Anderson, Robert | | Area superintendent, building construction | \$2,400 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| Johnson, J. L. | | Principal clerk, insurance | \$2,160 per year | \$3,120 per year. |
| Kilgore, J. C. | | Head of pay-roll department | \$2,400 per year | \$3,500 per year. |
| Mennis, D. Frank | | Office manager | \$5,200 per year | \$8,000 per year. |
| Tyler, Harold N. | | Chief auditor | \$3,600 per year | \$5,200 per year. |
| Shearman, Thomas | | Traffic manager | \$3,100 per year | Do. |
| Sherwood, Edward | | Office engineer | \$3,300 per year | Do. |
| Higgins, Frank | | Assistant purchasing agent | \$2,600 per year | \$3,600 per year. |
| British Guiana, South America. Contractor: Elmhurst Contracting Co., Inc., W-958-eng-53. New York office: | Vaughn, John | Assistant personnel manager | \$1,500 per year | \$2,400 per year. |
| | Carolean, Roger | Chief clerk | \$3,100 per year | \$5,200 per year. |
| | Stanning, George | Quarry superintendent | \$3,000 per year | \$6,000 per year. |
| | Finnegan, Howard A. | Chief clerk | \$3,600 per year | \$5,000 per year. |
| | Banta, Burton J. | Tugboat captain | \$180 per month | \$300 per month. |
| | Barry, Charles W. | Storeroom clerk | \$40 per week | \$57.69 per week. |
| | Holland, Lola | Stenographer | \$110 per month | \$149.98 per month. |
| | Keebler, Jeff. | Chief timekeeper | \$36 per week | \$92.30 per week. |
| | Moss, William K. | Equipment dispatcher | \$200 per month | \$312 per month. |
| | Ball, Herbert C. | General superintendent | \$375 per month | \$600 per month. |
| Camp Roberts, Nacimiento, Calif. Contractor: Ford J. Twaits Co. and Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc., W-6976-qm-2. | Bassett, Harvey F. | Traffic manager | \$225 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Hanlin, Richard L. | Comptroller | \$250 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Stauffer, Arthur D. | Office manager | \$450 per month | \$650 per month. |
| | Wheeler, Louis L. | Field engineer | \$220 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Volbrecht, Arthur G. | Employment manager | \$200 per month | Do. |
| | Manant, John L. | Assistant auditor | do. | \$275 per month. |
| | Notley, Oscar L. | Assistant division superintendent | \$275 per month | \$400 per month. |
| | Malven, Jack | General superintendent | \$260 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Soderstrom, Dave | General carpenter's foreman | \$225 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Stitt, Robert | General superintendent | \$250 per month | \$450 per month. |
| Lawson General Hospital, Chamblee, Ga. Contractor: Griffin Construction Co., Inc., and MacDougald Construction Co., W-6000-qm-12: Subcontract No. 1, Buckhead Plumbing Co. Subcontract No. 2, Dixie Electric Co. Lawson General Hospital, Chamblee, Ga. Contractor: Griffin Construction Co., Inc., and MacDougald Construction Co., W-6000-qm-12. | Auten, George W. | General carpenter's foreman | \$200 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Bradbury, Wilbur E. | Superintendent | \$250 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Dutton, Benjamin | General superintendent | \$250 per month | Do. |
| | Murray, Gilbert A. | do. | \$330 per month | Do. |
| | Stitt, James L. | General labor foreman | \$190 per month | \$300 per month. |
| | Wade, James S. | General carpenter's foreman | \$225 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Thomas, Joseph H. | Superintendent | \$325 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Umberger, Chester W. | General carpenter's foreman | \$200 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Abbate, Jones F. | General labor foreman | \$160 per month | \$275 per month. |
| | Auten, Floyd | General foreman | \$200 per month | \$300 per month. |
| | Marshall, L. W. | Assistant superintendent | \$225 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Billingsley, Al. | do. | \$250 per month | Do. |
| | Stonaker, Roy | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Coker, Hugh | General superintendent | \$300 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Tatman, Fred F. | do. | \$200 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Marshall, Robert C. | Plumbing division superintendent | \$150 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Siminoff, Alexander | Plumbing draftsman | \$200 per month | \$275 per month. |
| | Brown, Elwood J. | Field plumbing superintendent | \$140 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Holman, Ernest | General superintendent | \$350 per month | \$600 per month. |
| | Hill, Collis J. | Division plumbing superintendent | \$300 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Trainor, Charles E. | do. | \$125 per month | Do. |
| | Mangan, Bernard M. | do. | \$200 per month | Do. |
| | Forgeron, H. A. | Superintendent of plumbing | \$266 per month | Do. |
| | Dow Dell, Charles R. | Warehouse manager | \$150 per month | \$250 per month. |
| | Dayton, Thomas | Division plumbing superintendent | \$145 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Girven, Louis V. | Office manager | \$200 per month | \$300 per month. |
| | Davy, Robert H. | Field heating superintendent | \$210 per month | \$450 per month. |
| | Kombrink, Raymond | Assistant purchasing agent | \$125 per month | \$250 per month. |
| | Bertelli, Domenick J. | Division heating superintendent | \$225 per month | \$400 per month. |
| | Huffman, L. R. | Division plumbing superintendent | \$300 per month | \$450 per month. |
| Arbogast, Richard E. | General manager | \$275 per month | \$550 per month. | |
| Evans, Alvin M. | Building wiring superintendent | \$300 per month | \$500 per month. | |
| Subcontract No. 1, Buckhead Plumbing Co. | Kalb, G. C. | Estimator | \$2,500 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Lambert, E. C. | do. | \$2,800 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Walter, J. M. | Head timekeeper | \$2,400 per year | \$3,380 per year. |
| | Pirkley, C. P. | Superintendent outside distribution | \$70 per week | \$100 per week. |
| Subcontract No. 2, Dixie Electric Co. | Barth, R. W. | Police captain | \$145 per month | \$190 per month. |
| | Burke, M. J. | Chief of police | \$234 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Bobo, C. S. | Head timekeeper | \$225 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Britt, R. W. | Assistant division superintendent | \$1,620 per year | \$3,640 per year. |
| | Butler, W. M. | Assistant superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Cash, Brady L. | Night general superintendent | \$60 per week | \$125 per week. |
| | Chrisman, H. T. | Clerk, personnel office | \$30 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Hyde, L. J. | Fuel checker | \$10 per week | \$25 per week. |
| | Schlosser, H. G. | Division superintendent | \$250 per month | \$541.67 per month. |
| | Zibbell, J. S. | Assistant estimator | \$40 per week | \$55 per week. |
| | Crutz, Daniel | Chairman | \$16 per week | \$26 per week. |
| | Luke, Irvin H. | Structural engineer | \$51 per week | \$115 per week. |
| Borinquen Field, P. R. Air Base. Contractor: Graham, Anderson Probst & White, W-1099-eng-271. | Medley, Theodore C. | Office manager | \$40.35 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Wheeler, H. M. | Field to intermediate inspector | \$50 per week | \$65 per week. |
| | Matrino, Manuel | Engineering aide to surveying party chief | \$34.00 per week | \$46 per week. |
| | Bender, Carl R. | Architect | \$57.65 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Vadi, Alberto | Draftsman | \$24.20 per week | \$35 per week. |
| | Moore, Joe P. | Night superintendent | \$55 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Brooks, Howard O. | Purchasing agent | \$96 per week | \$125 per week. |
| | Mitchell, Martin H. | Assistant purchasing agent | \$45 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Schwarz, Julius C., Jr. | Equipment supervisor | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Looper, H. A., Jr. | Expediter | \$45 per week | Do. |
| Advanced Single Engine School, Moultrie, Ga. Contractor: Hardaway Contracting Co., W-436-eng-7492. | O'Neal, Richard D. | Junior personnel agent | do. | Do. |
| | Hussey, John T., Sr. | Chief of equipment and time | \$60 per week | \$80 per week. |

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| New River Ordnance Plant, Pulaski, Va. Contractor: Hercules Powder Co., W-Ord-492. | Creger, James D. | Doctor | \$3,600 per year | \$5,100 per year. |
| | Hance, Arthur R. | Personnel manager | \$2,500 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Skelton, William F. | Chief of investigations | \$2,100 per year | \$3,600 per year. |
| | Wehrly, Henry A. | Electrical superintendent | \$1,992 per year | \$5,400 per year. |
| | Buchanan, Robert E. | Grading superintendent | \$2,340 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Wugant, Samuel G. | Assistant general superintendent | \$3,800 per year | \$5,400 per year. |
| | Snodgrass, Harry | Grading superintendent | \$2,000 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | McAllister, Edward E. | Personnel manager | \$1,800 per year | Do. |
| | Tecklenburg, Herbert C. | Electrical engineer | \$2,500 per year | \$4,500 per year. |
| | Abernathy, George D. | Assistant master mechanic | \$2,400 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Rauner, Augustus F. | Plumbing superintendent | \$1,820 per year | Do. |
| | Medley, Marvin C. | Grading superintendent | \$2,860 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Painter, Harry D. | do. | \$2,300 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Yasko, Karel H. | Chief draftsman | \$1,800 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Dickerson, Harold A. | Area superintendent | \$2,000 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Anderson, Charles F. | Shift superintendent | \$1,800 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Ross, George, Jr. | Area superintendent | \$2,000 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Biddison, Elmer M. | do. | \$1,800 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Fay, George S. | Assistant master mechanic | \$2,600 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Jones, Henry L. | Equipment superintendent | \$2,700 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Vorce, Clyde E. | Rigger superintendent | \$2,000 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Campbell, Cecil B. | Area superintendent | \$2,838 per year | Do. |
| | Derey, Harold W. | do. | \$2,000 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Bailey, Clifford D. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Stewart, Paul M. | Plant engineer | \$3,060 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| | Benson, John O. | Assistant supervising engineer | \$2,800 per year | Do. |
| | Shelly, Walter J. | Squad leader | \$2,300 per year | \$3,600 per year. |
| | Daugherty, William K. | Field engineer | \$2,800 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Wilson, Louis H. | Captain of guards | \$2,100 per year | \$3,600 per year. |
| | Colburn, Raymond | Purchaser | \$2,400 per year | \$4,200 per year. |
| | Van Eman, C. H. | Assistant project manager | \$4,000 per year | \$5,200 per year. |
| | Purcell, F. O. | General superintendent | \$3,400 per year | \$7,800 per year. |
| | Thornton, J. R. | Assistant auditor | \$3,200 per year | \$4,680 per year. |
| | Horton, E. R. | Chief clerk | \$2,600 per year | \$4,160 per year. |
| | Rowand, C. S. | Paymaster | \$3,000 per year | \$4,800 per year. |
| Horton, H. H. | Assistant paymaster | \$2,400 per year | \$3,640 per year. | |
| Passmore, H. J. | Cost accountant | do. | \$3,710 per year. | |
| Ulrich, H. F. | Purchasing agent | \$4,325 per year | \$7,800 per year. | |
| Jarrell, W. H. | Junior estimator | \$2,600 per year | \$3,630 per year. | |
| Bruce, H. B. | Field superintendent | \$3,000 per year | \$5,200 per year. | |
| Agerton, T. M. | do. | do. | Do. | |
| Boston, Robert F. | do. | \$4,000 per year | Do. | |
| Camache, L. H. | do. | \$3,900 per year | Do. | |
| Evans, B. T. | do. | \$3,900 per year | \$4,420 per year. | |
| Schmid, A. D. | do. | \$3,600 per year | \$5,200 per year. | |
| Kelly, George L. | do. | \$4,000 per year | Do. | |
| Hargrove, T. B. | do. | \$3,000 per year | Do. | |
| Purcell, L. A. | do. | do. | \$4,425 per year. | |
| Davis, D. D. | do. | \$1,400 per year | Do. | |
| Jennings, Roy A. | do. | \$2,303.50 per year | \$3,900 per year. | |
| Brewer, G. W. | Assistant field superintendent | \$3,000 per year | Do. | |
| Wilmington, T. S. | do. | \$1,500 per year | \$4,420 per year. | |
| Cook, H. G. | do. | \$3,120 per year | Do. | |
| Wood, L. H. | do. | \$2,600 per year | \$3,900 per year. | |
| Lay, J. M. | Material checker | \$1,300 per year | \$2,600 per year. | |
| Gray, D. E. | do. | \$1,800 per year | Do. | |
| Sanford, C. A. | do. | \$1,000 per year | \$1,800 per year. | |
| Blair, E. Lee | do. | \$900 per year | Do. | |
| Katenkamp, L. | Time checker | \$1,680 per year | \$2,340 per year. | |
| Farris, George C. | do. | \$1,200 per year | \$1,800 per year. | |
| Baugh, H. F. | do. | do. | Do. | |
| Corbin, D. L. | Pay-roll clerk | \$1,000 per year | \$2,340 per year. | |
| Howell, Marion | do. | do. | Do. | |
| Wales, D. F. | do. | \$1,800 per year | Do. | |
| Bland, D. C. | Assistant superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. | |
| Hester, H. E. | do. | do. | \$80 per week. | |
| Graham, George G. | Auditor | do. | \$70 per week. | |
| Garber, J. F. | Assistant superintendent | \$60 per week | \$80 per week. | |
| Rice, W. L. | Office manager and paymaster | \$7.50 per week | \$75 per week. | |
| Blackman, D. F. | Timekeeper | \$900 per year | \$1,560 per year. | |
| McLeod, Oscar J. | Construction superintendent | \$24 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Hinson, Lonnie A. | do. | \$18 per week | Do. | |
| Turner, Henry | do. | \$28 per week | Do. | |
| Wainwright, John M. | do. | \$25 per week | Do. | |
| Drew, Lloyd J. | Timekeeper | \$90 per month | \$130 per month. | |
| Marcus, Hanmil | Janitor | \$12 per week | \$20 per week. | |
| Herring, W. H. | Timekeeper | \$12.60 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Griffin, Alton | Gas station attendant | \$21 per month | \$130 per month. | |
| Price, Thomas J. | Timekeeper | \$50 per month | Do. | |
| Lanier, J. Hardy | do. | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Currie, S. T. | do. | do. | Do. | |
| Buchanan, John Lewis | do. | \$20 per week | Do. | |
| Taylor, Herbert L. | Project superintendent | \$150 per month | \$325 per month. | |
| Stewart, Ralph | General foreman | \$106 per month | \$216.66 per month. | |
| Smart, T. W. | Project superintendent | \$45 per week | \$75 per week. | |
| Bryan, William Jennings | do. | \$150 per month | \$346.67 per month. | |
| Croom, C. E. | Timekeeper | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Harvell, James O. | do. | \$75.40 per month | \$130 per month. | |
| McLamb, Earl | do. | \$16 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Kavanaugh, T. A. | do. | \$20 per week | Do. | |
| Struder, Robert L. | do. | \$15 per week | Do. | |
| Wells, William C. | do. | \$14 per week | Do. | |
| Wellons, William Ira | Superintendent | \$200 per month | \$281.67 per month. | |
| Holladay, John M. | Project superintendent | \$140 per month | \$325 per month. | |
| Wilkerson, J. Q. | Janitor | \$15 per week | \$20 per week. | |
| Granger, Maynard H. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Carroll, Samuel E. | Carpenter pusher | \$35 per week | \$50 per week. | |
| McLamb, George | Night watchman | \$40 per month | \$78 per month. | |
| Brady, I. E. | Superintendent | \$35 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Sykes, Joe | Night watchman | \$38.40 per month | \$78 per month. | |
| Manning, J. E. | Carpenter superintendent | \$30 per week | \$50 per week. | |
| Spainhour, William R. | do. | do. | Do. | |
| Pressley, Charles W. | do. | \$35 per week | Do. | |
| Askew, Robert J. | do. | \$30 per week | Do. | |
| Sherman, G. P. | Utility | \$96 per month | \$130 per month. | |
| Sechrist, Archie | Carpenter superintendent | \$150 per month | \$216.66 per month. | |
| Brady, Isaac E., Jr. | Superintendent | \$35 per week | \$60 per week. | |

Camp Hulen, Palacios, Tex. Contractor: Hubbard, Knutson, Mitchell Construction Association, W-6961-qm-2.

Camp Shelby, Miss. Contractor: J. A. Jones Construction Co., W-6133-qm-2.

Fort Bragg, N. C. Contractor: T. A. Loving & Co., W-6357-qm-216.

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Fort Bragg, N. C. Contractor: T. A. Loving & Co. W-6357-qm-216—Continued. | Humphey, Jasper | Superintendent | \$140 per month | \$233.33 per month. |
| | Kelly, R. F. | Concrete superintendent | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | McKethan, Duncan A. | Labor checker | \$18.50 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Samford, T. P. | Superintendent | \$50 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Jackson, Albert L. | do | \$45 per week | \$70 per week. |
| | Upchurch, Wesley B. | do | \$40 per week | \$65 per week. |
| | Owen, James P. | do | \$75 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Shaw, Malcolm | First aid | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Coble, E. F. | Group superintendent | \$60 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Wilson, Ollie C. | Construction foreman | \$50 per week | \$70 per week. |
| | Barefoot, Rossie | do | \$900 per year | \$3,120 per year. |
| | Powell, N. S. | do | \$2,000 per year | Do. |
| | Henke, Adolf R. | do | do | \$60 per week. |
| | Payne, Paul J. | do | do | Do. |
| | Pittman, George C. | do | \$125 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Hedrick, Fred M. | do | \$37.50 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Edwards, J. G. | Road superintendent | \$169 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Banks, Russell | do | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Durden, Joe A. | Timekeeper | do | Do. |
| | Ingram, H. M. | Project superintendent | \$3,200 per year | \$4,420 per year. |
| | Owens, P. D. | Group superintendent | \$60 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Sutton, Paul L. | Construction superintendent | \$215 per month | \$281.67 per month. |
| | Jones, Robert H. | Project superintendent | \$60 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Culbreath, D. E. | General foreman | \$42 per week | \$70 per week. |
| | Bass, Edgar F. | Timekeeper | \$60 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Ragland, W. W. | do | \$21 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Dorsett, C. R. | Chief labor foreman | \$25 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Turner, David J. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | King, Richard Henry | Material checker | \$12 per week | Do. |
| | Harris, A. C. | Labor foreman | \$80 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Creel, Frank M. | Timekeeper | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Wilson, Daniel C. | do | \$18 per week | Do. |
| | Council, Hugh | Project superintendent | \$290 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Kiser, J. B. | do | \$50 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Bullard, E. C. | Timekeeper | \$18 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Whitner, Jacob S. | General heating superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Capola, Bernard | Superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Crumpacker, W. J. | do | \$55 per week | Do. |
| | Solon, Harry | do | \$40 per week | Do. |
| | Hobbs, W. H. | do | \$30 per week | Do. |
| | Allen, Harrell | Material | \$5 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Ingram, J. C. | Time clerk | \$15 per week | Do. |
| | Barringer, W. V. | Superintendent | \$100 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Daver, Harry J. | do | \$55 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Snell, Harold | Time clerk | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Gates, John D. | Sewer superintendent | \$225 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Smith, E. A. | Water superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Baldwin, B. F. | Sewer superintendent | \$200 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | McQueen, William A. | Chief timekeeper | \$25 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Pinkston, Joe | do | \$30 per week | Do. |
| | Ward, Elizabeth | Stenographer | \$15 per week | \$27.70 per week. |
| | Cox, Clarence E. | Superintendent | \$35 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Fore, M. F. | do | \$175 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Parker, W. P. | do | \$36 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Snell, William H. | do | \$125 per month | \$325 per month. |
| Barden, S. L. | Gas station manager | \$25 per week | \$35 per week. | |
| Owen, W. W. | Project superintendent | \$2,500 per year | \$4,160 per year. | |
| Carter, Clarence D. | Lumber checker | \$1,000 per year | \$1,560 per year. | |
| Deese, F. H. | Carpenter superintendent | \$36 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Kidd, C. N. | do | \$25 per week | Do. | |
| Samford, A. C. | Chief project superintendent | \$112 per week | \$150 per week. | |
| Samford, C. C. | General superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| Scott, Herbert R. | Assistant project manager | \$143.08 per month | \$216.67 per month. | |
| Ellington, Corinne | Junior stenographer | \$75 per month | \$120 per month. | |
| Sewell, T. M. | Purchasing agent | \$600 per month | \$20 per day. | |
| Jones, G. F. | Assistant purchasing agent | \$75 per month | \$151.67 per month. | |
| Whitton, E. L. | do | \$45 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Brooks, Maryleigh | do | \$75 per month | \$151.67 per month. | |
| Owens, Carolyn | Senior stenographer | \$90 per month | \$135.20 per month. | |
| O'Brien, Francis | Junior stenographer | \$20 per week | \$27.70 per week. | |
| Bennett, Julia | do | \$75-\$80 per month | \$120 per month. | |
| Mahin, Elizabeth | do | \$75 per month | Do. | |
| Moore, Leona | Senior stenographer | \$95 per month | \$135.20 per month. | |
| Smith, W. E., Jr. | Chief estimator | \$75 per week | \$105 per week. | |
| Hayes, J. R. | Junior estimator | \$125 per month | \$195 per month. | |
| Memory, Louise | Senior stenographer | \$90 per month | \$135.20 per month. | |
| Askers, John | Paint superintendent | \$60 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| Brown, Rufus | Junior stenographer | \$11 per week | \$27.70 per week. | |
| Waren, Helen | Telegraph operator | \$75 per month | \$120 per month. | |
| Richards, Beulah | Junior stenographer | \$70 per month | Do. | |
| McNeill, Duncan | Messenger boy | \$35 per week | \$23.67 per week. | |
| Cook, E. L. | Chief paymaster | \$35 per week | \$70 per week. | |
| Craig, James O. | Assistant paymaster | \$150 per month | \$260 per month. | |
| Burner, W. B. | Night auditor | \$175 per month | \$238.33 per month. | |
| Heartt, C. E. | Bookkeeper | \$90 per month | \$173.33 per month. | |
| Currie, George | do | \$125 per month | Do. | |
| Sundry, Ed A. | do | \$30 per week | \$40 per week. | |
| Williams, Edgar T. | do | do | Do. | |
| Moffitt, J. A. | do | \$25 per week | Do. | |
| Breedlove, Irvin P. | do | do | Do. | |
| Townsend, Lester B. | do | \$75 per month | \$173.33 per month. | |
| Knight, Lonnie A. | do | \$130 per month | Do. | |
| McDonald, D. T., Jr. | do | \$125 per month | Do. | |
| McDonald, James N. | do | \$91 per month | Do. | |
| Howard, Naomi | Cashier | \$80 per month | \$151.66 per month. | |
| Cummings, Harry | Stockroom clerk | \$50 per month | \$120 per month. | |
| Hight, Mattie | Junior stenographer | \$17.50 per week | \$27.70 per week. | |
| Horton, Margaret | do | \$15 per week | Do. | |
| Grossett, Grace | Typist | \$9.50 per week | \$24.25 per week. | |
| Haughton, Maude | do | \$48 per month | \$105.08 per month. | |
| McLaurin, Mildred | do | \$8.50 per week | \$24.25 per week. | |
| Odom, Anna Dorcas | do | \$12 per week | Do. | |
| Peterson, Esther | do | \$70 per month | \$105.08 per month. | |
| Sory, Jean | do | \$15 per week | \$24.25 per week. | |
| Saunders, Dorothy | do | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. | |
| Williams, Elizabeth | do | \$75 per month | Do. | |
| McMillan, Minnie W. | Telephone switchboard operator | \$17.50 per week | \$31.20 per week. | |

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Fort Bragg, N. C. Contractor: T. A. Loving & Co., W-6357-qm-216.— Continued. | Hollis, Mary | Telephone operator | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Ward, Vera | do. | \$60 per month | Do. |
| | Nease, W. L. | do. | \$50 per month | Do. |
| | Murray, William B. | do. | \$45 per month | Do. |
| | Parham, Stanley | do. | \$17.75 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Davis, Woodrow W. | do. | \$18 per week | Do. |
| | DeRossett, M. B. | Accountant | \$125 per month | \$173.33 per month. |
| | Badgett, R. L. | Bookkeeper | \$100 per month | \$151.66 per month. |
| | McCall, Vivian | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Bullick, B. G. | Clerk | \$60 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Crowell, David P. | do. | \$75 per month | Do. |
| | Currin, Sam | do. | \$18 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Gardner, W. C. | do. | \$10 per week | Do. |
| | Godwin, Bradley, Jr. | do. | \$20 per week | Do. |
| | Gardner, W. H. | do. | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Perry, W. E., Jr. | do. | \$7 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Slogle, R. B. | do. | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Traywick, Henry C. | do. | \$12 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Sherman, Mary | Junior stenographer | \$90 per month | \$120 per month. |
| | Manuel, Josephine | Senior stenographer | \$65 per month | \$135.20 per month. |
| | Bennett, Frances | Typist | \$15 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Cumbee, Laura | do. | \$20 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | DeSha, Betty | do. | \$15 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Kent, Laura | do. | \$80 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Melvin, Eula H. | do. | \$17.50 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Smith, Mildred | do. | \$12 per week | Do. |
| | Taylor, Roselle | do. | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Tillinghast, Bertie | do. | \$15 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Graham, L. S. | Project superintendent | \$35 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Hester, Dwight | Master mechanic | \$20 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | McCrany, Hugh | do. | \$25 per week | Do. |
| | Council, W. O. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Whitley, W. O. | do. | \$120 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Bean, W. R. | do. | \$135 per month | Do. |
| | Dameron, C. C. | do. | \$30 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Cogdell, G. J. | Latrine janitor | \$7 per week | \$20 per week. |
| | Edwards, M. B. | Master mechanic | \$20 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Kelly, W. H. | do. | \$120 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Pensinger, A. B. | Project superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Bolton, Jennings | Property officer | \$105 per month | \$173.33 per month. |
| | McNeill, D. M. | Master mechanic | \$30 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Bell, W. C. | Machinist superintendent | \$120 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Dominick, O. H. | Master mechanic | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Edwards, James | do. | \$92 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Breeden, Ed. | Janitor | \$11 per week | \$15 per week. |
| | McKinnon, O. | do. | \$6 per week | Do. |
| | Thomas, E. I. | do. | \$30 per month | \$65 per month. |
| | King, D. | Property officer | \$100 per month | \$216.66 per month. |
| | Telfair, R. B. | do. | \$30 per week | \$50 per week. |
| | Mitchell, J. R. | Janitor | \$35 per month | \$86.67 per month. |
| | Harris, Zack | Night watchman | \$46 per month | \$65 per month. |
| | Samford, T. P. | Group superintendent | \$250 per month | \$390 per month. |
| | Cash, Richard H. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Herring, E. C. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Brown, Frank | Janitor | \$9 per week | \$20 per week. |
| | Livingston, J. A. | Timekeeper | \$75 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Gurley, George | Project superintendent | \$40 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Heyward, G. S. | Warehouse manager | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Buie, J. R. | Janitor | \$10 per week | \$20 per week. |
| | Gainey, Britten | Construction foreman | \$140 per month | \$281.67 per month. |
| | Mason, William H. | Lumber checker | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Sweum, Arthur E. | Lumber checker superintendent | do. | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Powell, James E. | Lumber checker | do. | \$130 per month. |
| | Smith, James L. | do. | \$75 per month | Do. |
| | Stedman, Henry R. | do. | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Scott, William J. | do. | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Reece, J. A. | do. | \$12.50 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Whittington, W. L. | do. | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Herring, Edgar C. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Daughtry, Willie F. | do. | \$22.50 per week | Do. |
| | Brinkley, W. A. | Lumber checker | \$60 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Brown, Fred I. | Equipment checker | \$12 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Earp, Herman B. | Lumber checker | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | McMillan, Daniel P., Jr. | do. | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Smith, Troy | Night yard superintendent | \$50 per month | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Tyler, Jos. B. | Lumber checker | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Smith, G. R. | Timekeeper | \$22.50 per week | Do. |
| | Feroell, Calven ¹ | do. | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Holden, Douglas | Guard | \$10 per month | \$78 per month. |
| | Dean, E. M. | Superintendent | \$45 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Spiney, W. M. | Assistant superintendent | do. | \$60 per week. |
| | Newman, Callie J. | Timekeeper | \$17.50 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | King, Delton | Heavy equipment timekeeper | \$100 per month | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Henderson, Jack | Road construction superintendent | \$30 per week | \$65 per week. |
| | Graham, Lewis | do. | \$35 per week | Do. |
| | McNeill, David P. | Assistant road superintendent | \$24 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Taylor, Robert J. | do. | \$40 per week | Do. |
| | Barbour, Paul D. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Bordeaux, O. L. | Field superintendent | \$55 per week | \$80 per week. |
| | Bordeaux, E. M. | Construction superintendent | \$36 per week | \$70 per week. |
| | Bordeaux, H. M. | do. | do. | \$65 per week. |
| | Bordeaux, M. A. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | McCall, Alex. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Burton, W. R. | Carpenter superintendent | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Adams, Paul C. | Timekeeper | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| Plyer, Franklin E. | Machinist superintendent | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Cogdell, George, Jr. | Latrine janitor | \$7 per week | \$20 per week. | |
| Sykes, Merritt | Road construction superintendent | \$30 per week | \$65 per week. | |
| Tucker, Alvie | Carpenter superintendent | \$19 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Hunnings, Coley E. | do. | \$25 per week | Do. | |
| Stevens, Clarence | do. | \$35 per week | Do. | |
| Smith, S. E. | do. | \$20 per week | Do. | |
| Benton, R. B. | do. | \$30 per week | Do. | |
| McCall, D. V. | do. | \$32 per week | Do. | |
| Davis, O. B. | do. | \$20 per week | Do. | |
| Kennedy, C. C. | do. | \$200 per month | \$260 per month. | |

¹ This is Ferrell, Calvin Dempsey, Jr., on the affidavit.

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Fort Bragg, N. C. Contractor: T. A. Loving & Co., W-6357-qm-216—Continued. | Dennis, R. H. | Carpenter superintendent | \$30 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Stevens, J. B. | do | \$36 per week | Do. |
| | Jackson, Carlton | Concrete superintendent | \$100 per month | \$216.67 per month. |
| | Vann, T. C. | Carpenter superintendent | \$25 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Hamilton, Margaret | Typist | \$40 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Moore, Hazel | do | \$60 per month | Do. |
| | Neal, Viola | do | \$10 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Whiting, Corinne | do | \$13.46 per week | Do. |
| | Sullee, Kathleen | Pay-roll clerk | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Price, Howard | do | \$90 per month | Do. |
| | Jackson, Robert | do | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Durhan, J. H., Jr. | do | \$18 per week | Do. |
| | Mayo, F. B. | do | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Sutton, W. L. | Auditor | \$30 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Nash, C. L. | Head bookkeeper | \$185 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Hudson, G. C. | Freight rate man | \$170 per month | \$251.33 per month. |
| | Speed, J. C. | Bookkeeper | \$150 per month | \$195 per month. |
| | Eutler, S. K. | do | \$100 per month | \$173.33 per month. |
| | Crawley, W. K. | do | \$15 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | Sanderford, J. F. | do | \$30 per week | Do. |
| | Harvey, W. B. | do | \$24.22 per week | \$50 per week. |
| | Brandon, D. M. | do | \$18 per week | \$40 per week. |
| | West, F. Heywood | do | \$150 per month | \$216.67 per month. |
| | Dellinger, Russell C. | do | \$95 per month | \$162.50 per month. |
| | Martin, G. N. | do | \$15 per week | \$37.50 per week. |
| | Troutman, Paul G. | do | \$100 per month | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Stewart, Ada | Junior stenographer | \$16 per week | \$27.70 per week. |
| | Wheatley, Betsy | do | \$85 per month | \$120 per month. |
| | Ingram, Marie | do | \$70 per month | Do. |
| | White, Sarah Francis | do | do | Do. |
| | Moore, Margaret | do | \$12.50 per week | \$27.70 per week. |
| | Hayes, Dora | do | \$15 per week | Do. |
| | Cummings, Ruth | Typist | \$12 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Grey, C. M. | Social Security department manager | \$150 per month | \$216.67 per month. |
| | Hinson, Elizabeth | Junior stenographer | \$90 per month | \$120 per month. |
| | Bryan, Maude | do | \$75 per month | Do. |
| | Alexander, Ollie | Typist | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Baggett, Edith | do | \$7 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Barnhardt, Margaret | do | \$17 per week | Do. |
| | Broadwell, Mildred | do | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Bowman, Carol | do | do | Do. |
| | Dorsett, Violet | do | Unemployed | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Davies, Claudia | Social Security clerk | \$18.50 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Edwards, Henrie | Typist | \$12 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Gurley, Jane | do | \$50 per month | \$105.08 per month. |
| | Herring, Mable | do | \$80 per month | Do. |
| | Hayes, Mrs. Robert | do | \$15 per week | \$24.25 per week. |
| | Monroe, Martha | do | \$11.25 per week | Do. |
| | Moore, Mary | do | \$14.50 per week | Do. |
| | Ennis, Jas. W. | Lumber checker | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Chenault, L. E. | do | \$90 per month | Do. |
| | Smith, Samuel O. | Clerk | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Todd, Glenn | General clerk | \$80 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Riggs, William E. | Office boy | \$13 per month | \$25 per month. |
| | Marks, George E. | Clerk | \$11 per week | \$24 per week. |
| | Best, Edgar L. | Timekeeper | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Wall, H. O. | Project superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Toms, Clarence W. | Machinist superintendent | \$34 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Bryant, William R. | Superintendent of lumber checkers | \$20 per week | \$35 per week. |
| | Bramble, Robt H. | Lumber checker | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Carmichael, D. A. | do | do | Do. |
| | Carter, A. L. | do | \$60 per month | Do. |
| | Collier, Robert G. | do | \$75 per month | Do. |
| | Dupree, L. C. | do | \$100 per month | Do. |
| | Faulk, S. C. | do | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Gainey, J. W. | do | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Cashwell, June C. | do | \$22 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Boney, R. B. | do | \$15 per week | Do. |
| | Stephenson, W. A. | do | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Coggin, June F. | do | \$60 per month | Do. |
| | Best, Claude B. | do | \$100 per month | Do. |
| | Brownlee, F. O. | do | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Davis, W. C. | Timekeeper | \$100 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Beane, J. S. | Night superintendent | \$160 per month | \$173.33 per month. |
| | Childress, Jan. K. | Lumber checker | \$18 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Clifton, H. E. | Grav. checker | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Crumpler, Robert R. | do | \$21 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Godwin, S. C. | Superintendent lumber checker | \$100 per month | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Hamm, Marvin K. | Lumber checker | \$12 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Johnson, Nelson M. | do | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Leonard, Cooper W. | do | \$60 per month | Do. |
| | Norris, Walter T. | Warehouse manager | do | Do. |
| | Allen, Sidney T. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Bradshaw, Marvin | Lumber checker | \$75 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Ballard, Charles B. | do | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. |
| | Beale, Charles | do | do | Do. |
| | Wagoner, H. M., Jr. | Timekeeper | \$20 per week | Do. |
| | Kelly, J. W. | Lumber checker | \$10 per week | Do. |
| | Powell, Ellis M. | Warehouseman | \$70 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | Warren, George C. | Lumber checker | \$100 per month | Do. |
| | Hatley, Lewis | Superintendent | \$40 per week | \$65 per week. |
| | Barbee, Marvin | Night garage foreman | \$120 per month | \$195 per month. |
| | Huggins, Asberry | Timekeeper | \$50 per month | \$130 per month. |
| | McCall, C. L. | Group superintendent | \$65 per week | \$90 per week. |
| | Upham, Elgin T. | Party chief | \$200 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Dewitt, Paul | do | do | Do. |
| | Poole, Mertice M. | Secretary | \$108.33 per month | \$151.67 per month. |
| | Hurd, Walter | Instrumentman | \$45 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Wallace, Douglas | Rodman—instrumentman | \$33 per week | \$45 per week. |
| | Kingston, Heybeck | Coordinator | \$200 per month | \$303.33 per month. |
| Poole, Donald W. | Auditor | \$125 per month | \$238.33 per month. | |
| East, Gordon | Rodman | \$30 per week | \$40 per week. | |
| Vanderbrook, Roger J. | Instrumentman—party chief | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. | |
| Clark, Christine | Stenographer | \$20 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| Smith, Warren | Rodman—construction inspector | \$33 per week | \$45 per week. | |
| Blum, Walter F. | Rodman—sewer inspector | do | Do. | |
| Peterson, Harry | Building inspector | \$30 per week | \$50 per week. | |
| Carlson, Emmett | Party chief | \$200 per month | \$260 per month. | |

Pine Camp, Great Bend, N. Y. Contractor: William S. Lozier, W-6474-qm-17.

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Tulsa Aircraft Assembly Plant, Tulsa, Okla. Contractor: Manhattan Construction Co., W-957-eng-275. | Catlett, Page | In charge of files—stenographer for directors | \$25 per week | \$45 per week. |
| Borinquen Field, P. R. Contractor: McCloskey & Co. W-1099-eng-270. | Teckmeyer, Harry | Plumbing superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| (Confidential.) Contractor: McWilliams Dredging Co., DA-W-1098-eng-2 | Phillips, Anne | Senior accountant | \$55 per week | Do. |
| | Hines, H. J. | Electrical engineer | \$75 per week | Do. |
| | Moreau, P. O. | Personnel assistant, New York office | \$60 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Ames, Frederick H. | Requisition supervisor | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Burke, John | Clerk | \$16 per week | \$25 per week. |
| | Anderson, A. R. | Field office manager | \$75 per week | \$125 per week. |
| | Bartels, R. P. | Timekeeper | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. |
| | Watt, R. H. | Pay-roll clerk | do | Do. |
| | O'Connell, H. A. | Stenographer | \$40 per week | \$60 per week. |
| | Potter, Morgan | Purchasing agent | \$100 per week | \$150 per week. |
| Gadsden Shell Plant, Gadsden, Ala. Contractor: The Rust Engineering Co., W-6897-qm-1. | Phillips, James L. | Electrical engineer | \$250 per month | \$400 per month. |
| Construction contractor | Sandefur, Richard P. | Chief draftsman | \$275 per month | Do. |
| | Moore, Findley C. | General superintendent | \$400 per month | \$550 per month. |
| | Rutledge, Oliver M. | Assistant superintendent | \$250 per month | \$400 per month. |
| | Cavett, James M. | Chief field engineer | \$225 per month | \$300 per month. |
| | Whaley, James H. | Master plumber | \$325 per month | \$475 per month. |
| | Jones, Samuel E. | Master mechanic | \$216.66 per month | \$312 per month. |
| | Spessard, Cecil T. | Chief tool and equipment man | \$195 per month | \$260 per month. |
| | Wilson, Albert L. | Structural iron worker superintendent | \$325 per month | \$350 per month. |
| | Hick, Otis M. | General labor foreman | \$200 per month | \$281.67 per month. |
| | Schreck, G. W. | Superintendent | \$260 per month | \$400 per month. |
| Utilities Engineering Co. and June-man Electric Co. | Abney, Millage | Janitor | \$720 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| Illinois Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ill. Contractor: The Sherwin-Williams Defense Corporation, DA-W-Ord-18 and W-Ord-522. | Anderson, Clyde | Medical clerk | \$1,380 per year | \$1,950 per year. |
| | Chapman, Harry B. | Junior clerk | \$900 per year | \$1,352 per year. |
| | Deaton, Mary D. | Senior stenographer | \$1,200 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Faulkner, Robert | Office janitor | \$1,040 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| | Flynn, Harry A. | Junior messenger | \$600 per year | \$1,040 per year. |
| | Galleghy, Robert L. | Accountant | \$1,500 per year | \$2,418 per year. |
| | Glenn, Billie | Junior typist | \$520 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Glover, Elouine | Senior stenographer | \$1,000 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Gualdoni, Rose | Junior typist | \$900 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Hamby, Malcolm C. | Junior typist | \$780 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Harraves, Fred M. | Equipment engineer | \$5,000 per year | \$8,900 per year. |
| | Harris, Mildred L. | Senior stenographer | \$1,200 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Hasting, Harold J. | Office machinist | do | \$2,470 per year. |
| | Hays, Ruth | Clerk-typist | \$900 per year | \$1,300 per year. |
| | Heltsley, Haid | Photographer | \$1,800 per year | \$2,340 per year. |
| | Heltsley, Pearl | Janitor | \$900 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| | Howell, Marshall | Paymaster | \$1,440 per year | \$2,418 per year. |
| | Howell, William A. | Sanitary engineer | \$2,700 per year | \$3,900 per year. |
| | Irwin, Oliver W. | Junior messenger | \$600 per year | \$1,040 per year. |
| | Johns, Cecil | Assistant messenger | \$400 per year | Do. |
| | Kaut, William | Telephone operator | \$1,040 per year | \$1,352 per year. |
| | Knight, Mary K. | Junior typist | \$700 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Lawrence, Randal L., Jr. | do | \$800 per year | Do. |
| | Long, Frances E. | Clerk | \$1,000 per year | \$1,456 per year. |
| | May, Herman | Fireman | \$1,200 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| | Mercer, Julia A. | Senior stenographer | \$1,140 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Milbert, Osmar, Jr. | Fingerprinter | \$2,016 per year | \$2,860 per year. |
| | McRoy, Ismay | Junior stenographer | \$1,000 per year | \$1,456 per year. |
| | Odum, Aleatha | Junior typist | \$600 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Pell, Charles H. | Assistant to purchasing agent | \$2,100 per year | \$2,720 per year. |
| | Perry, Jake | Fireman | \$1,200 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| | Riehey, Kenneth W. | Medical clerk | \$1,440 per year | \$1,950 per year. |
| | Robbins, C. Edward | Electrical engineer | \$2,100 per year | \$3,380 per year. |
| | Scott, Lucille | Assistant messenger | \$500 per year | \$1,092 per year. |
| | Shadron, Ralph B. | Mileage clerk | \$1,200 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Shanks, Annabel | Junior stenographer | \$800 per year | \$1,456 per year. |
| | Simmons, J. E. | Mail clerk and mimeograph operator | \$300 per year | \$1,196 per year. |
| | Simmons, William E. | Assistant messenger | \$700 per year | \$1,040 per year. |
| | Skeleher, Pete C. | Fireman | \$1,000 per year | \$1,560 per year. |
| | Sloan, Betty M. | Senior stenographer | \$1,200 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Studel, Richard | Property clerk | \$1,600 per year | \$2,080 per year. |
| | Ulrich, Paulean | Senior stenographer | \$1,140 per year | \$1,638 per year. |
| | Waters, Clarence | Safety inspector | \$1,500 per year | \$2,080 per year. |
| | Waugh, William F. | Buyer | \$1,680 per year | \$2,314 per year. |
| | Yost, L. E. | Traffic manager | \$3,000 per year | \$4,160 per year. |
| | Anthes, Richard | Guard | \$1,020 per year | \$1,664 per year. |
| | Beck, Earl | do | \$840 per year | Do. |
| | Carlton, Andrew | do | do | Do. |
| | Coad, Elbert | do | \$785 per year | Do. |
| | Davis, Louie E. | do | \$528 per year | Do. |
| | Dunning, William H. | do | \$1,040 per year | Do. |
| | Dycus, Jesse | do | \$700 per year | Do. |
| | Fulkerson, Lloyd | do | do | Do. |
| | Goddard, Fred | do | \$888 per year | Do. |
| | Green, Lloyd | do | \$1,200 per year | Do. |
| | Hadfield, Frank | do | \$950 per year | Do. |
| | Hanbeck, George | do | \$1,040 per year | Do. |
| | Harrall, Leonard | do | \$540 per year | Do. |
| | Jones, Ralph | do | \$577 per year | Do. |
| | Jones, Samuel | do | \$888 per year | Do. |
| | Littlemeyer, Ben | do | \$360 per year | Do. |
| | Mallady, Edgar | do | \$720 per year | Do. |
| | Martin, Ralph | do | \$960 per year | Do. |
| | Mick, Clifford | do | \$1,200 per year | Do. |
| | Parks, Randall | do | do | Do. |
| | Payne, W. Lawson | do | \$1,100 per year | Do. |
| | Pharis, Ben | do | \$1,000 per year | Do. |
| | Pulliam, Everett | do | \$1,200 per year | Do. |
| | Summer, Charles | do | do | Do. |
| | Thomas, Farris | do | \$576 per year | Do. |
| | Thornberry, Chester | do | \$900 per year | Do. |
| | White, James A. | do | \$728 per year | Do. |
| | Will, Charles | do | \$936 per year | Do. |
| | Wilson, Ira | do | \$1,000 per year | Do. |
| | Ziemer, Henry | do | \$888 per year | Do. |

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kankakee Ordnance Works, Joliet, Ill. Contractor: Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation W-6939-qm-1. | Sias, R. G. | Chief timekeeper | \$65 per week | \$85 per week. | |
| | Piper, J. P. | Purchasing agent | \$80 per week | \$105 per week. | |
| Fort Story Va. Contractor: Tidewater Construction Corporation, W-616-eng-1475. | Bishop, William E. | Assistant superintendent | \$50 per week | \$80 per week. | |
| | Anderson, J. L. | Business manager | \$300 per month | \$616.67 per month. | |
| Camp Berkeley, Abilene, Tex. Contractor: Taylor-Byrne-Briggs, W-7006-qm-2. | Franks, H. H. | Purchasing agent | \$383 per month | \$616.67 per month. | |
| | Hessemer, R. R. | Cost accountant | \$200 per month | \$325 per month. | |
| Replacement center, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo. Contractor: Royce J. Tipton, Architect-Engineer, W-6560-qm-51. | Morgan, Ira M. | Materials superintendent | \$350 per month | \$500 per month. | |
| | Penix, L. S. | Assistant material superintendent | \$150 per month | \$325 per month. | |
| | Keller, Allen | Equipment engineer | \$225 per month | \$476.67 per month. | |
| | Williams, Jess | Assistant manager and coordinator | \$400 per month | \$616.67 per month. | |
| | Prestridge, K. K. | Chief engineer | \$300 per month | \$476.67 per month. | |
| | Gonlding, F. B. | Assistant purchasing agent | \$110 per month | \$303.33 per month. | |
| | Byrne, J. S. | Line superintendent (electric) | \$260 per month | \$541.67 per month. | |
| | Wilson, E. A. | Superintendent, equipment repairs | \$225 per month | \$433 per month. | |
| | Grizzard, C. M. | General foreman | \$175 per month | \$303.33 per month. | |
| | Schnorbus, W. B. | General electric superintendent | \$425 per month | \$616.67 per month. | |
| | Meisner, J. B. | Chief estimator | \$300 per month | \$433.33 per month. | |
| | Hale, J. W. | Rental and procurement | \$225 per month | \$346.67 per month. | |
| | Jones, F. D. | Assistant estimator | \$125 per month | \$260 per month. | |
| | Holder, Wallace | Superintendent, disposal plant | \$220 per month | \$433 per month. | |
| | Horton, E. M. | Supervisor, investigations department | \$200 per month | \$260 per month. | |
| | Gelston, J. Rex | Supervisor, pay roll | \$150 per month | \$281.67 per month. | |
| | Osborn, L. C. | Section chief | \$3,100 per year | \$4,800 per year. | |
| | Marge, J. Nesbit | do | \$3,200 per year | \$4,200 per year. | |
| | Connell, John F. | Assistant engineer | \$2,700 per year | \$3,600 per year. | |
| | Banner, Joseph T. | do | \$2,400 per year | \$4,200 per year. | |
| | Maxwell, C. B. | Chief clerk | \$3,000 per year | Do. | |
| | McMinn, W. J. | Assistant project manager | \$4,250 per year | \$5,980 per year. | |
| | Helvenston, H. R. | Purchasing agent | \$5,500 per year | \$7,170 per year. | |
| | Stickelmeyer, Walter | Superintendent, heating and plumbing | \$3,900 per year | \$5,980 per year. | |
| | Harrison, Arthur K. | Purchasing agent | \$2,790 per year | \$4,784 per year. | |
| | Camp Wallace, Hitchcock, Tex. Contractor: Wahlfend-Dalton Dellone, W-6983-qm-1. | Swanson, C. L. | General superintendent | \$300 per month | \$650 per month. |
| | | Hanlon, C. E. | Assistant superintendent | \$250 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Alaska R. R., between Seward and Anchorage, Alaska. Contractor: West Construction Co., W-896-eng-2644. | Balley, P. W. | Assistant executive administrator | \$278 per month | \$433.33 per month. |
| Ewalt, Joe S. | | Assistant construction supervisor | \$1,800 per year | \$5,200 per year. | |
| Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Contractor: Holabird & Root, W-6116-qm-1. | Wagner, K. B. | Resident engineer | \$2,600 per year | \$3,900 per year. | |
| | Winans, L. S. | Assistant resident engineer | \$150 per month | \$250 per month. | |
| | Strieber, A. S. | Construction engineer | \$3,000 per year | \$4,200 per year. | |
| | Conroy, Peter | Storekeeper | \$225 per month | \$300 per month. | |
| | Cook, Harry G. | Plumbing and heating superintendent | \$3,000 per year | \$5,400 per year. | |
| | Kippola, Otto W. | Assistant buyer | \$200 per month | \$300 per month. | |
| | Koenig, Walter Edmond | do | \$180 per month | \$238.33 per month. | |
| | Larsen, Irene Marie | Chief stenographer | \$120 per month | \$169 per month. | |
| | Lee, Eugene W. | Typist | \$110 per month | \$150 per month. | |
| | Lykken, Halle L. | Auditor | \$216.67 per month | \$350 per month. | |
| | McCulloch, Madalynne O. | Typist | \$70 per month | \$112.67 per month. | |
| | Fries, Walter | do | \$108.33 per month | \$150 per month. | |
| | Gardner, Robert | Building and carpenter superintendent | \$375 per month | \$500 per month. | |
| | Hawley, Mary Jane | Typist | \$75 per month | \$125.66 per month. | |
| | Mims, Percy Gordon | Paymaster and steward | \$200 per month | \$325 per month. | |
| | Murphy, Elmer William | Storekeeper | \$175 per month | \$275 per month. | |
| | Pokwin, Florian A. | Assistant buyer | \$180 per month | \$288.33 per month. | |
| | St. George, Ha Rosa | Auditor's assistant | \$100 per month | \$195 per month. | |
| | Schacht, Arthur H. | Assistant | \$388 per month | \$550 per month. | |
| | Sharpe, Ruth E. | Receptionist and switchboard operator | \$85 per month | \$112.67 per month. | |
| | Shupert, Harvey R. | Diesel power plant erection superintendent | \$300 per month | \$433.33 per month. | |
| | Sorenson, Melvin A. | Timekeeper | \$70 per month | \$150 per month. | |
| | Starret, Virginia L. | Typist | do | \$112.67 per month. | |
| | Tucker, Elva B. (Mitchell) | Stenographer | do | do. | |
| | White, Adele L. | Stenographer (part time) | do | do. | |
| | Williams, George S. | Assistant paymaster | \$110 per month | \$200 per month. | |
| | Haye, Wanda Smith | Typist | \$75 per month | \$125.66 per month. | |
| | Meiselback, Olga L. | Secretary | \$125 per month | \$169 per month. | |
| Johnston, Thomas T. | Traffic manager | \$40 per week | \$55 per week. | | |
| Beuter, William A. | Inspector | \$175 per month | \$260 per month. | | |
| Construction of barracks and appurtenant structures at Spokane, Spokane County, Wash. Contractor: Clifton & Applegate & Henry Georg, W-869-eng-2100. | Baertsch, Joyce M. | Stenographer | \$17.50 per week | \$35 per week. | |
| | Bowman, Betty J. | do | \$15 per week | \$30 per week. | |
| West Palm Beach Airport, West Palm Beach, Fla. Contractor: Watt & Sinclair & Cleary Bros., W-436-eng-7314. | Butler, John P. | Assistant general superintendent | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| | Wallin, Dan L. | Assistant general superintendent of construction | \$65 per week | Do. | |
| Advanced Flying School No. 6, Albany, Ga. Contractor: Cooper & Cooper, Inc., W-436-eng-7389. | Emrich, Philip L. | Assistant superintendent | \$50 per week | \$75 per week. | |
| | Meyers, Harry L. | do | do | Do. | |
| Ninety-first Observation Squadron, Pine Camp, N. Y. Contractor: John W. Cowper Co., W-138-eng-1631. | Chapman, C. W. | Auditor | \$60 per week | \$85 per week. | |
| | Coleman, Lenard S. | Quarry surveyor | \$45 per week | \$75 per week. | |
| Danville General Hospital, at or near Danville, Ky. Contractor: Gilson & Taylor, W-7114-qm-2. | Veal, John D. | Draftsman | \$50 per week | \$65 per week. | |
| | Lane, T. G. | Assistant engineer | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| Mojave Desert Antiaircraft Firing Range, Camp Haan, Riverside County, Calif. Contractor: Lippincott & Bowen, W-6694-qm-655. | Hicks, R. L. | do | do | Do. | |
| | Morrison, J. L., Jr. | Chief draftsman | \$50 per week | \$65 per week. | |
| Municipal Airport, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Contractor: Morgan & Shuffelbarger, W-911-eng-507. | Griffin, Grover O. | Chief building inspector | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| | Marshall, William D. | Architect draftsman | \$175 per month | \$281.67 per month. | |
| Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Contractor: Holabird & Root, W-6116-qm-1. | Francis, Fred. | Resident and office engineer | \$300 per month | \$390 per month. | |
| | Adams, Vernon | Assistant general superintendent | \$50 per week | \$100 per week. | |
| Mojave Desert Antiaircraft Firing Range, Camp Haan, Riverside County, Calif. Contractor: Lippincott & Bowen, W-6694-qm-655. | Crowner, Ben E. | Chainman | \$110 per month | \$160 per month plus room and board. | |
| | Wordie, James S. | Instrument man | \$160 per month | \$210 per month plus room and board. | |
| Municipal Airport, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Contractor: Morgan & Shuffelbarger, W-911-eng-507. | Tucker, H. L. | Estimator | \$325 per month | \$450 per month. | |
| | Startling, Roy | General superintendent | \$60 per week | \$126.92 per week. | |
| | Schuster, M. L. | Electrical engineer | \$216.67 per month | \$375 per month. | |
| | Smith, Mortis | Assistant superintendent | \$300 per month | \$475 per month. | |
| | Busby, Gene | do | \$60 per week | \$103.85 per week. | |
| | Munz, Fernie | Chief pay-roll clerk | \$150 per month | \$200 per month. | |

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors' employees whose present salaries are 30 percent or more in excess of those of the prior year—Continued

| | Name of employee | Title | Previous salary | Present salary |
|--|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Seventh Corps Area Training Center, Fort Leonard Wood, Rolla, Mo. Contractor: W. A. Klinger, Inc., W-6969-qm-2. | Dunn, E. W. | Assistant project manager | \$6,300 per year | \$8,996 per year. |
| | Miller, W. H. | Assistant general superintendent | \$100 per week | \$173 per week. |
| | Mathis, Arthur F. | Superintendent, sewer and water | \$5,000 per year | \$7,800 per year. |
| | Boyle, Phil J. | Comptroller | \$200 per month | \$433.33 per month. |
| | Harvey, Howard G. | Superintendent, roads and streets | \$300 per month | \$541.67 per month. |
| | Gebhard, I. L. | Superintendent, equipment maintenance | \$275 per month | \$433.33 per month. |
| | Herring, C. F. | Superintendent, safety and sanitation | \$175 per month | \$368.33 per month. |
| | Bowler, J. R. | Assistant general superintendent, building and construction | \$90 per week | \$140 per week. |
| | Beach, G. Oliver | Chief estimator | \$2,600 per year | \$4,680 per year. |
| | Lindblom, Harry | Bridge superintendent | \$65 per week | \$85 per week. |
| | Adams, James W. | Superintendent, electrical department | \$70 per week | \$115 per week. |
| | Bunch, H. T. | Traffic manager | \$180 per month | \$325 per month. |
| | Voss, W. H. | Superintendent, time and pay department | \$4,000 per year | \$7,800 per year. |
| | Vogt, H. O. | Auditor | \$6,000 per year | Do. |
| | Burnett, Bert G. | Superintendent transportation department | \$75 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Marshall, W. H. | Superintendent, sheet-metal department | \$70 per week | Do. |
| | Askew, W. D. | Chief storekeeper | \$300 per month | \$498.33 per month. |
| | Holmes, R. H. | Superintendent, equipment rental | \$175 per month | \$411.67 per month. |
| | Amis, P. H. | do | \$65 per week | \$100 per week. |
| | Sturgeon, R. A. | Economy building superintendent | \$60 per week | Do. |
| Curran, Michael C. | Superintendent, railroad department | \$300 per month | \$650 per month. | |
| Wills, E. Vernon | Purchasing agent | \$350 per month | \$563.33 per month. | |
| Knebel, Thomas | Assistant general superintendent, railroad department | \$6,000 per year | \$8,996 per year. | |
| Zack, O. W. | Superintendent, road maintenance | \$250 per month | \$325 per month. | |

Mr. Speaker, for further illumination of this subject I present for printing in the RECORD the testimony of Judge Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, before our subcommittee on deficiency appropriations on April 15, 1942, as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW. Judge, I understood you to say that unless this legislation on this subject is passed, ultimately you will be driven into a very large extension of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in number.

Secretary PATTERSON. I believe that.

Mr. LUDLOW. And you also enumerated certain objections to the cost-plus-fixed-fee form of contract and said there were others. I wonder if you would tell us more of what these others are.

Secretary PATTERSON. Yes; I would be glad to give my views on that. I have been against those contracts now for over a year and we have cut them out wherever we possibly could. They involve, unquestionably, waste on the project. The contractor is freed from financial responsibility. Everybody takes it easy on those jobs. He does not get as much work out of his employees. His employees will tell him, "What business is it of yours? The Government pays the bills. It is not out of your pocket." It promotes, in my opinion, waste and extravagance. We get into them now because of the pressure of time, but I very much question whether we save even on the question of time, with these contracts.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is just what I thought, Judge. I think you have made a very clear statement about that.

Secretary PATTERSON. Of course the amount of auditing that is done is terrific. We have to watch everything. We have to audit every single item of expenditure.

Mr. LUDLOW. On that point, do you notice a tendency on the part of contractors under that system to jack up the salaries of their employees beyond what those employees had been paid, that they fix a higher basis of salaries for the personnel on which payments to them might be predicated?

Secretary PATTERSON. I would not be surprised about that, but I cannot say that.

Mr. LUDLOW. I have been told that on the average the salaries presented as a basis for these payments under the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts shows in many instances 30 percent and higher above the salaries paid to the same personnel before the contracts were entered into.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LUDLOW. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. ENGEL. When I made that study of cantonment construction, I got a list, or

tried to get a list, from each contractor, of the employees whom he carried over from his private pay roll to the Government pay roll. The salaries of the employees were given under the private pay roll as well as under the Government pay roll. I found in a number of instances marked increases. I found in one case a man got \$9,000 instead of \$7,000. But to be fair about it, when they got into these cantonment construction programs, a very great many of these men in the administrative forces were working 12, 14, and 16 hours a day and 7 days a week. But still I thought the salaries were increased beyond what they should have been.

Mr. LUDLOW. I will say to the gentleman from Michigan that information has come to me that in a good many instances the salaries have been doubled.

Secretary PATTERSON. I think that freeing the contractor from personal responsibility for all of the risks of the job, so far as it affects his own pocketbook, is an unfortunate thing. We have tried, of course, to get away from cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts as a result of our experience with them.

Mr. WOODRUM. The only reason you ever used them was to save time. Of course, nobody wants them if you have plenty of time.

Secretary PATTERSON. That is true.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain testimony of the Under Secretary of War, Judge Patterson, and certain tables compiled by the Comptroller General of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, it has already been said here this afternoon that the people of the country are nearly unanimous in demanding that profits be taken out of war contracts. I feel just that way. We cannot fail to respond to the demand of the people, the people who are paying for this war.

Now the amendment that has been written into the bill does anything but this. It gives the power to three different departments to fix what is excess profits. There is no standard provided in the language whereby excess profits may

be determined. What one person may think is excess profits may appear to another person to be reasonable. In other words, we are delegating the power vested in the Congress of the United States by the Constitution to three different departments to carry out. This is not the proper thing for this Congress to do. It is not doing our duty. We are again yielding up our power to other branches of the Government. Too much of this has been done already. The people are looking to us for protection. We are their only forum in this field. We must not let them down, and in my opinion that is just what this amendment does. You could drive a yoke of bulls through this amendment in nearly every written line. I am fully aware that to effect legislation, compromises must be made. However, this goes too far in compromising.

I am in favor, Mr. Speaker, of writing something into this bill that will take the profits out of war and mean just that. No person, no corporation, should be permitted to make profits out of the killing of our sons and the destruction of our property in the manner in which they will be able to do if the language of this bill is incorporated in the law.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am in the peculiar position of being able to agree with much that has been said in condemnation of this legislation and with all that has been said in support of it. I think that part of the confusion in thinking that has arisen about this whole problem is due to the fact that too much has been expected. The amendment which I first offered when this bill was before us originally only sought to require the filing of cost statements and renegotiation agreements "satisfactory to the Secretary" before final payment was made. The change from a "satisfactory" agreement to one with a 6-percent limit was to avoid the point of order made against the affirmative action required under the first language.

I recognize as well as anybody that in an appropriation bill you cannot write a complete legislative formula to deal with a subject as complex as a limitation of profits. At the same time, if I have any feeling at all as to the conviction of the country, it is that we are not running this war to make profits for anybody.

When this bill came up in the House, it was an \$18,000,000,000 measure then. It is a \$19,000,000,000 measure now. It seems to me it would be a mistake if we permitted another \$18,000,000,000 or \$19,000,000,000 to be drawn from the Treasury for expenditure without preserving to the Government the right to renegotiate a contract after all the costs were in and after the risk was eliminated, if it was apparent that the Government was about to overpay the contractor. The amendment as I first proposed it sought to handle that situation. It provided that no part of the funds in the bill should be used to make that payment known as the final payment on a contract until a certificate of costs had been filed and a renegotiation agreement made satisfactory to the procuring agency.

The purpose was to prevent overpayment and to prevent final settlement papers from being issued if the Government knew it was paying too much. It was not an attempt to go into the whole field of profit limitation. It was an attempt to implement and give force to what has been described as the policy of the War and Navy Departments at the present time—to secure renegotiation when they can do it by persuasion. It grew out of the fact that in a discussion with one of the officers who was operating this renegotiation policy, he said, "The trouble is that we do not have anything to require renegotiation where the man does not want to renegotiate." In short, my amendment sought to give the Secretary the power to require renegotiation after costs were known if the original price was obviously excessive.

It is true, and I cited the fact in my remarks when the bill was before the House, as an argument for the amendment I proposed to offer, that the War Department is securing notable refunds by voluntary renegotiation. It is also true that the Navy is securing notable refunds by renegotiation. But in the cases of those who do not want to renegotiate, the departments have been helpless.

The fact that the departments are getting good results by renegotiation on a voluntary basis is not an argument against this amendment but an argument for it. This amendment grew out of the Government's experience and was designed to implement this voluntary policy and give it force.

The section is not as toothless as some of the discussion might indicate. In the first place the Secretary of each department is not merely authorized but is directed to include in any contract over \$100,000 a provision for the renegotiation of the contract price at a period or periods when the profit can be determined with reasonable certainty.

It is further provided that in renegotiations the Secretaries shall not make any allowance for any salaries, bonuses,

or other compensations or reserves beyond a reasonable amount. I recognize that the term "reasonable" is a general term, and I am not responsible for that term, but at least a start has been made and the term is no more general or elastic than those used in other war-powers legislation.

Again the Secretary is specifically given authority to require cost statements at such times and in such form and detail as he may require. This provision does not add to the departments any great auditing burden. They may do much or little with these statements but there is a chance to keep tab on costs and to know what is a fair price. This goes back to the purpose of my original amendment which was to preserve an opportunity to negotiate or determine a fair price.

Now, then, I certainly hope that the Naval Affairs Committee, or some committee, does come in and give the Congress an opportunity to redeem the promise that every Member here has made at some time to his constituency, that he is in favor of taking the profits out of war. Let us not suggest to anybody that this amendment really does that. It does not go that far. It merely gives the departments an opportunity to renegotiate before final payment has been made. Under the terms of the Bethlehem decision, when final payment has been made the terms of the contract cannot be renegotiated; excessive payments cannot be withheld or recaptured. This compromise section does seek to prevent the payment of excessive prices and excessive profits. As such, it should do some good toward winning the war.

Last Thursday the Washington Evening Star carried two 2-column heads on the front page, one story above the other. The headline on the upper story read:

Treasury to ring door bells monthly to sell war bonds.

The headline on the lower story read:

Huge pay boosts for executives in war plants cited at probe.

The story under the first head explained that the Secretary of the Treasury was going to take this step to increase the sale of war bonds. The story as developed before the Ways and Means Committee was that something is needed to be done to give an impetus to the sale of war bonds. The Secretary hoped a voluntary system would be sufficient. Sales had dropped, radio reports said that night, from \$1,000,000,000 in January to \$700,000,000 in February, to \$500,000,000 in March. This was accounted for in part because people were paying their taxes, yes, but accounted for also, I am sorry to say, by evidence that some people are making excessive profits out of the war. There it was in the second double column headline:

Huge pay boosts for executives in war plants cited at probe.

It was over an Associated Press story, on evidence gathered by the Naval Affairs Committee, that between 1938 and 1940 salaries and bonuses for executives of corporations working on war contracts had increased as much as 375 percent.

The compensation for one man had gone from \$557,000 to \$776,000. That for another man, from \$45,000 to \$213,000.

Mr. Speaker, the Treasury cannot ring door bells fast enough or often enough to overcome such sabotage of the sacrifice that others are making. It is no wonder to me that the people are demanding action be taken to prevent payment of excessive prices, profits, and salaries. We may argue here about technicalities of parliamentary procedure and the right way and wrong way to do these things, but the people expect us to act. I was sent an editorial the other day by a country newspaper editor who got the point. This is a woman editor. She publishes a small weekly newspaper in my district—the Belvidere Times. She knows that no woman ever overpays anybody on the theory that she can go into the courts later and recapture the overpayment. She got the point that it was important not to pay too much in the first instance, and she pointed out that nothing is going to be done about any bad labor situation until action is taken to prevent the payment of excessive profits, and she saw clearly that solution of these problems is essential to the prosecution of the war. Let me read you the concluding paragraph of this woman's editorial. It is the answer to the question "Why?" that has been raised here today. I quote:

Nothing could do more to raise the morale of the American people than to bring these two great factions (profiteers and racketeers) under control. Undoubtedly the coming summer months will test our fortitude, and if the American people had this concrete proof that "democracy works" they would carry the war to the ends of the earth with crusading vigor.

There is your answer; that is why this section should be approved, and it is why even more effective legislation to curb excessive profits should be enacted. It is to give the American people concrete proof that "democracy works" so that this war may be carried to the ends of the earth "with crusading vigor."

[Here the gavel fell.]

MINORITY VIEWS ON H. R. 6955

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon by a majority vote the Ways and Means Committee of the House reported the bill H. R. 6955. I ask unanimous consent that the views of the minority and such others as may want to express individual views be filed with the report printed therewith.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil func-

tions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HILL] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article on 10 major faults in Government report writing.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested during the course of the debate on this proposal of the conferees that the adoption of the proposal will not solve the problem of excess profits. I can readily understand the truth of that contention. It has also been stated that since this will not solve the whole problem it might as well be left out all together. I cannot agree with that sentiment. If it is true, as has been stated, that the adoption of the language proposed by the conferees will merely legalize and make mandatory the wholesome practice which the War and Navy Departments have recently been carrying out, then that alone would justify including this language in the bill. I feel that it is a step in the right direction, and that if it is followed—as we have been assured it will be followed—by proper and adequate taxation on excess war profits, our result will be finally accomplished. If it is with this understanding that further legislation will follow this proposal, which is a first step, I am in favor of the adoption of the conference report.

I can confirm the statement of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] that the flat 6-percent limitation on war profits, which the House adopted in passing this bill originally, was not the best possible provision. We should remember that the gentleman from South Dakota offered a much better provision, but it was precluded by the parliamentary situation and was ruled out on a point of order. When he offered the 6-percent limitation amendment, it was not the best possible proposal, but one which would be permissible under the rules. In my own mind at the time, while figuring that there ought to be some limitation on profits, I felt that the Senate, or the conferees, would arrive at a better solution. The conference proposal before us is a better solution.

I cannot be too emphatic in hoping and working for that further legislation which we have been promised today, which will strike at exorbitant war profits. I know that the American people will not stand for a new crop of millionaires to grow out of this war, and very probably they will not stand for any

Members of this body who will stand for the same. Undoubtedly there is much misinformation and wrong impressions regarding both wages and profits being obtained out of our war effort, but it behooves us to consider the American people as a whole first and to see that they have a maximum national safety with the least expenditure consistent with that national safety. This leads me to sanction some profits, both in the form of wages to labor and return to capital, to the extent that it will expedite war production sufficiently in this titanic struggle.

This is not a new consideration with me, for I introduced a bill in the Seventy-sixth Congress on October 2, 1939—H. R. 7557—placing a tax upon excess war profits to the extent of 75 percent of such profits. This was designed, not to take all the profits out of war and thus stifle production, but to attempt to take a large share of the profits out of war as the people rightfully demand. At that time it was not known for a certainty that we would become involved in the war, or I should have been inclined to make the percentage greater. I do not know that the Ways and Means Committee gave much consideration to my excess-profits tax bill in the Seventy-sixth Congress, but I do know that within a few weeks the President came before us personally and in a message asked us to enact an excess-profits-tax measure. As you will remember, that was done.

It is highly pleasing to hear these well-informed Members declare today that many millions of dollars have been saved for the Government by renegotiating contracts heretofore on a voluntary basis. That speaks well for the patriotism of certain big businessmen. It is especially desirable that the public know these facts, so that the public mind will not be misinformed to the extent of regarding all corporation or laborers as greedy and anxious to turn this dire emergency to their own advantage. While we appreciate the voluntary action heretofore, we would be remiss in our public duty if we did not make this renegotiation of contracts mandatory, so as to protect the taxpayer. Accordingly, I feel that the adoption of this conference provision is a step in the right direction.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has offered a practical suggestion. I hope the suggestion will be followed. His solution is a realistic one and I join with him in pleading with the House that the conference report, insofar as the excess profits amendment goes, be adopted.

I want to take this opportunity to make two observations, both of them relating to the war effort. Our job is to do everything to bring about a successful and speedy prosecution of the war to final victory. From time to time, and it was repeated here today, expressions have been made which would indicate that we are satisfied with the produc-

tion schedule we have now reached. I want to quote from a letter from Mr. Donald M. Nelson, addressed to my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], under date of March 30, in which Mr. Nelson specifically says that we are far from satisfied. I see danger in smug satisfaction. We have accomplished much. More can and should be done. We will be fooling no one but ourselves by complacency and contentment.

Then I should just like to make a passing reference to the expressions that we hear from some quarters with reference to a solution of post-war problems. I think the very important thing to do now is to win the war. That in itself is a big job, but a job that we will do. The problems of the peace should not interfere with the prosecution of the war, and there is danger that they may if discord from public discussion is encouraged.

What the post-war problems may be is uncertain. They involve far-reaching questions—political, economic, and social. I believe a greater unity of purpose can be assured at this time by avoiding controversies based largely on conjecture.

Mr. Speaker, the conference committee report now before the House involves one problem which at first blush seems simple to solve. To decide upon a destination and to chart the course by which that destination may be reached are two entirely different things. The one may or may not be idealistic. The other must be intensely practical. As we have come to realize in far too many instances—and to our grief—execution has all too often not kept pace with planning. Men have rather glibly held out a desirable goal as easy of attainment, with little or no regard for the means available to reach it. We have already had distinctly painful disillusionments.

The problem to which I refer in this case, Mr. Speaker, is the elimination of exorbitant or excessive profits on war contracts. I believe we are in complete agreement that such profits cannot be countenanced, that nothing more than a reasonable return on capital and on ability, bearing in mind the degree of risk involved in both, should accrue to any man or any group of men, as a result of the national peril. The trite phrase—take the profits out of war—should mean just what it says. That we have evidence at hand of the existence of what has been very properly termed "blood money" cannot be said to be a complete surprise. Some factors which have made unconscionable profits possible have been overlooked either by design or by accident. Some profits have been permitted, others have been allowed to accrue. The one results from maladministration; the other from misadministration.

Such factors can and should be dealt with forcefully and fearlessly. But, Mr. Speaker, as these ugly incidents of the existence of parasites are brought to our attention—as our indignation is aroused as a result of these disclosures—we should not lose sight of the fact that the rapid expansion of an industrial defense machine has provided an opportunity for nefarious practices which could have

been more effectively prevented had the expansion been undertaken at an earlier date. Mark you, Mr. Speaker, I do not excuse the existence of the parasites, I merely comment on conditions which to some degree account for them. We have been compelled to undertake very hurriedly certain contractual commitments, many of them of an entirely different type than anything theretofore attempted. Whether these commitments could have been made with less opportunity available to parasites and with more protection to the Government, had the suggestions of some Members of the Congress been followed, may still be a debatable question in the House. I know, Mr. Speaker, that to many of us there is no room for debate, however, on that question. We are convinced that such would have been the case. However, the speedy acceleration of the program is a factor that cannot be ignored. Obviously, this factor should be a diminishing one as our experience becomes the greater. In fact it should be reduced to such a minimum that its effect would no longer be felt.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that unconscionable profits of all kinds, whether they accrue as the result of conspiracy and connivance, or as the result of incompetency and indifference, or as the result of power and privilege, or as the result of poor planning and no planning should be brought to an end. They should never have been allowed to start. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that we are in agreement on this point. We know the destination which we desire to reach.

Before discussing the course which might be charted, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that some reference should be made to one other consideration, to me a consideration of the first magnitude, the one primary consideration above all others—that in mapping a course nothing should be permitted to interfere with the expeditious and successful prosecution of the war to a decisive and complete conclusion—an all-out war effort for an all-out victory at the earliest possible day. Other considerations are secondary. Working to win the war with no appeasement and with no compromise is primary.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that the problem before us appears to be of simple solution. Some are of the opinion that the arbitrary determination of a certain percentage as a profit margin will solve the problem. That determination is but the first step. In fact, instead of being a part of the course to be charted it is practically a part of the destination. At least there is little difficulty in reaching agreement on this question.

But, then, the complex, involved, and intricate problem of all the factors upon which that percentage is based, all the factors entering into the mathematics of business and business relationships bob up before us. I need not detain you today with a recital of these details—prime contracts and subcontracts; contracts to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth degrees; calendar-year profits, fiscal-year profits, individual-contract profits;

salaries, wages, bonuses, taxes; investments, depreciation, obsolescence; and many more, all a part of a complex, involved, and intricate problem. The problem can be solved. Legislation can be enacted to deal with it. We have attempted to make a beginning. As one of the conferees I believe that what has been done is far from a completed job. It will prove to be unsatisfactory in many respects. I am convinced that certain very important and extremely vital factors have not been incorporated. They should be. They will require study. They should have the careful thought of a legislative committee. As zealous as the Appropriations Committee may be of its own prerogatives and powers it has definite limitations. It should not invade the fields of other committees. I hope the action which we have taken may give a sense of direction—may point the way—may even serve as a preliminary map for a more comprehensive and complete chart.

The need for a large part of the appropriations provided for in this bill is imperative. The bill should be enacted without delay. The necessary and proper study of the profits problem which would likely entail extended hearings and debate can, in my opinion, result in a satisfactory solution. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that steps for such solution be taken at once by the best legislative method. In the meantime, we have attempted to implement to some extent at least what I believe to be the demand of the American people, that excessive and exorbitant profits, unconscionable gains by any man or group of men should not be tolerated, and that the Government is chargeable with the duty of bringing to an immediate and abrupt end the waste and extravagance which are always the price of incompetency, inefficiency, and mismanagement, and which invite excesses of every kind.

As the immediacy of the need for comprehensive and complete legislation impresses itself upon me, I am reminded of the words of Justice Cardozo that "statutes are designed to meet the fugitive exigencies of the hour." Excessive war profits come within the category of "fugitive exigencies of the hour."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, to a very great extent the morale of our whole Nation depends upon our being able to show the people that we have ended war profiteering. The job must be done, for if there is one thing that no decent person can stand for it is the spectacle of anyone becoming rich as a result of the terrible suffering of war. I hope and pray an effective limitation can be worked out. There is one way to get at the problem, and one that I believe should certainly be used. It is not easy to apply. I am quite certain, as has been said, that the provisions in this bill will not answer the problem. Neither will a 6-percent limitation on profits per contract mean anything whatsoever, as far as limitation of total over-all profits is

concerned. A company might complete six contracts in a year and make many times 6 percent on its investment.

A certain way to get at profiteering is by excess-profits taxation. Probably it is the most sure way we have. Perhaps something else can be done that will help, but the certain thing that will do it is a really effective excess-profits tax schedule. I have been studying that question for a long time.

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

Mr. VOORHIS of California. As long ago as September of 1939, when the war first broke out in Europe, the gentleman from Arizona and myself and some others introduced legislation for excess-profits taxation, which, had it been enacted at that time, might have saved us a great deal of the trouble we are now in.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rose to confirm what the gentleman has said, that beginning in 1939 certain Members of this House made an effort in the direction of excess-profits taxation. I believe the gentleman from California had the right idea at that time.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Briefly. Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I trust the gentleman from California will not become confused and think that excess-profits taxation is to take the place of a profit limitation; a profit limitation is plus an excess-profits tax.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I particularly tried to make myself very clear about that in the beginning of my remarks. Excess-profits taxation, however, to be effective depends upon two things. It depends not only upon the rate of tax that is imposed but it depends upon the base upon which the excess-profits tax rests. In other words, it depends upon getting an effective definition of what your excess-profits tax credit is, what your exemption is for the corporation before they begin to pay excess-profits taxes. For my part I should like to see the rate of excess-profits taxation as high as 95 percent, and I so testified before the Ways and Means Committee. In Britain the top rate is 100 percent. The Treasury has proposed a top rate of 75 percent which, if you are talking about excess profits, I do not think is enough if we are in earnest about this matter. But the important thing, and the loophole which now exists in the law comes here: Every corporation can compute its excess-profits-tax credit by either one of two plans: Either they can determine what percentage of their capitalization they earned in the base period of 4 years, in which case they cannot claim more than 7 percent in the case of a small corporation or 8 percent in the case of a large one.

In other words, if their earnings in the base period were 15 percent, or 24 percent, or 40 percent, nevertheless they cannot go above that 7-percent or 8-percent ceiling in claiming their excess-profits-tax credit. The excess-profits-tax credit, of course, is the amount of earnings of a corporation which are con-

sidered "normal earnings" and are subject to normal taxes and surtaxes, but not to excess-profits taxes. But there is another method of determining the excess-profits-tax credit whereby a corporation may compute what its average earnings were in the base period without regard to its capitalization, just the average number of dollars that were earned in the base period; and if they use that method of computation for excess-profits-tax credit there is then no limit to the amount of the base-period earnings that they can claim as excess-profits-tax credit. As a practical matter under these circumstances, I can tell the House that one of the largest motor corporations in the United States whose base-period earnings computed on the average-earnings plan amounted to 24 percent of its capital would be able to make earnings equivalent to nearly 12 percent of its capital after all taxes, even if excess-profits taxes were 100 percent, and even if the Treasury proposals for a 55-percent normal and surtax schedule were adopted. As long as this loophole exists therefore in the average-earnings plan of computing excess-profits-tax credit, the excess-profits plan of taxation will not be effective in preventing war profits much larger than our Nation's present need can possibly justify, as long as the average-earnings plan is in existence big corporations that made large earnings all through the years 1936 to 1939 will be marked for favoritism. Now I have proposed, and so have others, that this average-earnings plan be abolished and that all corporations be required to compute excess-profits-tax credit on the percentage of capital plan with its upper ceiling on how much the credit can be. The argument is advanced that exclusive use of the percentage of capital plan will be inequitable with regard to a corporation that did not capitalize its earnings but which plowed them back into plant or equipment and did not capitalize on the additional plant capacity or facilities. Such a corporation would, it is said, be at a disadvantage due to its small capitalization throwing an extra large part of its earnings in the excess-profits-tax bracket.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman very much.

Now, then, it seems to me that one of two methods should be used in order to correct this situation and enable us to say to the people that we really have an excess-profits-tax law that recaptures for them excess profits. Either we should eliminate completely the average earnings method of computing excess-profits-tax credit and make everybody compute them the same way, so that you could have an upper limit on the amount of excess-profits-tax credit they could claim, which is most essential, for otherwise your excess-profits tax may be based as high as 24 percent of capital to as low as 8 percent, as it is in the case of the percentage of the capital plan. Either eliminate it completely and make it pos-

sible for a corporation which actually did take some of its earnings and put them back into plant to count that reinvestment of its earnings in its plant as capitalization whether or not it has been so shown on the books—I would have no objection to doing that, and, indeed, it might be more equitable to do that—or else if you are going to insist on keeping that plan, then the percentage of average earnings in the base period that you allow to be counted for the excess-profits-tax credit should not be 95 percent as it is at the present time but should be reduced perhaps to 80 percent or reduced perhaps to 75 percent, I do not know which; but at any rate so that there would be a sharp differential between the amount of credit that the corporation could claim if it used the percent-of-capital plan on the one hand and if it used the average-earnings plan on the other.

If we are to have a really effective excess-profits-tax program, then we must be able to say that beyond earnings of such and such a reasonable amount the Government gets such and such percentage; and I believe it should be 95 percent in the case of substantial earnings.

I submit these things because I do not think that we should say we are going to throw this job all over into excess-profits-tax legislation unless we analyze carefully what is involved in passing a really effective excess-profits-tax law. We have not done that yet. It must be done in the next tax bill. And may I add this: Is it not far better to tax to the limit excess profits of favored corporations instead of levying either a sales tax, on poor consumers as well as wealthy ones, or a very high normal tax on corporations, which affects even the most modest and necessary earnings?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the idea of profiteering in time of war or in time of emergency is disheartening to the American people. The businessmen of this country and the people of the country have too much at stake to stand for profiteering at the expense of the Government at this time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a step in the right direction. I hope we will pass legislation that will take all the profits out of war. Six percent should cover all overhead. I am in favor of the pending bill and this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments 75 and 76 be considered simultaneously.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 75: Page 52, line 15, strike out "403" and insert "404."
Senate amendment No. 76: Page 53, line 4, strike out "404" and insert "405."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

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. 79: Page 53, after line 20, insert as follows: "Provided, That purchases of automobiles heretofore made at prices not in excess of those herein authorized are hereby authorized and validated."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 79, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by such amendment, insert: "Provided, That purchases of automobiles of the lightweight, low-priced class heretofore made by the War and Navy Departments at prices in excess of \$750 each but not in excess of those permitted by this section are hereby validated."

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 54, line 1, strike out "405" and insert "406."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and pending that I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, for years I have been urging the conferees in making conference reports to include in the report the language that they are going to request the House to agree to in lieu of the language in the bill on amendments in disagreement. This is the first time that that suggestion has been fully carried out.

Anyone who has taken this conference report and looked it over has found the language the committee, the House, and Senate have agreed to. Heretofore all we knew about that language was when the chairman of the committee would ask the reading clerk to read it after he submitted his motion. We have had this conference report for 2 days and we have had an opportunity to read it. The result is that we have expedited consideration of the report.

I rise at this time to express the hope that in the future all conference committees will follow the example of this committee, and I want to compliment the chairman of the committee, my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the members of the conference committee, as well as that efficient clerk, Mr. Mark Shields, who, in my opinion, knows more about the operations of the Federal Government than

any individual in this country, for bringing in such a complete conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the several votes on the conference report and the Senate amendments, and ask unanimous consent that the motion be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report and the Senate amendments may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks on the subjects discussed.

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

There was no objection.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY AGENCIES TO DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2399) to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631, U. S. C., title 22, sec. 233 (a) to sec. 233 (g)), entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"POLICY AND PURPOSE

"It is hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of this act to protect the national defense, internal security, and foreign relations of the United States by requiring public disclosure by persons engaging in propaganda activities and other activities for or on behalf of foreign governments, foreign political parties, and other foreign principals so that the Government and the people of the United States may be informed of the identity of such persons and may appraise their statements and actions in the light of their associations and activities.

"DEFINITIONS

"SECTION 1. As used in and for the purposes of this act—

"(a) The term 'person' includes an individual, partnership, association, corporation, organization, or any other combination of individuals;

"(b) The term 'foreign principal' includes—

"(1) a government of a foreign country and a foreign political party;

"(2) an individual affiliated or associated with, or supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized, in whole or in part, by any foreign principal defined in clause (1) of this section 1 (b);

"(3) a person outside of the United States, unless it is established that such person is an individual and is a citizen of and domiciled within the United States or that such person is not an individual, is organized under or created by the laws of the United States or of any State or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and has its principal place of business within the United States. Nothing in this clause (3) shall limit the operation of clause (5) of this section 1 (b);

"(4) a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals organized under the laws of, or having its principal place of business in, a foreign country;

"(5) a domestic partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals, subsidized directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any foreign principal defined in clause (1), (3), or (4) of this section 1 (b);

"(c) Except as provided in section 1 (d) hereof, the term 'agent of a foreign principal' includes—

"(1) any person who acts or agrees to act, within the United States, as, or who is or holds himself out to be, whether or not pursuant to contractual relationship, a public-relations counsel, publicity agent information-service employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal;

"(2) any person who within the United States collects information for or reports information to a foreign principal; who within the United States solicits or accepts compensation, contributions, or loans, directly or indirectly, from a foreign principal; who within the United States solicits, disburses, dispenses, or collects compensation, contributions, loans, money, or anything of value, directly or indirectly, for a foreign principal; who within the United States acts at the order, request, or under the direction of a foreign principal;

"(3) any person who assumes or purports to act within the United States as an agent of a foreign principal in any of the respects set forth in clauses (1) and (2) of this section 1 (c); and

"(4) any person who is an officer or member of the active or reserve military, naval, or other armed forces of any foreign principal defined in clause (1) of section 1 (b) hereof, or who is an officer of or employed by any such foreign principal; and proof of any affiliation or employment, specified in this clause (4), of any person within a period of 5 years previous to the effective date of this act shall create a rebuttable presumption that such person is an agent of a foreign principal;

"(d) The term 'agent of a foreign principal' does not include any news or press service or association organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication for which there is on file with the Postmaster General a sworn statement in compliance with section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 553), as amended, published in the United States, solely by virtue of any bona fide news or journalistic activities, including the solicitation or acceptance of advertisements, subscriptions, or other compensation therefor, so long as it is at least 80 percent beneficially owned by, and its officers and directors, if any, are citizens of, the United States, and such news or press service or association, newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication is not owned, directed, supervised, controlled, subsidized, or financed, and none of its policies are determined by any foreign principal defined in clause (1), (2), or (4) of section 1 (b) hereof, or by any agent of a foreign principal required to register under this act;

"(e) The term 'government of a foreign country' includes any person or group of persons exercising sovereign de facto or de jure political jurisdiction over any country, other than the United States, or over any part of such country, and includes any subdivision of any such group and any group or agency to which such sovereign de facto or de jure authority or functions are directly or indirectly delegated. Such term shall include any faction or body of insurgents within a country assuming to exercise governmental authority, whether such faction or body of insurgents has or has not been recognized by the United States;

"(f) The term 'foreign political party' includes any organization or any other combination of individuals in a country other than the United States, or any unit or branch thereof, having for an aim or purpose, or which is engaged in any activity devoted in whole or in part to the establishment, administration, control, or acquisition of administration or control, of a government of a foreign country or a subdivision thereof, or the furtherance or influencing of the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a subdivision thereof;

"(g) The term 'public-relations counsel' includes any person who engages directly or indirectly in informing, advising, or in any way representing a principal in any matter pertaining to political or public interests, policies, or relations;

"(h) The term 'publicity agent' includes any person who engages directly or indirectly in the publication or dissemination of oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including publication by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or otherwise;

"(i) The term 'information-service employee' includes any person who is engaged in furnishing, disseminating, or publishing accounts, descriptions, information, or data with respect to the political, industrial, employment, economic, social, cultural, or other benefits, advantages, facts, or conditions of any country other than the United States or of any government of a foreign country or of a foreign political party or of a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of individuals organized under the laws of, or having its principal place of business in, a foreign country;

"(j) The term 'political propaganda' includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence. As used in this section 1 (j) the term 'disseminating' includes transmitting or causing to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or offering or causing to be offered in the United States mails;

"(k) The term 'registration statement' means the registration statement required to be filed with the Attorney General under section 2 (a) hereof, and any supplements

thereto required to be filed under section 2 (b) hereof, and includes all documents and papers required to be filed therewith or amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, whether attached thereto or incorporated therein by reference;

"(l) The term 'American republic' includes any of the states which were signatory to the Final Act of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, Cuba, July 30, 1940;

"(m) The term 'United States,' when used in a geographical sense, includes the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, the Canal Zone, the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, and all other places now or hereafter subject to the civil or military jurisdiction of the United States;

"(n) The term 'prints' means newspapers and periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheet music, visiting cards, address cards, printing proofs, engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, patterns to be cut out, catalogs, prospectuses, advertisements, and printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed notices of various kinds, and, in general, all impressions or reproductions obtained on paper or other material assimilable to paper, on parchment or on cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other easily recognizable mechanical process with the exception of the copying press, stamps with movable or immovable type, and the typewriter.

"REGISTRATION

"Sec. 2. (a) No person shall act as an agent of a foreign principal unless he has filed with the Attorney General a true and complete registration statement and supplements thereto as required by this section 2 (a) and section 2 (b) hereof or unless he is exempt from registration under the provisions of this act. Except as hereinafter provided, every person who is an agent of a foreign principal on the effective date of this act shall, within 10 days thereafter and every person who becomes an agent of a foreign principal after the effective date of this act shall, within 10 days thereafter, file with the Attorney General, in duplicate, a registration statement, under oath, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, of which one copy shall be transmitted promptly by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State for such comment, if any, as the Secretary of State may desire to make from the point of view of the foreign relations of the United States. Failure of the Attorney General so to transmit such copy shall not be a bar to prosecution under this act. The registration statement shall include the following, which shall be regarded as material for the purposes of this act:

"(1) Registrant's name, principal business address, and all other business addresses in the United States or elsewhere, and all residence addresses, if any;

"(2) Status of the registrant; if an individual, nationality; if a partnership, name, residence addresses, and nationality of each partner and a true and complete copy of its articles of copartnership; if an association, corporation, organization, or any other combination of individuals, the name, residence addresses, and nationality of each director and officer and of each person performing the functions of a director or officer and a true and complete copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws, and amendments thereto; a copy of every other instrument or document and a statement of the terms and conditions of every oral agreement relating to its organization, powers, and purposes; and a statement of its ownership and control;

"(3) A comprehensive statement of the nature of registrant's business; a complete list of registrant's employees and a statement of the nature of the work of each, unless, and to the extent, this requirement is waived in writing by the Attorney General;

the name and address of every foreign principal for whom the registrant is acting, assuming or purporting to act, or has agreed to act; the character of the business or other activities of every such foreign principal, and, if any such foreign principal be other than a natural person, a statement of the ownership and control of each; and the extent, if any, to which each such foreign principal is supervised, directed, owned, controlled, financed, or subsidized, in whole or in part, by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party;

"(4) Copies of each written agreement and the terms and conditions of each oral agreement, including all modifications of such agreements, or, where no contract exists, a full statement of all the circumstances, by reason of which the registrant is an agent of a foreign principal; a comprehensive statement of the nature and method of performance of each such contract, and of the existing and proposed activity or activities engaged in or to be engaged in by the registrant as agent of a foreign principal for each such foreign principal;

"(5) The nature and amount of contributions, income, money, or thing of value, if any, that the registrant has received within the preceding 60 days from each such foreign principal, either as compensation or for disbursement or otherwise, and the form and time of each such payment and from whom received;

"(6) A detailed statement of every activity which the registrant is performing or is assuming or purporting to act or has agreed to perform for himself or any other person other than a foreign principal and which requires his registration hereunder;

"(7) The name, business, and residence addresses, and, if an individual, the nationality of any person who has within the preceding 60 days contributed or paid money or anything of value to the registrant in connection with any of the activities referred to in clause (6) of this section 2 (a) and the amount or value of the same;

"(8) A detailed statement of the money and other things of value spent or disposed of by the registrant during the preceding 60 days in furtherance of or in any way in connection with activities which require his registration hereunder and which have been undertaken by him either as an agent of a foreign principal or for himself or any other person;

"(9) Copies of each written agreement and the terms and conditions of each oral agreement, including all modifications of such agreements, or, where no contract exists, a full statement of all the circumstances, by reason of which the registrant is performing or assuming or purporting to act or has agreed to perform for himself or for a foreign principal or for any person other than a foreign principal any activities which require his registration hereunder;

"(10) Such other statements, information, or documents pertinent to the purposes of this act as the Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, may from time to time require;

"(11) Such further statements and such further copies of documents as are necessary to make the statements made in the registration statement and supplements thereto, and the copies of documents furnished therewith, not misleading.

"(b) Every agent of a foreign principal who has filed a registration statement required by section 2 (a) hereof shall, within 30 days after the expiration of each period of 6 months succeeding such filing, file with the Attorney General a supplement thereto under oath, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, which shall set forth with respect to such preceding 6 months' period such facts as the Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, may deem necessary to make the in-

formation required under section 2 hereof accurate, complete, and current with respect to such period. In connection with the information furnished under clauses (3), (4), (6), and (9) of section 2 (a) hereof, the registrant shall give notice to the Attorney General of any changes therein within 10 days after such changes occur. If the Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, determines that it is necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, he may, in any particular case, require supplements to the registration statement to be filed at more frequent intervals in respect to all or particular items of information to be furnished.

"(c) The registration statement and supplements thereto shall be executed under oath as follows: If the registrant is an individual, by him; if the registrant is a partnership, by a majority of the members thereof; if the registrant is a person other than an individual or a partnership, by a majority of the officers thereof or persons performing the functions of officers or by a majority of the board of directors thereof or persons performing the functions of directors, if any.

"(d) The fact that a registration statement or supplement thereto has been filed shall not necessarily be deemed a full compliance with this act and the regulations thereunder on the part of the registrant; nor shall it indicate that the Attorney General has in any way passed upon the merits of such registration statement or supplement thereto; nor shall it preclude prosecution, as provided for in this act, for willful failure to file a registration statement or supplement thereto when due or for a willful false statement of a material fact therein or the willful omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or the willful omission of a material fact or copy of a material document necessary to make the statements made in a registration statement and supplements thereto, and the copies of documents furnished therewith, not misleading.

"(e) If any agent of a foreign principal, required to register under the provisions of this act, has previously thereto registered with the Attorney General under the provisions of the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1201), the Attorney General, in order to eliminate in appropriate duplication, may permit the incorporation by reference in the registration statement or supplements thereto filed hereunder of any information or documents previously filed by such agent of a foreign principal under the provisions of the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1201)

"EXEMPTIONS

"Sec. 3. The requirements of section 2 (a) hereof shall not apply to the following agents of foreign principals:

"(a) A duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is so recognized by the Department of State, while said officer is engaged exclusively in activities which are recognized by the Department of State as being within the scope of the functions of such officer;

"(b) Any official of a foreign government, if such government is recognized by the United States, who is not a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee, or a citizen of the United States, whose name and status and the character of whose duties as such official are of public record in the Department of State, while said official is engaged exclusively in activities which are recognized by the Department of State as being within the scope of the functions of such official;

"(c) Any member of the staff of, or any person employed by, a duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is so recognized by the Department of State, other than a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or information-service employee, whose name and status and the

character of whose duties as such member or employee are of public record in the Department of State, while said member or employee is engaged exclusively in the performance of activities which are recognized by the Department of State as being within the scope of the functions of such member or employee;

"(d) Any person engaging or agreeing to engage only in private, nonpolitical, financial, mercantile, or other activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal or in the soliciting or collecting of funds and contributions within the United States to be used only for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, if such solicitation or collection of funds and contributions is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the act of November 4, 1939, as amended (54 Stat. 48), and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder;

"(e) Any person engaging or agreeing to engage only in activities in furtherance of bona fide religious, scholastic, academic, or scientific pursuits or of the fine arts;

"(f) Any person, or employee of such person, whose foreign principal is a government of a foreign country the defense of which the President deems vital to the defense of the United States while (1) such person or employee engages only in activities which are in furtherance of the policies, public interest, or national defense both of such government and of the Government of the United States, and are not intended to conflict with any of the domestic or foreign policies of the Government of the United States, (2) each communication or expression by such person or employee which he intends to, or has reason to believe will, be published, disseminated, or circulated among any section of the public, or portion thereof, within the United States, is a part of such activities and is believed by such person to be truthful and accurate and the identity of such person as an agent of such foreign principal is disclosed therein, and (3) such government of a foreign country furnishes to the Secretary of State for transmittal to, and retention for the duration of this act by, the Attorney General such information as to the identity and activities of such person or employee at such times as the Attorney General may require. Upon notice to the government of which such person is an agent or to such person or employee, the Attorney General, having due regard for the public interest and national defense, may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and shall, at the request of the Secretary of State, terminate in whole or in part the exemption herein of any such person or employee.

"FILING AND LABELING OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

"SEC. 4. (a) Every person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal and required to register under the provisions of this act and who transmits or causes to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce any political propaganda (1) in the form of prints, or (ii) in any other form which is reasonably adapted to being, or which he believes will be, or which he intends to be, disseminated or circulated among two or more persons shall, not later than 48 hours after the beginning of the transmittal thereof, send to the Librarian of Congress two copies thereof and file with the Attorney General one copy thereof and a statement, duly signed by or on behalf of such agent, setting forth full information as to the places, times, and extent of such transmittal.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal and required to register under the provisions of this act to transmit or cause to be transmitted in the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce any

political propaganda (i) in the form of prints, or (ii) in any other form which is reasonably adapted to being, or which he believes will be, or which he intends to be, disseminated or circulated among two or more persons, unless such political propaganda is conspicuously marked at its beginning with, or prefaced or accompanied by, a true and accurate statement, in the language or languages used in such political propaganda, setting forth that the person transmitting such political propaganda or causing it to be transmitted is registered under this act with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., as an agent of a foreign principal, together with the name and address of such agent of a foreign principal and of each of his foreign principals; that, as required by this act, his registration statement is available for inspection at and copies of such political propaganda are being filed with the Department of Justice; and that registration of agents of foreign principals required by the act does not indicate approval by the United States Government of the contents of their political propaganda. The Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, may by regulation prescribe the language or languages and the manner and form in which such statement shall be made and require the inclusion of such other information contained in the registration statement identifying such agent of a foreign principal and such political propaganda and its sources as may be appropriate.

"(c) The copies of political propaganda required by this act to be sent to the Librarian of Congress shall be available for public inspection under such regulations as he may prescribe.

"(d) For purposes of the Library of Congress, other than for public distribution, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are authorized, upon the request of the Librarian of Congress, to forward to the Library of Congress 50 copies, or as many fewer thereof as are available, of all foreign prints determined to be prohibited entry under the provisions of section 305 of title III of the act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 688), and of all foreign prints excluded from the mails under authority of section 1 of title XII of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 230).

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 305 of title III of the act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 688), and of section 1 of title XII of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 230), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit the entry and the Postmaster General is authorized to permit the transmittal in the mails of foreign prints imported for governmental purposes by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

"BOOKS AND RECORDS

"SEC. 5. Every agent of a foreign principal registered under this act shall keep and preserve while he is an agent of a foreign principal such books of account and other records with respect to all his activities, the disclosure of which is required under the provisions of this act, as the Attorney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, may by regulation prescribe as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and shall preserve the same for a period of 3 years following the termination of such status. Until regulations are in effect under this section every agent of a foreign principal shall keep books of account and shall preserve all written records with respect to his activities. Such books and records shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any official charged with the enforcement of this act. It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to conceal, destroy, obliterate, mutilate, or falsify, or to attempt to conceal, destroy, obliterate, mutilate, or falsify, or to cause to be concealed, destroyed, obliterated, mutilated,

or falsified, any books or records required to be kept under the provisions of this section.

"PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS

"SEC. 6. The Attorney General shall retain in permanent form one copy of all registration statements and all statements concerning the distribution of political propaganda furnished under this act, and the same shall be public records and open to public examination and inspection at such reasonable hours, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, and copies of the same shall be furnished to every applicant at such reasonable fee as the Attorney General may prescribe. The Attorney General may withdraw from public examination the registration statement and other statements of any agent of a foreign principal whose activities have ceased to be of a character which requires registration under the provisions of this act.

"LIABILITY OF OFFICERS

"SEC. 7. Each officer, or person performing the functions of an officer, and each director, or person performing the functions of a director, of an agent of a foreign principal which is not an individual shall be under obligation to cause such agent to execute and file a registration statement and supplements thereto as and when such filing is required under sections 2 (a) and 2 (b) hereof and shall also be under obligation to cause such agent to comply with any of the requirements of sections 4 (a), 4 (b), and 5 and all other requirements of this Act. In case of failure of any such agent of a foreign principal to comply with any of the requirements of this act, each of its officers, or persons performing the functions of officers, and each of its directors, or persons performing the functions of directors, shall be subject to prosecution therefor.

"ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

"SEC. 8. (a) Any person who—

"(1) willfully violates any provision of this act or any regulation thereunder, or

"(2) in any registration statement or supplement thereto or in any statement under section 4 (a) hereof concerning the distribution of political propaganda or in any other document filed with or furnished to the Attorney General under the provisions of this act willfully makes a false statement of a material fact or willfully omits any material fact required to be stated therein or willfully omits a material fact or a copy of a material document necessary to make the statements therein and the copies of documents furnished therewith not misleading, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

"(b) In any proceeding under this act in which it is charged that a person is an agent of a foreign principal with respect to a foreign principal outside of the United States, proof of the specific identity of the foreign principal shall be permissible but not necessary.

"(c) Any alien who shall be convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any provision of this act or any regulation thereunder shall be subject to deportation in the manner provided by sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (39 Stat. 889, 890), as amended.

"(d) The Postmaster General may declare to be nonmailable any communication or expression falling within clause (2) of section 1 (j) hereof in the form of prints or in any other form reasonably adapted to, or reasonably appearing to be intended for, dissemination or circulation among two or more persons, which is offered or caused to be offered for transmittal in the United States mails to any person or persons in any other American republic by any agent of a foreign principal, if the Postmaster General is informed in writing by the Secretary of State that the duly accredited diplomatic representative of such American republic has made written

representation to the Department of State that the admission or circulation of such communication or expression in such American republic is prohibited by the laws thereof and has requested in writing that its transmittal thereto be stopped.

"APPLICATION OF ACT

"SEC. 9. This act shall be applicable in the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, the Canal Zone, the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, and all other places now or hereafter subject to the civil or military jurisdiction of the United States.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS

"SEC. 10. The Attorney General may at any time make, prescribe, amend, and rescind such rules, regulations, and forms as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

"REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS

"SEC. 11. The Attorney General shall, from time to time, make a report to the Congress concerning the administration of this act, including the nature, sources, and content of political propaganda disseminated or distributed.

"SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

"SEC. 12. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

"SEC. 13. This act is in addition to and not in substitution for any other existing statute.

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 14. This act may be cited as the 'Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.'

TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 2. Upon the effective date of this act, all powers, duties, and functions of the Secretary of State under the act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631), as amended, shall be transferred to and become vested in the Attorney General, together with all property, books, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations used by or available to the Secretary of State for carrying out the functions devolving on him under the above-cited act. All rules, regulations, and forms which have been issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of said act, and which are in effect, shall continue in effect until modified, superseded, revoked, or repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of its approval, except that prior to such sixtieth day the Attorney General may make, prescribe, amend, and rescind such rules, regulations, and forms as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

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

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2320) to accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 5, line 16, after "Interior", insert "and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah? There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered last night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at the point in the RECORD where made, and also to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter from a constituent.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I shall deliver tonight.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excerpt from a letter.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS of Arkansas). Under a previous order of the House, this is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will report the first bill on the Private Calendar.

PAUL A. LARNED

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, S. 2202, to reinstate Paul A. Larned, a major, United States Army, retired, to the active list of the Regular Army.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to summon Paul A. Larned, a major, United States Army, retired (now on active duty), before a board of officers for physical examination to determine if he is incapacitated for full active service in the Regular Army at the present time, and if found physically qualified, the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to reinstate Paul A. Larned, a major, Regular Army, said reinstatement to be effected not later than 60 days following the finding of a board

of officers that said Paul A. Larned is physically qualified for active service: *Provided*, That no back pay and allowances shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act.

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

MERLE E. RUDY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2978, for the relief of Merle E. Rudy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the laws relating to the classified civil service Merle E. Rudy (6841403), formerly private, Coast Artillery Corps, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the Army of the United States on the 29th day of February 1932: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, bounty, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the enactment of this act by reason of its enactment.

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

ALBERT M. HOWARD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1563, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Albert M. Howard.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, upon the claim of Albert M. Howard, of Wheaton, Ill., for personal injuries and property damage sustained by the said Albert M. Howard when a mail truck or vehicle operated by the Post Office Department through its agents, servants, and employees collided with an automobile in which he was riding on February 25, 1939, near the junction of United States Highway No. 330 (commonly known at the point of collision as Roosevelt Road) and Fifth Avenue, Maywood, Ill.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, after "Illinois", insert "": *Provided*, That the judgment shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

BELL GROCERY CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1619, for the relief of the Bell Grocery Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$427.50 to the Bell Grocery Co., of Pineville, Ky., to pay 28 months' rent on a warehouse which was used by the Works Progress Administration, and which sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States by the Bell Grocery Co. growing

out of such transaction: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

JOHN SNURE, JR.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1766, for the relief of John Snure, Jr.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Snure, Jr., the sum of \$382.21, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for services rendered by him in the service of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, and in the service of the Selective Service System, during the period from September 1 to October 13, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MRS. AGNES S. HATHAWAY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1776, for the relief of Mrs. Agnes S. Hathaway.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Agnes S. Hathaway, of Topeka, Kans., the sum of \$1,770, in full settlement of all her claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical expenses, and property damage sustained by her on March 10, 1941, when the automobile which she was driving was struck by an Army truck on United States Highway 24 near Victory Junction, Kans.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

EUGENE JACKSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1801, for the relief of Eugene Jackson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eugene Jackson, of Obion County, Tenn., whose post-office address is Route No. 2, Fulton, Ky., the sum of \$860, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him when the wagon in which he was riding was struck on October 18, 1940, by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck at a point on Route No. 45E about 3½ miles south of Fulton, Ky.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

BIBIANO L. MEER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2175, for the relief of Bibiano L. Meer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of or otherwise to relieve Bibiano L. Meer, collector of internal revenue, Manila, P. I., for the value of certain series 108, class C, cigar 500's internal-revenue stamps amounting to \$250, which were charged to the collector of internal revenue at Manila, and which for some unknown reason were not delivered to him or disappeared from his office, or for which because of an error in labeling he was not allowed credit upon their return to the Stamp Section, Accounts and Collections Unit, United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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

TOM G. IRVING AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2187, for the relief of Tom G. Irving, Thomas G. Irving, Sr., J. E. Irving, Mata D. Irving, L. T. Dale, and Amelia Dale.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to satisfy and discharge of record as to the defendants hereinafter named, without cost to said defendants, the judgment recovered by the United States on June 26, 1933, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Arizona (No. L-908-Phoenix), against Thomas G. Irving, Sr., J. E. Irving, Mata D. Irving, L. T. Dale, and Amelia Dale, as sureties upon the appeal bond given in the case of the United States against Tom G. Irving, such judgment having been rendered against the said sureties by reason of an alteration in such appeal bond which was made by an assistant United States attorney without notice to and without the consent of said sureties, or any of them, and after they had executed such bond.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KATHRYN O. SWEENEY AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 488, for the relief of Kathryn O. Sweeney, Mary K. Sweeney, Nancy Lee Sweeney, and Alex H. Sweeney (collectively).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Kathryn O. Sweeney, Mary Kay Sweeney, Nancy Lee Sweeney, and Alex H. Sweeney (collectively) the sum of \$7,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of injuries sustained on February 28, 1937, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck operated by an employee of the United States Government: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "Mary K. Sweeney, Nancy Lee Sweeney, and Alex H. Sweeney (collectively) the sum of \$7,500," and insert "the sum of \$2,000; to Nancy Lee Sweeney, the sum of \$1,500; and to Alex H. Sweeney, the sum of \$100."

On page 1, line 10, strike out "injuries" and insert "personal injuries and medical expenses."

On page 2, line 3, strike out "by an employee of the United States Government" and insert "in connection with the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in Park Ridge, Ill."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Kathryn O. Sweeney and others."

LILLIAN LAST

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1736, for the relief of Lillian Last.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lillian Last, of New York City, N. Y., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States by the said Lillian Last on account of the death of her husband, Ben Last, resulting from injuries sustained when he was struck by a Government automobile on April 7, 1939, near Accountink, Va., which said Government automobile was operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee under the supervision of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same

shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

On page 1, line 11, strike out "which said Government automobile was operated in a negligent manner by a Government employee under the supervision of the" and insert "said truck being operated by an employee of the."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

CLARENCE J. METEYER, LESTER W. ENGELS AND DOROTHY B. ENGELS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2424, for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clarence J. Meteyer, of Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$5,124, and to Lester W. Engels and his wife Dorothy B. Engels, of Rochester, N. Y., jointly, the sum of \$3,690.70, in full settlement of all of their claims against the Government of the United States for property loss sustained by them as the result of an explosion and fire caused by agents of the Works Progress Administration engaged in resurfacing Falmouth Street, in the town of Greece, Monroe County, N. Y., December 23, 1937: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out "\$5,124" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,624."

Line 8, strike out "\$3,690.70" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,517.70."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

THE ESTATE OF TED VAUGHAN
(DECEASED)

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4462, for the relief of the indigent and dependent heirs of Ted Vaughan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

J. C. LEMON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4941, for the relief of J. C. Lemon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. C. Lemon the sum of \$1,228, in full satisfaction of all claims he may have against the Government for the reimbursement of medical and hospital expense in the care of injuries received by his daughter Bette L. McCoy, said injuries being caused by the negligent operation of an Army ambulance, by an enlisted man, while acting within the scope of his duty, on June 26, 1940, at the intersection of San Antonio-Austin Highway and Pat Brocker Road, near San Antonio, Tex.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Starting with the words "by the", in line 9, page 1, strike out "by the negligent operation of an Army ambulance, by an enlisted man, while acting within the scope of his duty" and insert in lieu thereof "when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by an Army ambulance."

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "Brocker" and insert in lieu thereof "Booker."

Page 2, line 2, strike out the colon (:) after the word "Texas", insert a period (.), and add:

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis McCoy the sum of \$5,954.66, and to Patricia McCoy the sum of \$1,500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of Grace McCoy, the wife of Louis McCoy, and for reimbursement of medical and other expenses and for personal injuries sustained by himself and Patricia McCoy when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by an Army ambulance on June 26, 1940, at the intersection of San Antonio-Austin Highway and Pat Booker Road, near San Antonio, Tex.:"

Amend the title so as to read: "For the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

E. M. CONROY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5210, for the relief of E. M. Conroy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to E. M. Conroy, Fort Myers, Fla., the sum of \$200. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said E. M. Conroy against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by him as a result of a collision at Safford, Ariz., on August 1, 1938,

involving his automobile and a truck of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, at the end of line 1, insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

DAVID CARON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5454, for the relief of David Caron.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to David Caron, of Hoquiam, Wash., the sum of \$3,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries received December 18, 1940, when struck by a motorcycle operated by a member of the military police, the accident occurring on United States Highway No. 99, at Fort Lewis, Wash.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CARR CHINA CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5625, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Carr China Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

GEORGE W. LYLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5713, for the relief of George W. Lyle under the jurisdiction of the United States Employers' Compensation Commission.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That such medical, surgical, and hospital services, appliances, and supplies, shall be furnished to George W. Lyle by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, under the provisions of section 9 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 743), as amended by section 1 of the

act of June 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 772), and other sections, as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission may find necessary to cure and relieve the injuries sustained by said George W. Lyle while employed by the United States Reclamation Service at Arrowrock Dam, Idaho, on December 5, 1912, to the same extent as though his injuries had occurred subsequent to September 7, 1916, and he had filed a claim for compensation within 1 year and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission had found that his injuries occurred while in the performance of duty: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize payment for any medical or other expenses heretofore incurred.

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

GLENN A. HOSS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5772, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. Hoss.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. Hoss, of Hot Springs, N. Mex. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and physical disabilities incurred on September 12, 1939, when the automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Hoss were riding was crushed by a tree felled by employees of the Work Projects Administration near Bernalillo, N. Mex.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, strike out "\$1,500 to Mr. and Mrs." and insert in lieu thereof "\$500 to."

Line 8, strike out the words "property damage and."

Line 10, strike out "Mr. and Mrs. Hoss were" and insert in lieu thereof "he was."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Glenn A. Hoss."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

LACEY C. ZAPF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6457) for the relief of Lacey C. Zapf.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

FRED FARNER AND DORIS M. SCHROEDER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6748) for the relief of Fred Farner and Doris M. Schroeder.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Fred Farner, Prairie View, Ill., the sum of \$3,000 for the death of his daughter Barbara Frances Farner, a minor, who was killed on August 29, 1940, and to the legal guardian of Doris M. Schroeder, of Prairie View, Ill., the sum of \$3,000, for personal injuries sustained on August 29, 1940, in full settlement of all claims against the United States, when they were struck while standing on a sidewalk in Half-Day, Ill., by a United States Government ambulance driven by an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

JOHN C. CROSSMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 836) for the relief of John C. Crossman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money appropriated for the support of the National Guard for the current fiscal year, to Sgt. John C. Crossman the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries sustained by him while in the performance of his duties, at Camp Hulen, Palacios, Tex., August 10, 1933, caused by the explosion of a gasoline lantern: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MR. AND MRS. JAMES C. LOARD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 984) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Loard.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Loard, of Montgomery, Ala., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all their claims against the United States for the death of their son, James Ray Loard, who was killed on October 12, 1940, by an explosion at Maxwell Field, Ala.: *Pro-*

vided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

DR. HENRY CLAY RISNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1147) for the relief of Dr. Henry Clay Risner.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Dr. Henry Clay Risner, of Winston-Salem, N. C., the sum of \$100 per month for the remainder of his natural life, to compensate the said Henry Clay Risner for physical disabilities from which he is now suffering as a result of his service with troops during the period of the World War, the said service being rendered as a member of the war-work council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out "\$100" and insert "\$80."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

META DE RENE McLOSKEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1280) for the relief of Meta De Rene McLoskey.

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. MOTT objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

LEAH A. BROWNELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1336) for the relief of Leah A. Brownell.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

CARL G. ALLGRUNN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1578) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and enter judgment on the claim of Carl G. Allgrunn against the United States for the use of his invention in rifling guns during the war and thereafter by the Symington-Anderson Co. at Rochester, N. Y., said invention being shown and described in his Letters Patent No. 1,311,107, issued by the Patent Office of the United States on or about July 22, 1919, and conferring jurisdiction upon said Court of Claims to reopen and further adjudicate the claim of said Carl G. Allgrunn for the use of his invention by companies or in shops other than the Symington-Anderson Co. in 1918 and 1919, which claim has heretofore been settled on the basis of the judgment of the Court of Claims of February 8, 1937,

awarding the said Carl G. Allgrunn the sum of \$56,043.76 with interest thereon, on which judgment the said Carl G. Allgrunn was paid on or about April 11, 1938, the sum of \$119,030.80.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, under the acts of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394 and 40 Stat. 422), notwithstanding the lapse of time or the statute of limitations, to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on the claim of Carl G. Allgrunn for the use of his invention in rifling so-called 75-millimeter guns during the war and thereafter by the Symington-Anderson Co. at Rochester, N. Y., which guns were made under contracts with the War Department of the United States Government, which invention is shown and described in his patent No. 1,311,107 issued on or about July 22, 1919. In said adjudication any alleged defense of shop right in the Symington-Anderson Co. or in the United States Government is hereby waived and the said Carl G. Allgrunn shall be considered as having the same status as though he had never been in the employ of the Symington-Anderson Co., it being understood that the court ruled in its decision of December 3, 1928, "The plaintiff (Carl G. Allgrunn) may not recover for the use of his invention by the Symington-Anderson Co." and that by said ruling he was deprived of any pay for such use by the Symington-Anderson Co. or in their shop, and it being further understood that the bonus of \$5,000 or thereabouts paid to the said Carl G. Allgrunn over and above his salary, or as a part thereof, and paid to him in common with similar bonuses paid to other salaried employees of the Symington-Anderson Co. is not to be considered as a bar to this claim or any part thereof, and that any further proceedings in said court will be in continuation of the suit filed by Carl G. Allgrunn in said court on or about September 13, 1920, on which final judgment was given February 3, 1937, and that the continuation of said suit under this act is not barred by the judgment given in said suit or the payment of said judgment on or about April 11, 1938, or by any other provision of law.

Sec. 2. The Court of Claims of the United States is authorized to reopen the claim of Carl G. Allgrunn heretofore considered in its decision of December 3, 1928, published at 67 Court of Claims Reports, page 1, for the purpose of considering any newly discovered evidence showing or tending to show that the award heretofore given the said Carl G. Allgrunn for the use of his invention in the shops of the Wisconsin Gun Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., and Bullard Engineering Works or other shops was insufficient or was less than the actual saving plus the actual money value of other benefits caused by the use of the invention.

Sec. 3. The Court of Claims, in addition to the calls heretofore authorized by law, is authorized and directed to make a call or calls on the Secretary of War for, and the Secretary of War is directed to furnish, upon such call or calls, papers and information in relation to the following:

(a) Copies of the contracts or purchase orders under which the 75-millimeter and 155-millimeter guns were made and rifled by Wisconsin Gun Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Symington-Anderson Co., and Bullard Engineering Works.

(b) The estimated cost of the 75-millimeter guns and the 155-millimeter guns made or to be made by the Wisconsin Gun Co., the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Symington-Anderson Co., and the Bullard Engineering Works, as shown by the contracts or purchase orders therefor.

(c) The estimated cost of the rifling of the guns in the old way that were to be made in the aforesaid shops under such contracts or purchase orders, or the total estimated cost of the guns allocated to the cost of the rifling of the guns before the guns were made.

(d) The number of 75-millimeter guns rifled in the shop of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in the old way as shown by War Department records contemporaneously kept or as shown by any cost records or records of settlement.

(e) The number of guns rifled in the shop of the Bethlehem Steel Co. with Mr. Allgrunn's invention, as shown by War Department records contemporaneously kept or as shown by any cost records or records of settlement.

(f) The actual cost of rifling the guns in each shop with Mr. Allgrunn's invention.

(g) The actual saving between the estimated cost of rifling the guns in the old way and the actual cost of rifling guns by Mr. Allgrunn's invention in said shops.

(h) Copies of the contracts or purchase orders which provided that one-third of the saving should be paid to the contractor, and the other two-thirds of the saving should be held by the Government.

(i) The amount of the saving in the cost of rifling the guns by the Allgrunn invention paid to each contractor in accordance with the provisions of the contracts or purchase order or orders or other agreement or promise.

(j) The basis on which any share of the saving in the cost of rifling was awarded to the Bethlehem Steel Co., and the amount so awarded.

(k) The pro rata share of the factory overhead and administrative expense used in each of the shops in determining the cost of rifling the guns or the cost of producing the guns.

Sec. 4. The Court of Claims is also authorized to call on the Secretary of War for, and the Secretary of War is directed to furnish, copies of all papers and information showing the estimated cost of rifling 75 millimeter guns that were to be made by the Symington-Anderson Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and the actual cost of rifling said guns with the invention of Carl G. Allgrunn, said information and papers being the same as were furnished during the year 1940 to the Committee on Claims of the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of War and are now held confidential by the Committee on Claims of the Senate of the United States.

Sec. 5. In said adjudication there shall be no discrimination against the said Carl G. Allgrunn because he was not a manufacturer of guns or of rifling heads at the time the invention was used.

Sec. 6. From any decision in said suit, under the authority of this act an appeal may be taken by either party as is provided for by law in other cases.

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

LIZZIE BERRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1744) for the relief of Lizzie Berry.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Lizzie Berry, of New Brunswick, N. J., the sum of \$100 as burial allowance for the burial of Charley R. Berry (XC-1055920), late a veteran of the World War.

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

MARY G. PERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of Mary G. Person.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

AGNES BRODAHL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3176) for the relief of Agnes Brodahl.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Agnes Brodahl, the widow of Caspar P. Brodahl (XC-276414), all such installments of money which she would have been entitled to receive if the said Caspar P. Brodahl, who died on February 29, 1928, from disease incurred in the active military service during the World War, had made a valid application for reinstatement of his yearly renewable term insurance in February 1927; if such insurance had been reinstated effective February 1, 1927; and if it had been in full force and effect, with the said Agnes Brodahl as the designated beneficiary, at the time of the death of the said Caspar P. Brodahl. Installments accruing prior to the date of enactment of this act on account of insurance reinstated by this act shall be paid in a lump sum: *Provided*, That the amount paid to Agnes Brodahl, the beneficiary, shall be \$2,500.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out the words "the beneficiary, shall be \$2,500", and insert "as the assignee of the beneficiary, Clara Brodahl, shall be \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOHN AUGUST JOHNSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4624, for the relief of John August Johnson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. MOTT objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

CECILE McLAUGHLIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5496, for the relief of Cecile McLaughlin.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cecile McLaughlin, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for injuries sustained on June 4, 1941, as the result of negligence on the part of an employee on project No. 21367 of the Work Projects Administration, on Johnwood Road, Roslindale, Mass.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on

account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JAMES WARREN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5658, for the relief of James Warren.

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James Warren, the sum of \$1,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of injury, pain, suffering, and money loss sustained by said James Warren as the result of a wound he received from a bullet fired by a soldier in target practice, at Fort Monroe, Va., on April 14, 1941, while said James Warren was serving as deck hand on the boat *John T. Powell*. *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$750."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MADELEINE HAMMETT ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5854, for the relief of Madeleine Hammett, Olive Hammett, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young.

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Madeleine Hammett, of Natchez, Miss., the sum of \$5,000; to Olive Hammett, of Natchez, Miss., the sum of \$500; to Walter Young, of Natchez, Miss., the sum of \$1,000; to the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, the sum of \$5,500; to the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young, of Natchez, Miss., the sum of \$1,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and property damage sustained on August 10, 1941, when the truck in which

they were riding was struck by a United States Army truck near Hattiesburg, Miss.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$6,357.44."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

RUDOLPH AND EMMA TREIBER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5910, for the relief of Rudolph and Emma Treiber.

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rudolph and Emma Treiber, of Munger, Mich., the sum of \$500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by Rudolph Treiber, Jr., minor son of Rudolph and Emma Treiber, on July 5, 1940, near Bay City, Mich., when an Army truck from Selfridge Field, Mich., collided with the wagon on which he was riding, throwing said Rudolph Treiber, Jr., to the ground and breaking his arm and inflicting other injuries: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Rudolph and Emma Treiber" and insert in lieu thereof "the legal guardian of Rudolph Treiber, Jr., a minor."

Line 8, strike out the language "by Rudolph Treiber, Jr., minor son of Rudolph and Emma Treiber."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Rudolph Treiber, Jr., a minor."

LOUIS H. DEEVER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5866, for the relief of Louis H. Deever.

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby directed to receive the claim of Louis H. Deever, of Tuthill, S. Dak., who allegedly was permanently disabled as the result of an

injury received in August 1921, while employed as postmaster at Cody, Nebr., and his claim is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), notwithstanding sections 17 to 20, inclusive, as if said Louis H. Deever were entitled to such benefits under the act: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

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

COMMANDER CATO D. GLOVER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6365, for the relief of Commander Cato D. Glover.

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Commander Cato D. Glover, United States Navy, the sum of \$1,421.50. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Commander Cato D. Glover against the United States on account of damage to his household effects while such effects were en route from Paris, France, to the United States. The said Commander Cato D. Glover was serving as assistant naval attaché and assistant naval attaché for air at the American Embassy in Paris at the time of the German invasion and was ordered to follow the French Government to Vichy. On or about October 29, 1940, the household effects of the said Commander Cato D. Glover were shipped from Paris by authority of the Navy Department, and arrived in the United States more than 4 months later in a badly damaged condition.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 8, after the word "condition", insert ": *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HARRY TANSEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1540, for the relief of Harry Tansey.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MARY J. CRABTREE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1424, for the relief of Mary J. Crabtree.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000, to Mary J. Crabtree, of Bridgeport, Nebr., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred and for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her as the result of a fall in the United States post office in Puyallup, Wash., on October 13, 1939: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CLYDE KINGERY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1757, for the relief of Clyde Kingery.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clyde Kingery, of Tacoma, Wash., the sum of \$3,474.90, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him, and for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, as the result of his having been struck by a United States Army motorcycle in Tacoma, Wash., on February 26, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MINOR CHILDREN OF MRS. JESÚS ZAMORA FELIX, DECEASED

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1765, for the relief of the minor children of Mrs. Jesús Zamora Felix, deceased.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to a legally appointed guardian of the minor children of Mrs. Jesús Zamora Felix, of Phoenix, Ariz., such payment when made to be in full satisfaction of any claim or claims growing out of the death of Mrs. Felix on June 25, 1941, such death having been caused by an instrumentality of the United States: *Provided,* That the moneys paid by the United States to the said guardian shall be used by him under the direction of the Superior Court of Maricopa County, Ariz., for the support and education of said minor children.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LAWRENCE BRIZENDINE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1899, for the relief of Lawrence Brizendine.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lawrence Brizendine, of Bend, Oreg., the sum of \$3,260 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of accrued medical expenses and for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him as the result of being struck by a United States Forest Service truck, operated by a Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee, near Bend, Oreg., on January 7, 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Sec. 2. The acceptance by the said Lawrence Brizendine of payment of the sum authorized to be paid to him by the provisions of the first section of this act shall not be deemed to in any manner preclude him from seeking reimbursement from the United States, or to prejudice any claim of his against the United States for reimbursement, for any expense for medical or hospital care which he may hereafter incur as a result of the injuries referred to in the first section of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,260" and insert "\$2,060."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. WILLIAM MEISTER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1991, for the relief of Mrs. William Meister.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. William Meister, of Lemay, Mo., the sum

of \$2,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. William Meister on June 21, 1938, when she fell on West Holden Avenue, Lemay, Mo., as the result of stepping upon a small stone permitted to roll in the roadway by employees of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

PASQUALINA LAZZARO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1993, for the relief of Pasqualina Lazzaro.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Pasqualina Lazzaro, of Watertown, Mass. the sum of \$900, such sum representing the amount lost by her on account of the forfeiture of a bond for the appearance in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts of Giuseppe Magnotta, who had been taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and who, after the forfeiture of such bond, was again taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and was released by such Service after an examination and investigation of the charges against him: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

TO AMEND PRIVATE ACT NO. 446, SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2017, to amend Private Act No. 446, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 2, 1940, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of Private Act No. 446, approved July 2, 1940, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. No provision of this act shall relieve any payee from any indebtedness to the United States of America resulting from the disallowances by the Comptroller General of the United States included in the above set forth sums and which are charged against disbursing officers named herein except that there shall be credited in the accounts of Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, and Miss F. M. Robinson, his secretary, any amounts charged against them on account of alleged

overpayment for transportation and actual expenses of subsistence or per diem in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence."

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

FRANK S. MATHIAS AND ELSIE MATHIAS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2116, for the relief of Frank S. Mathias and Elsie Mathias.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank S. Mathias, of Essex, Baltimore County, Md., the sum of \$731.60, and to Elsie Mathias, his wife, the sum of \$514.35, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained by them as a result of being struck by a vehicle operated by the United States Army, on Eastern Avenue about 150 feet west of UMBER STREET, Baltimore, Md., on August 1, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

L. J. HOUZE CONVEX GLASS CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2056, for the relief of the L. J. Houze Convex Glass Co.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. **HANCOCK** and Mr. **SPRINGER** objected, and, under the rules, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MOUNT VERNON, ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILWAY CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4251, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Co., a corporation.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims of the United States be, and hereby is, given jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria and Washington Railway Co., a corporation, and to award said corporation compensation for losses or damages, consequential, incidental, or otherwise, if any, which such corporation may have suffered by reason of the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury and/or other agency of the United States, done in pursuance of the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), and the act of January 13, 1928 (ch. 9, 45 Stat. 51, 52), or otherwise, in compelling the abandonment and removal of its terminals, tracks, and structures, within the area between Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, and between Sixth Street and Fifteenth Street NW, and elsewhere in the District of Columbia, and in destroying, ren-

dering useless, and valueless its franchise, rights-of-way and/or other easements, its terminals, tracks, and structures, its going business and/or goodwill, and other property rights, if any, regardless of whether or not there was a taking by the United States of the said franchise, rights-of-way, and/or other easements, tracks, structures, terminals, going business, and goodwill and other property rights, and/or whether or not any act of the Secretary of the Treasury or other agency of the United States was lawful or tortious, and to enter a decree or judgment against the United States for such compensation with interest thereon.

SEC. 2. Suit for such claim may be instituted at any time within 4 months after the approval of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time, any statute of limitations, or that the same may be a tort action, and such proceedings hereunder shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code as amended.

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

CHARLES L. LAIR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4370, for the relief of Charles L. Lair.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles L. Lair, of Spokane, Wash., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for expenses incurred and damages resulting from an accident involving a Government truck operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, at the intersection of G and Garland Streets, Spokane, Wash., on October 18, 1937: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "damages" and insert "personal injuries sustained."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

GEORGIE KNOX AND ORION KNOX

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4923, for the relief of Georgie Knox and Orion Knox.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$8,134.95 to Georgie Knox, individually, and the sum of \$2,500 as guardian of the estate of Orion Knox, a minor, a total of \$10,634.95, in full settlement for damages arising from the death of Orion Knox,

who died as the result of injuries sustained when the car he was operating was struck by a Government truck operated by a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps on January 13, 1941.

With the following committee amendments:

Starting with "the sum of" in line 5, strike out all the language down to, and including "a total of" in line 7, and insert in lieu thereof "to the estate of Orion Knox, deceased, the sum of."

After the word "settlement" in line 9, insert "of all claims against the United States".

At the end of the bill add: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Orion Knox, deceased."

FRANCIS CORWIN CIRCLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5070, for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Francis Corwin Circle, of Seaside, Ore., the sum of \$7,500 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for personal injuries suffered on February 28, 1941, about 1 mile south of the Cannon Beach road junction, when the truck in which said Francis Corwin Circle was riding was struck by a truck owned by the United States, Government license No. 94032, and operated by an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, strike out "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps" and insert in lieu thereof "not otherwise appropriated."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

WESLIE A. COULTER, SR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5275, for the relief of Weslie A. Coulter, Sr.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Weslie A. Coulter, Sr., the sum of \$10,000 in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the death of his son, Weslie A. Coulter, Jr., who was killed on September 20, 1940, near Newport News, Va., when a motorcycle which he was operating was struck by a United States Army truck while being operated by an Army employee: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. JESSIE A. BEECHWOOD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5317, for the relief of Mrs. Jessie A. Beechwood.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Mrs. Jessie A. Beechwood of Hamilton, Mont., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation and for reimbursement for certain expenses incurred on account of the death of her minor son, Loren S. Applebury, former fire fighter, United States Forest Service, who was fatally injured on August 5, 1940, while fighting a fire in the Bitterroot National Forest: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

J. J. McINTOSH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5329, for the relief of J. J. McIntosh.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. J. McIntosh, of Bexley, Miss., the sum of \$400, in full settlement of all his claims against the United States on account of the damage to his automobile as a result of an accident which occurred on April 12, 1940, near Leakesville, Miss., while the said J. J. McIntosh was on official duty as a census enumerator, when a drunken driver ran into his car, completely demolishing it: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$400" and insert "\$300."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HENRY DALEY, GUARDIAN FOR JAMES RAY DALEY AND NORMAN FRANKLIN DALEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5499, for the relief of Henry Daley, guardian for James Ray Daley and Norman Franklin Daley.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry Daley, of Bullitt County, Ky., as legal guardian for his minor sons, James Ray Daley, \$3,000, and Norman Franklin Daley the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained by them near the United States military reservation in Kentucky known as Fort Knox, on the 29th day of February 1940 on account and by reason of the explosion of a shell on "timer" theretofore, by the United States military forces negligently discharged by artillery or negligently permitted to be taken there: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

MRS. J. R. BENNETT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5565, for the relief of Mrs. J. R. Bennett.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims. ANNA DANIELSON AND BETTY TIEDEMAN

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna Danielson, of North Syracuse, N. Y., the sum of \$875; and Betty Tiedeman, of Maitland, Fla., the sum of \$153.10, in full settlement of their claims against the United States for expenses incurred and personal injuries sustained on December 13, 1940, near Winter Park, Fla., as the result of a collision of the automobile in which claimants were riding with a Government-owned truck operated by an employee of the Works Progress Administration.

Sec. 2. That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "Works Progress" and insert "Work Projects."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. JULIA CAMPBELL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5847, for the relief of Mrs. Julia Campbell.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Julia Campbell, Pensacola, Fla., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Julia Campbell against the United States for personal injuries sustained on October 28, 1940, in Pensacola, Fla., when a hub cap from one of the wheels of a truck in the service of the National Youth Administration flew off the wheel, ran upon the sidewalk, and struck the said Mrs. Julia Campbell:

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 1, insert the following: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

E. A. WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5920, for the relief of E. A. Williams.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to E. A. Williams, of Comanche, Tex., the sum of \$20,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained on February 4, 1941, when he was struck by a United States Army truck in the town of Comanche, Tex.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$5,540."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HAROLD W. AND LUCILLE M. BURCH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5955, for the relief of Harold W. Burch and Lucille M. Burch.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harold W. Burch and Lucille M. Burch, both of Omaha, Nebr., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for the deaths of their minor daughters, Dorothy Evilo Burch and Barbara Ann Burch, who died as a result of injuries sustained by them when they were struck by an Army truck at the intersection of Twenty-fourth and Spencer Streets, in Omaha, Nebr., on July 16, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JAMES GILMORE AND MARION GILMORE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6557, for the relief of James Gilmore and Marion Gilmore.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James Gilmore, of Santa Clara, Calif., the sum of \$3,374.61; to Marion Gilmore, of Santa Clara, Calif., the sum of \$1,949.14, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained when a United States Army airplane crashed into the home in which they were living on October 1, 1941, completely destroying all household and personal effects: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,374.61" and insert "\$2,362.23."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Marion" and insert "Marian E."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$1,949.14" and insert "\$1,479.31."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of James Gilmore and Marian E. Gilmore."

DONALD WILLIAM BURT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2002, for the relief of Donald William Burt.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Donald William Burt, former sergeant in the National Guard of the State of Washington, the sum of \$107.20, in full settlement of his claim against the United States for pay withheld from him for the period January 1, 1941, to February 24, 1941, when, after being inducted into the Federal service on September 16, 1940, he was discharged for noncitizenship on February 24, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That Public Law No. 35, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 11, 1941, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That notwithstanding provisions contained in the several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942, prohibiting the payment of compensation therefrom to officers or employees who are not citizens of the United States, the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the settlement of disbursing officers' accounts, and relieve certifying officers of liability for such payment for services rendered by noncitizen officers and employees,

as are otherwise correct and legal, as are made in good faith, and as are found not to be due to any lack of good faith on the part of the payee.

"SEC. 2. If credit is allowed in disbursing officers' accounts in accordance with section 1 of this act, the officer or employee, or former officer or employee receiving payment shall not be required to refund the amount thereof; and any such amount which has been collected from an officer or employee, or former officer or employee, may be refunded to him.

"SEC. 3. That any person in the armed forces, or employed in a civilian capacity, prior to the enactment hereof, shall be paid for services rendered until January 1, 1942, out of current appropriation or fund otherwise available for the pay of said person, the compensation to which such person would be entitled but for the citizenship prohibition cited in section 1 hereof: *Provided,* That the head of department or agency concerned determines that such person entered said service or employment without fault on his part as to noncitizenship status."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend Public Law No. 35, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved April 11, 1941."

MRS. CLAUD TUCK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1694, for the relief of Mrs. Claud Tuck.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,769.75, to Mrs. Claud Tuck, of Lawrenceville, Ga., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and funeral expenses incurred by her and for compensation for the death of her husband, Claud Tuck, who died on June 14, 1938, from injuries sustained on May 23, 1938, when the truck which he was operating overturned while he was engaged in working on a project of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of Mrs. Claud Tuck and Darrell Claud Tuck, a minor: *Provided,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to consider this claim under the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, in the same manner as it would if Claud Tuck, deceased, had, on May 23, 1938, been regularly employed by the Works Progress Administration: *Provided further,* That claim hereunder

shall be filed within 6 months after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mrs. Claud Tuck and Darrell Claud Tuck, a minor."

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES O. NEVEL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 494, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Nevel.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS, JR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3201, for the relief of Walter B. Williams, Jr.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,250 to Walter B. Williams, Jr., of Haddock, Ga., in full settlement of his claim against the United States for personal injuries suffered by him on March 7, 1940, when he was injured as the result of a collision with one of the trucks of the United States Army near Haddock, Ga.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, at the end of the bill, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOSEPH DONATELLI AND ROSE DONATELLI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4526, for the relief of Joseph Donatelli and Rose Donatelli.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Donatelli and Rose Donatelli, his wife, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising from the death of Gloria Donatelli, the daughter of the said Joseph Donatelli and Rose Donatelli, who died July 20, 1940, as a result of being struck by a special-delivery messenger's machine: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropri-

ated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Page 2, line 1, after "Provided," insert "That the acceptance of the above sum shall be in full settlement and release of any and all judgments against Walter Hill, Jr.: *Provided further*."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. CARRIE LAVADA WIGGINS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4554, for the relief of Mrs. Carrie Lavada Wiggins.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Carrie Lavada Wiggins, Greenville, S. C., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Carrie Lavada Wiggins against the United States on account of the death of her husband, Julian B. Wiggins, late member of the Governor's officers of the State of South Carolina, who died from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on October 7, 1940, near Greenville, S. C., while assisting an investigator of the Alcohol Tax Unit, Treasury Department, in the seizure and delivery to the custody of the Federal authorities of an automobile transporting non-tax-paid liquor.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "appropriated", strike out the remainder of page 1 and on page 2 strike out all of lines 1 and 2 and down to the word "accident" on line 3 and insert the following: "to the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, the sum of \$7,500 and to the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained resulting in their death."

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 4, strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 5, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read a further committee amendment, as follows:

On page 2, line 11, after "liquor", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased."

ALFRED SMITH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4629, for the relief of Alfred Smith.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred Smith a sum equal to the amount he would have received had his claim been filed within the statutory period for injury sustained by him while employed as a bricklayer at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, at Newington, Conn.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes', approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of Alfred Smith, who allegedly sustained an injury to his scalp in October or November 1938 while employed as a bricklayer with the Veterans' Administration, and his claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim within 6 months from the approval of this act: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the approval of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JAMES P. CRAWFORD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5013, for the relief of James P. Crawford. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of James P. Crawford, who allegedly was injured and became disabled while in the performance of duty on January 5, 1940, while serving as assistant storekeeper of the Soil Conservation Service at Harrisonburg, Va., received a hernia while lifting a garage door and on January 16, 1940, was operated on in Georgetown Hospital, and his claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "17" and insert "15."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CHARLES E. YATES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5385, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles E. Yates.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, the claim against the United States of Charles E. Yates, of San Francisco, Calif., for damages on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Charles E. Yates in a collision involving the motorcycle which he was driving and a United States Army truck on March 22, 1941, in the city of San Francisco, Calif. Such suit shall be brought within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. The United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California is hereby charged with the duty of defending the United States in any suit instituted under authority of section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered pursuant to this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles E. Yates, of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$5,000; to the Motor Facts Sales Co., San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$250; to the National Automobile Insurance Co., the sum of \$692.50, in full settlement of all claims

against the United States for personal injuries sustained, property damage, and medical expenses incurred when the motorcycle driven by Charles E. Yates was struck by an Army truck in San Francisco, Calif., on March 22, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 16, strike out "to the National Automobile Insurance Co., the sum of \$692.50."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Charles E. Yates and the Motor Facts Sales Co."

LILLIAN WOODWARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5389, for the relief of Lillian Woodward.

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

GERNEY M. CLAIBORNE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5527, for the relief of Gerney M. Claiborne.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for the employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of Gerney M. Claiborne, who was injured in the line of his duty while an employee of the United States Post Office in Knoxville, Tenn., on November 1938, and his claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. The monthly compensation which the said Gerney M. Claiborne may be entitled to receive by reason of the enactment of this act shall commence on the first day of the month during which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, strike out "17" and insert "15."

On page 1, line 9, strike out "was injured" and insert "alleges that he sustained an injury to his spine."

On page 1, line 11, strike out "on" and insert "in."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

JAMES M. HAYS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5680, for the relief of James M. Hays. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$750 to James M. Hays, of Los Angeles, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him as a result of a collision between the car which he was driving and a United States Immigration and Naturalization Service car, said collision occurring on March 2, 1940, at the intersection of Figueroa and Fifty-seventh Streets, Los Angeles, Calif.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

WILLIAM TIPTON, MRS. WILLIAM TIPTON, AND MRS. EULA NELSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6033, for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Tipton, the sum of \$1,000; to Mrs. William Tipton, the sum of \$7,500; and to Mrs. Eula Nelson, the sum of \$5,000; all residents of Montague, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of painful and permanent injuries received by them on February 15, 1941, when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a truck being operated by the Work Projects Administration and driven by a certified employee of that agency: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out "\$1,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$770."

Line 7, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500."

Line 10, after the word "received", insert "and property damage sustained."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say, Mr. Speaker, I have discussed the matter with the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] and he is in full accord with the amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have talked with the gentleman from Texas and he is agreeable to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

M. V. FORSYTHE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6594, for the relief of M. V. Forsythe.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to M. V. Forsythe, of El Dorado, Ark., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained when the truck he was driving was struck by a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 82, 3 miles west of El Dorado, Ark., on September 7, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ESTATE OF TOM GENTRY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6797, for the relief of the estate of Tom Gentry.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Tom Gentry, of Marion, Ill., the sum of \$3,008. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States by the said estate of Tom Gentry on account of personal injuries sustained by him when the car in which he was riding collided with an automobile in the service of the Work Projects Administration on November 18, 1939, on West Main Street, Marion, Ill.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account

of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "1939" and insert "1938."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ROBERT L. DEMUTH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6848, granting jurisdiction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to reopen and readjudicate the case of Robert L. Demuth.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

DORA THOMPSON

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider No. 731 on the calendar, the bill (S. 950) for the relief of Dora Thompson.

Mr. HANCOCK. I object, Mr. Speaker. That bill has not been reached on the calendar and should be taken up in its regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Permit the Chair to advise the gentleman from Montana that the bill has not been reached on the call of the calendar.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I understood, Mr. Speaker, that the bills following Calendar No. 725 are not eligible for consideration. I may be in error about that.

Mr. HANCOCK. They have not been disposed of, I may say to the gentleman and have not been called.

Mr. O'CONNOR. They are not eligible to be called.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, it is the plan so far as the Democratic objectors are concerned, that all bills on the calendar be called save the three bills, Calendar Nos. 727, 728, and 729, which are omnibus bills.

RACHIB SHRIAY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2369, for the relief of Rachib Shriay.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Rachib Shriay, and that the alien shall not hereafter become subject to deportation for the cause contained in the present warrant. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current quota year.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 4, strike out the words "Secretary of Labor" and substitute the words "Attorney General."

Strike out lines 11 and 12, and insert "The Syrian quota for the first year that the Syrian quota is available."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following three bills, Calendar Nos. 727 (H. R. 6939), 728 (H. R. 6940), and Calendar No. 729 (H. R. 6941) be passed over and not called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Reserving the right to object, these are three omnibus bills, are they not?

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I shall not object, but I would like to dispose of them at the next call of the calendar. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AUGUSTUS DOMINQUE TURAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6102) confirming the claim of Augustus Dominique Turand for the Church of St. Jacques to certain lands in the State of Louisiana, parish of St. James, said claim being listed as No. 392 in report of commissioners dated January 9, 1812.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That all the rights, titles, and interests of the United States in and to the lands covered by private claim No. 392, report of January 9, 1812, in the name of Augustus Dominique Turand for the Church of St. Jacques, and approved by the old board of commissioners under authority of the act of March 3, 1807, described as section 12, township 12 south, range 16 east, Louisiana meridian, southeast land district west of Mississippi River in St. James Parish, State of Louisiana, containing one hundred and thirty and twenty-five one-hundredths acres be, and the same is hereby, granted, released, relinquished, and conveyed, in fee simple, by the United States to the respective owners of the equitable titles thereto, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, as fully and completely, in every respect whatever, as could be done by patents issued therefor according to law.

Sec. 2. That nothing contained in this act shall in any manner abridge, divest, impair, injure, or prejudice any valid right, title, or interest of any person or persons in or to any portion or part of the lands mentioned in said first section, the true intent of this act being to relinquish and abandon, grant, give, and concede, any and all right, interest, and estate, in law or equity, which the United States is or is supposed to be entitled to in said lands, in favor of all persons, estates, firms, or corporations, who would be the equitable or true and lawful owners of the same by reason of long continuous possession under color of title with claim of ownership, or otherwise, under the laws of Louisiana, including the laws of prescription and limitation, in the absence of the said interest, title, and estate of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "of" preceding the word "January" and substitute

therefor the words "communicated to the House of Representatives on."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the word "approved" and substitute therefor the words "recommended for confirmation."

Page 2, line 11, strike out the word "valid."

Page 2, line 18, after the word "who", insert a comma and the following: "had the claim heretofore been confirmed."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill confirming the claim of Augustin Dominique Tureaud for the Church of St. Jacques to certain lands in the State of Louisiana, parish of St. James, said claim being listed as No. 392."

DORA THOMPSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 950) for the relief of Dora Thompson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to (1) rescind the cancelation of homestead entry Great Falls 073861 of Dora Thompson, (2) restore such entry to a pending status, and (3) extend for 3 years from the date of enactment of this act the period during which said Dora Thompson may submit final proof with respect to compliance with residence requirements applicable to such entry.

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

LIZZIE BERRY

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I am advised that H. R. 1744, for the relief of Lizzie Berry, Calendar No. 676, has already been passed and is now a law. This would be a duplication. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the proceeding by which the bill H. R. 1744 was passed be vacated and that the bill be stricken from the Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair informs the gentleman from Indiana that there are three special orders pending, after which time the Chair could entertain the gentleman's request.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a very interesting letter I received from Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of War Emer-

gency, in which I am sure each Member would be interested.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial that appeared in the Boston Post, entitled "Roosevelt and Revere."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement issued by the National Automobile Dealers Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order heretofore agreed to, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield the time today, and that I be permitted to address the House on Tuesday next, after the disposition of all business and any other special orders, for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, years ago we learned that an army moves on its stomach. Today we know it also travels on rubber tires or rubber treads. Without this rubber, we can easily lose the war while being the richest nation on earth in point of available supply of raw materials for rubber.

Almost 5 months have passed since we first realized that we must either do without rubber or produce it ourselves. Our own Department of Agriculture knows we can produce rubber from grains and potatoes. Large oil companies also have processes for making of synthetic rubber and have been making some rubber but in the main we are more or less in confusion with little progress toward meeting the vital rubber question.

Last Saturday the press gave a story that rubber, under "lend lease", is flowing to England and from there to Brazil and quoting the columnist:

If you need a rubber tire, send to Brazil and get an English tire. It's the quickest way.

Petroleum and cane sugar interests apparently have united to repress and block the use of farm products, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, and so forth, as sources of raw materials from which synthetic rubber is made. From facts at hand, it appears these interests are being favored in the development of the synthetic rubber program, although it is obvious they can only meet a very small part of our wartime needs.

The base from which most synthetic rubbers are made is ethyl alcohol. The petroleum people get a synthetic alcohol as a byproduct in the manufacture of gasoline. The cane sugar people make alcohol from blackstrap molasses, largely an imported product. Both sources are definitely limited and it is quite generally held that they are insufficient to meet our present requirements.

However, the farms of America can provide an almost inexhaustible supply of agricultural products from which ethyl alcohol can be made. The list of these products is too long to repeat here, but they include all of our surplus grains and potatoes, and so forth.

A week ago I sat in on a meeting of the Gillette committee in the Senate. This committee is making an investigation of the alcohol and synthetic rubber industries. Mr. M. M. Rosten, a Polish businessman, now building ethyl alcohol plants for the Canadian Government in New Brunswick, was before the committee.

Mr. Rosten told the committee that prior to the time the Germans overran his country, the Polish Government had built and operated 1,500 small ethyl alcohol plants and that Germany had 36,000 of them at the beginning of the war. That is where the Germans are getting the fuel to operate their panzer divisions and their air force. That is where both Germany and Russia are getting the bulk of their rubber requirements.

Most of that alcohol in Germany and Poland is being made from potatoes because of the small acreage that they have available for agriculture which necessitates the largest tonnage possible to be converted.

I also want to say that up until about 3 years ago we were buying a great deal of Polish hams and Polish bacon in this country. Many of us criticized that because of the cheap Polish hams and foreign bacon that was coming into this country and competing with the American farmers. I want to give you a little information about that. It was competing, yes, but at a higher price. We now know that it was superior ham and bacon to the American ham and bacon, yet I come from one of the richest hog producing counties in the United States of America.

Why was the Polish ham and bacon able to ship this long distance and compete, and yet command a premium price? Because of a certain process of fermentation, the byproduct of this grain was sold. On every 2,000 acres they had a small distilling plant, and those wet grains were sold back to the farmers as feed. That process produced certain vitamin content. That process is avail-

able to us in this country, but we have not seen fit to avail ourselves of it for some reason or other. Certain vitamins in that process produced not only a superior flavor of pork, hams, and bacon but it also had tremendous effect on the milk production, increasing by an appreciable percentage the production of milk, through those feeds.

Contrast that development with our own situation. I am reliably informed that only 18,000 gallons of alcohol is being allocated daily by our own war chiefs for manufacture of synthetic rubber. This is only 18 tons per day, or less than 8,000 tons per year. Our own normal domestic estimated requirements of this material range from a low of 500,000 tons to 700,000 tons per year. Time is apt to prove that 1,000,000 tons annually will come nearer the mark of our actual requirements for both military and civilian needs.

Aside from the fact the petroleum and cane-sugar industries cannot meet this demand is the further inescapable fact we must have ethyl alcohol in almost unlimited amounts for the manufacture of smokeless powder and other munitions.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman tell the House why the Department of Agriculture is allowed to keep all this wheat in storage, allowed to continue this wheat scarcity program, and put on another fake election to give it power to set up wheat quotas for next year, when we are in absolute need of this wheat to make the products you are speaking of, to win this war?

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. The answer I got from them, and I heard it again this morning before the Gillette subcommittee of the Senate, which is studying this rubber question—Mr. Moffett, who is chief of this division for the War Production Board, stated that priorities forbid and will not allow the use of any of the materials for storing, granaries, and so forth; that everything is needed for the war; and they say that they have just now discovered that there is plenty of capacity in our own distilleries for the making of this alcohol and also the use of blackstrap molasses.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is it not a fact that if the surplus wheat were used, as it should be, to make alcohol, smokeless powder, and other products now vitally needed for war purposes, this would demonstrate the fallacy of the scarcity policy of the Agricultural Department?

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Yes; I think so. When we talk about priorities on steel for these bins—we still have 1937 corn stored out in those big galvanized metal tanks. In the Midwest and the West today we have greater saturation of the subsoil than in many years, and all indications point to another bumper crop. I do not know where we are going to store it unless we can use it in the manufacture of alcohol.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In other words, if this wheat were actually used properly it would be a benefit to the farmers directly and definitely?

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. There is no question about it. I might interpose here

that only last November the Reconstruction Finance Corporation set aside 1,000,000 long tons of cane sugar in Cuba for war munitions, and so forth. That was last November. Some was used, and yet later on there was even converted 142,000 long tons of cane sugar and it was reprocessed and made into molasses so as to make alcohol from it.

Luckily, the problem can be solved easily and quickly, if the powers that be will only give the farmers of America a chance to help fill this war-material requirement.

The farms of America can supply untold millions of bushels of extra corn and wheat and other starchy products from which vital materials can be made. A bushel of corn will produce 2½ gallons of 190-proof ethyl alcohol and a gallon of the alcohol will produce 2.2 pounds of synthetic rubber. Under modern manufacturing methods and using corn worth 85 cents per bushel, synthetic rubber from this source costs approximately 22½ cents per pound, or only 4½ cents more than present fixed price of natural rubber or about 52 cents per average tire.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is about time something was done about this.

We know we have to have these materials in almost unlimited volume and the Congress will not be doing its rightful duty if it does not see to it that we get them.

I am convinced that we should take immediate action. And I propose we draw on our vast resources of corn, wheat, and all other vegetable growths from which alcohol can be made. Let us cause to be set up without further delay a large number of small distilling plants in the grain belts and get them to work turning out the alcohol we so desperately need.

Let us process these starchy products in the area where they are grown. That way we will save enough money in transportation charges to pay for these plants in a remarkably short period of time and we will have something left after the war is over. They can keep right on producing either ethyl or anhydrous alcohol to meet the ever-increasing demand predicted as certain to develop by all responsible authorities.

I suggest this because when the alcohol is made from grains certain valuable byproducts, particularly those known as brewers' grains can then be sent back to the farms in wet form for cattle and hog feed, thus effecting material saving in drying, bagging, and transporting such feed for shipment on usual common-carrier facilities.

There is still another factor that should be taken into consideration. In a few days the entire Nation is going on a sugar ration. This would not be necessary if the sugar that is available to us were to be used as food instead of being converted into alcohol.

Sooner or later we are going to have to turn to domestic farm products to meet the insatiable demand war has brought on for explosives and rubber-like materials. Why do we delay? It is going to take all of our resources of these materials to keep our military ma-

chine alone unhampered to bring us an early and conclusive victory.

There is room for all in this matter. Let the petroleum people do what they can. Let the sugar interests contribute too, as long as they do not use up vital food supplies. And let us give our farmers the opportunity they are so earnestly seeking to fill in the breach of supply of these most vital war enterprise requirements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE DIES COMMITTEE

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I propose today in the brief time allotted to me to discuss one of the new developments of the so-called Dies committee; and in this connection I deem it appropriate to read to the membership a telegram which was sent to the chairman of the committee during the last 24 hours by one of America's distinguished lawyers, A. L. Richards, who was a former law partner of Charles Evans Hughes, retired Chief Justice of the United States. I read:

APRIL 20, 1942.

HON. MARTIN DIES,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Reading over the excerpts from Social Justice quoted by Attorney General Biddle in his recent denunciation of that Axis propaganda organ, I find several which I incorporated verbatim in the series of night letters which I sent you on January 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1942.

I had hoped by those letters to convince you that Social Justice was a seditious publication which was being circulated to promote dissension, defeatism, and revolt among our civilian population and to spread dissatisfaction and incite mutiny in our armed forces.

You made no reply to these messages; did not even acknowledge receipt of them.

But I hope you did not throw them in the wastebasket.

I hope that at least you had them filed among the routine communications from the public to your committee.

In the April 13 issue of Social Justice (the last number preceding the Walker ban on Royal Oak treason by mail) there is a full column of rhapsody devoted to you, concluding as follows:

"In your appreciation of the work accomplished by Mr. Dies, employ some of your leisure moments to write him a letter of encouragement. In fact a million letters brought to his desk would be an answer to those who are bent on destroying him * * *"

Don't believe you will get any million "letters of encouragement." Have too much faith in the country for that. But let me urge that whatever fan mail you get from this source be promptly turned over to the F. B. I. or the Army Intelligence Bureau, so that the names and addresses of the writers may be tabulated and filed away. God grant we are never invaded by the Axis, but if we are, that list might come in very handy.

AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
Greenwich, Conn.

THE DIES COMMITTEE'S BROADSIDE AT THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

The Axis was trigger quick to tell the whole world what Mr. Dies said about the Board of Economic Warfare. Note the timetable:

March 29, 9 p. m.: First Monday morning editions appear on Washington streets with DIES charges against the board.

March 30, 8:45 a. m.: Radio Rome broadcasts DIES charges.

March 30, 10:30 a. m.: Radio Amsterdam broadcasts DIES charges.

March 30, 6:45 p. m.: Berlin radio broadcasts DIES charges.

March 30, 8 p. m.: Berlin broadcasts DIES charges.

April 1, 8:30 p. m.: Berlin radio, De-bunk program, Broadcaster "Joe Scanlon," broadcasts DIES charges.

The Axis was thus telling the world Mr. DIES' charges before many Americans were able to read those charges in American newspapers. Most Americans do not see an early morning edition of their newspapers appearing on the streets of their cities the night before. Most Americans get their paper at breakfast time. Americans living on the west coast and in the intermountain region were still asleep when the Axis was first broadcasting the DIES charges to the world at 5:45 a. m. western time. Even in Washington the unexpected snow storm deprived most persons of their morning newspapers until after the Axis radio had told countries all over the world what Mr. DIES had charged against the Board of Economic Warfare. So that the Axis had hurried Mr. DIES' charges to neutral and other countries even before the people in our own country knew what Mr. DIES had said.

AXIS CAPITALIZES ON DIES COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

Two questions:

First. Why were the Axis propagandist machines that eager to capitalize on such criticism of the Board of Economic Warfare?

Second. Should Mr. DIES have done what he did?

The Axis was more than ordinarily anxious to transmit to the whole world any charges against the Board. Three factors provided the unusual value of this affair for the Axis. One was the circumstance that the attack was on the Board of Economic Warfare. The second circumstance was that this particular Board was attacked for being, as the Berlin radio put it, under "Communist domination." The third circumstance was that the Axis propagandists were able to cite as their authority the committee chairman whom they have long favorably publicized to the world more than any other American.

FASCISTS ACUTELY EAGER TO UNDERMINE BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

The Axis is especially in need of discrediting the Board of Economic Warfare. This Board is one of the principal agencies combating the Axis efforts to win other countries to its side and to detach from our side countries which have joined us. Particularly the Axis wants to detach or spread confusion below the Rio Grande—areas so important to our Nation for the production of needed war materials and so dangerous if the Axis could use any of the thou-

sand of miles of seacoast south of the Rio Grande for bases.

The Axis constantly broadcasts to Latin America in Spanish and Portuguese. The Axis is supported by some movements in Latin America aimed to establish Axis control in the Western Hemisphere.

Latin America is especially susceptible to cries about Communist infiltration. That is one of the principal and most commonly used claims in the Axis radio broadcasts to Latin America.

B. E. W. CONSTANTLY DEALS WITH LATIN AMERICA

To counteract efforts by the Axis in Latin America is one of the jobs of the Board of Economic Warfare. The Board licenses exports. The Board has the job of helping to provide Latin America with the exports it needs in order to minimize in those countries the wartime economic dislocations which produce discontent useful to the Axis. The Board also has the job of keeping exports from the many firms in Latin America sympathetic with the Axis. The Board has the job of detecting those Latin-American importers who are "cloaks" for the Axis. The Board has the job of gaining the support of any wavering Latin-American business interests, through its power to grant and deny licenses for exports they desire. The work of the Board is closely connected with that of other American agencies such as, in particular, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and particularly in connection with the work of getting to Latin America the truth needed to expose Axis radio and other propaganda.

Latin America is an example; the Board's economic activities deal with the world as a whole.

No wonder the Axis was Johnny-on-the-spot to use anything for smearing this Board in neutral countries and in countries which they are still trying to detach from our side.

Should Mr. DIES have done what he did? No criticism is here made of Mr. DIES for any essential effort to improve our Government—even though the result may be to give the Axis some propaganda ammunition. Leading officials of our Government have repeatedly said that Americans must be free to criticize the Government.

However, where the effect, however incidental and unintended, of such criticism is to help the Axis, then the critic necessarily labors under certain restrictions. One is the necessity of ascertaining whether he can bring about the correction he seeks in our Government, without any incidental help to the Axis. The second is that he should take ordinary precautions to ascertain that his criticism is needed and is justified.

DIES SHOULD HAVE CONSULTED BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE FIRST

Mr. DIES could, of course, without giving help to the Axis propagandists, have sought correction of the evil he believed he had found in the Board of Economic Warfare. All he had to do was to send his charges to the Board. This is what he should have done, without seeking publicity first. This complaint was made

of his action by a number of his colleagues who spoke on the floor of the House Monday afternoon, March 30. Among the critics were several Congressmen who had previously voted for continuing the Dies committee. Among such critics was Mr. JERRY VOORHIS, of California, a member of the Dies committee. He said that he had repeatedly urged such procedure in place of rushing into print with charges against Government agencies. Among those who joined Mr. Voorhis in criticizing Mr. Dies for rushing his charges into the newspapers were Congressmen O'CONNOR, of Montana; RANDOLPH, of West Virginia; HOPE, of Kansas; and MICHENER, of Michigan.

There was nothing to indicate that it would be futile for Mr. DIES to communicate any sound information to the Board. He had never had any experience to indicate that the Board would not act on sound charges. The Executive Director of the Board, Mr. Milo Perkins, is from Mr. DIES' own State. Mr. DIES must realize that Mr. Perkins would not tolerate on his staff any employee against whom effective charges are sustained. Mr. DIES must also know that the character of the Board membership is such as to insure the requisite action on well-founded charges. The Chairman is the Vice President of the United States. Among the members are Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and Attorney General Bidle. Each member of the Board has a special, active, urgent need to have only fit men in a war agency. In addition, a number of these members have their own investigative staffs which they could put to work on any employee whose fitness in the Board's staff is properly put in question. Suppose the Executive Director and Chairman of the Board refused to do anything about a case calling for inquiry and action. Mr. DIES could have reached any one of several members of the Board who have detective staffs which are as well equipped as Mr. DIES' own investigators to run down facts about Government employees. The War Department and the Navy Department have intelligence services usable for this purpose. The Attorney General has the F. B. I. The Secretary of the Treasury has the Secret Service and other detective staffs. The State Department has an intelligence service and the Department of Commerce has investigators. Mr. DIES had eight separate avenues for getting his charges considered, investigated, and acted upon without extending to the Axis one iota of help in its efforts to undermine our Government abroad.

So much for the question whether it was necessary in order to secure action by the Board on proper charges to give incidental and valuable aid to the Axis. Now, about the second question.

WERE DIES' CHARGES MERITED?

Did Mr. DIES use reasonable caution in ascertaining whether his charges were justified? The sum and substance of his letter was that 35 employees of the Board of Economic Warfare, of whom he

named 10, should be dismissed as unfit to work for the Government. This claim he based in turn on the charge that they were members of Communist-front organizations named the League for Peace and Democracy, the League Against War and Fascism, and the China Aid Council. In the case of 1 man Mr. DIES made a further charge that the employee had written an obscene book.

The Axis radio broadcasters emphasized both charges. Mr. DIES does not claim that the employees he named lack the qualifications for the specialists' jobs they hold. His charge must therefore mean that even though they have the highest qualifications for performing the technical jobs to which they have been assigned they should nevertheless not be used in the Government. If one can spell out the DIES contention it must be that these men are Communists and therefore place communism or the interest of the Soviet Union ahead of the interests of the United States.

DIES' ATTACKS ANALYZED

It is unnecessary to consider this basis on which Mr. DIES' charges rest. The assumptions which lead him to that basis are unfounded and a little caution on his part would have made it possible for him to see this. Take, first, the case of men like David B. Vaughan, the Chief of Personnel Management of the Board; Mr. Vaughan was not, as charged by Mr. DIES, a member of the League for Peace and Democracy.

IS IT SUBVERSIVE TO ESPOUSE AID TO CHINA?

Let us take next the assumption Mr. DIES makes with respect to the organizations to which some of the 10 named employees did in fact belong. For example, the China Aid Council. The sole charge against several employees is that they had some connection with the China Aid Council. This council was formed to organize a boycott of Japanese goods in order to cut down the supply of foreign exchange going to the Japanese war machine and to raise funds for Chinese victims of Japanese aggression. The money was sent through a committee composed of Madam Chiang Kai-shek and Madam Sun Yat-sen. Here are some of the members of the China Aid Council:

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, who acted as vice president; the late Bishop Robert L. Paddock, former Episcopal bishop of Oregon, who was not only a sponsor but also on the advisory committee; President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina; Mary E. Woolley, president emerita of Mount Holyoke College; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister; Mrs. James Roosevelt, who was honorary chairman; Prof. Clyde Miller, of Columbia University; the late Ambassador William E. Dodd; Guy Emery Shipman, editor of Churchman; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Sherwood Anderson, novelist and newspaper editor.

The China Aid Council and other organizations supporting China's cause

were brought together under the United China Relief, with Wendell L. Willkie as honorary national chairman; Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corporation, as chairman; and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune, as a member of the board of directors.

LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

Let us take another of the three organizations to which Mr. DIES objects as Communist fronts—the League Against War and Fascism. The Dies committee received testimony with respect to this league on October 23, 1939, published at chapter 6295 in volume 10 of its hearings. The purposes of the league, as the testimony there given shows, were to advocate an embargo against Japan, Germany, and Italy and to urge the lifting of the embargo which had been imposed on Spain. The questioning by Congressman STARNES at that hearing would tend to indicate that he thought that these were not desirable purposes. Is there anyone who today would question the statement that these purposes were directed against the dictatorship countries, now our enemies, and in favor of the democracies? The League Against War and Fascism included in its national executive committee such men as Prof. George S. Counts, of Columbia University; Rev. William B. Spofford; Prof. Colston E. Warne, of Amherst College; and Reid Robinson, of the International Mine, Milling and Smelting Workers Union, now its president and one of the labor leaders in the forefront of American industrial effort to defeat the Axis. Among those who wrote for the magazine published by this league are:

Hamilton Basso, of North Carolina, well-known author and contributor to magazines; Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church of New York; former Congressman Paul J. Kvale, of Minnesota; the famous French writer Romain Rolland, who wrote on Ethiopia, seized by Italy; Sir Walter Citrine, who wrote on the danger of Hitlerism; Congressman Fred H. Hildebrandt, of South Dakota; Rudolph Breda, editor of the Brown Book of the Hitler Terror; Bishop Francis J. McConnell; Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Sherwood Anderson, well-known author; Rev. Father Luis Sarosola, Catholic historian.

LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

The third of the organizations mentioned by Mr. DIES, the League for Peace and Democracy, advocated embargoes and other economic pressure against the dictatorships in order to stop further American aid to their armament programs, and in order thus to prevent their attacking the United States. This league was the successor to the League Against War and Fascism.

Among the additional persons who joined the national committee of the league were:

Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dale DeWitt, of New York; Rev. William H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C.; Judge Robert Kenney, of Cali-

fornia; Rev. Albert T. Mollegen, of Virginia; Rev. Joseph Sefl, of Illinois.

Mr. DIES, however, sought to dispose of the fact that the purposes of the organizations named are purposes of the democracies against the dictatorships and that many of the men and women connected with these organizations are among the finest and most loyal American citizens. Mr. DIES has claimed that these organizations had in their membership some Communists and were influenced and dominated by these Communists.

Mr. DIES has failed, in connection with the named employees of the Board of Economic Warfare, to assert that any of those employees are Communists, or that they had any knowledge to indicate that any organization to which they belonged was Communist influenced or Communist controlled, if they were. Would Mr. DIES drive out of public life such persons as Wendell L. Willkie, or the publisher of Time, or the president of the Studebaker Corporation, or leading college presidents and professors in leading American universities in the North, South, and West, or Members of Congress, because they belong to or are on the mailing lists of organizations which Mr. DIES would brand as Communist fronts? If he would not drive such persons from public life, wherein is he justified in charging that the named employees of the Board of Economic Warfare are unfit to serve the Government and that the Board must deprive itself of the special value it can get from any of these men who are uniquely qualified to do various of the technical jobs required by the Board, as some of these experts unquestionably are? Some of them are better qualified to do certain of these technical jobs than anyone else the Board could get in this country.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TENEROWICZ] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TENEROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, 1942, I took the floor of the House and spoke of a defense housing project in my district. I spoke of a 200-unit project nearly completed. I showed subversive activities at work in my district.

On March 12, 1942, I received a telegram from Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. In this telegram Mr. White took exception to a statement in a report which I received from Detroit and which I quoted in my speech of February 27, 1942. He ignored the more important facts brought out in that speech, that there is a strong communistic element behind the Nevada-Fenelon defense-housing project controversy. He referred to prominent Americans who have served and who now serve on the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., which actively conducts the affairs of the association and formulate its principles. I find no fault whatever with these distinguished American

gentleman or with any other fine Americans, but I do feel sure that if, as Mr. White states in his telegram, these gentlemen conduct the affairs and formulate the principles and policies of the N. A. A. C. P., they would, if aware of the true facts regarding this controversy, actively condemn any communistic affiliation with their organization.

Mr. White calls upon me to offer public apology. He informs me that my sincerity and integrity will be measured by the promptness of my repudiation of this statement. I do not intend to apologize for any statement which I have made or quoted from reliable sources.

However, I do say this—that in looking over the roster of officials of the N. A. A. C. P., I do find names of some individuals who have long records of Communist affiliation.

In speaking of the Nevada-Fenelon housing site and the resulting controversy, Mr. White was morally obligated to his people and to the N. A. A. C. P. to thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts in the matter before entering into a controversy about which he did not have first-hand information.

I have had this matter under discussion both here and in Detroit for approximately 10 months. I met and accompanied nearly all of the committees that came to Washington in this connection, visiting the various housing bureaus and officials.

In order to keep the record straight, I wish to point out a few pertinent facts regarding this matter: Detroit's total population as given by the 1940 census is 1,623,452. Of this population, we have 149,119 Negroes.

At a public hearing in Detroit, conducted by the mayor and the common council, the following fact was established and unchallenged: that 35 percent of the completed Federal housing in Detroit is occupied by Negroes and I quote the following statement made by one of the councilmen at that hearing:

I will tell you what it is. It is about 85 percent. Is that taking undue advantage of one side?

Mr. White, the Negro press, and the Communists must therefore admit that no advantage is being taken of the colored group in Detroit.

The first objection which I received to this site at Nevada and Fenelon came to me from a Negro, in a letter written to me on June 23, 1941, in which he strenuously opposed the site.

The Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission, Rev. Horace White, also disagreed with the site selected by the U. S. H. A.

I have in my possession a copy of the original telegram of protest to this site sent on June 25, 1941, to William K. Divers, director of region V, United States Housing Authority. It is a 15-page telegram, 14 pages of which carry the signatures of protesting citizens, both colored and white, taxpayers and homeowners living in close proximity to the project.

The first committee that came to Washington in opposition to the site was composed of two white men and one Negro.

It has been alleged that real-estate interests were back of the protest to the Nevada-Fenelon site. I have no knowledge of this as far as the Nevada-Fenelon site is concerned, although I do know definitely that real-estate interests were involved in another site suggested. In this connection I would like to quote an excerpt from an article written by the Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission, Rev. Horace A. White, which appeared in the Michigan Chronicle of January 31, 1942:

In June, the Federal Government asked the Detroit Housing Commission to act as its agent for the construction of 700 defense dwellings. These units were to be for defense workers. The Detroit Housing Commission at that time brought in a site known as the Modern and Dequindre site, which the housing commission unanimously accepted for 200 dwelling units for Negro occupancy as directed by the Federal Government. The Federal agent came out and decided that the Negro project should be at Fenelon and Nevada.

At this time there arose a great deal of opposition from many sources. Also at that time I, Horace White, the Negro on the commission, brought in the idea that the project should be placed at West Eight Mile Road, which raised a lot of opposition from large real-estate holdings in the city of Detroit.

One of our Detroit Negro papers in an article under the title of "Now the Truth Can Be Told," corroborated this statement when it discussed the site at Eight Mile Road and Wyoming.

And so we find large real-estate holdings opposing a site suggested by the Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission in a neighborhood predominantly colored. The argument about real-estate men playing an important part in this project does not seem to hold water, unless it is that certain real-estate agents—their names known—have been around the immediate neighborhood in an effort to buy up homes "for a song" because of Negro occupancy. The findings of the grand jury fail to corroborate the erroneous allegation made by the Negro papers and carried by the press in general.

Mr. White is alarmed about the communistic element and yet he openly works with it. I shall further prove to him, to certain local Negro leaders and to the Negro press that what I said on February 27, 1942, is true and can be substantiated.

The day after I made my remarks on the floor of the House, I received a 2-page telegram from Patrick Toohey, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party. Following the receipt of this telegram I received a news flash postmarked March 4, 1942, 5:30 p. m., Detroit, Mich. It was mailed in a plain envelope and the upper left-hand corner bore the typewritten address of Room 4, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, Mich. This news flash was a corroboration of Mr. Toohey's telegram, and I ask permission to insert it at this point:

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, Mich., February 28, 1942.
Congressman RUDOLPH TENEROWICZ,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Your statement published in today's newspapers accusing Michigan Communist Party of subversive acts in connection with the

Sojourner Truth housing scandal is a web of unmitigated and irresponsible lies and slanders.

It is nothing but a cheap and miserable red herring designed to cover up the vicious conspiracy of the Ku Klux Klan, shady real-estate sharks, yourself, and certain groups having definite pro-Axis sympathies to create turmoil in Detroit, to incite race conflicts, to destroy the unity of the people in the war effort, to violate President Roosevelt's demand that we end "discrimination in all its ugly forms," to compromise the city and national administrations by means of denying the Sojourner Truth homes to the Negro people to whom they properly belong.

Your resort to the discredited Dies committee in an effort to raise the red herring will fool no decent Detroiters any more than your long hostility and opposition to President Roosevelt's anti-Hitler policies. The Communist Party has had no connection or relationship with the Sojourner Truth situation excepting deeply sympathizing and supporting the demands of progressive Detroit and trade-union movements to defeat the fifth column conspiracy by granting the Sojourner Truth homes to the Negro people to whom they belong.

You will have to cook up a better alibi to account for your assistance to a pro-Fascist and anti-American cabal.

PATRICK TOOHEY,
State Secretary, Michigan Communist Party.

In my remarks of February 27 I called attention to a meeting held in Detroit on February 21, at 8 p. m., at which Mr. Patrick Toohey and a prominent member of the Sojourner Truth Housing Committee were the principal speakers. This meeting was held under the auspices of section 1, Communist Party, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.

Is Mr. White aware of the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. pamphlet *On Guard*, dated February 1942, was distributed in Detroit along with Communist handbills regarding this housing controversy?

Mr. Speaker, I ask to insert at this point an excerpt from an article which appeared in one of our Negro papers dated March 28, 1942. I quote:

For the consideration of all concerned, I submit the following questions which many people would like to have answered:

1. Why hesitate to issue written, itemized financial reports?
2. How much money has actually been collected, in the small cans—in the big cans?
3. How much money has been donated and by whom?
4. Into what post office or bank and in what name was all the money deposited?
5. To whom has the committee "donated" money and for what?
6. How far can any group go under socialistic and communistic influence?
7. How will the surplus money be spent, or shall we say distributed at the conclusion of the Sojourner Truth catastrophe?

This should prove of interest to Mr. White and the N. A. A. C. P.

I call Mr. White's attention to question 6. Is it possible that a part of these moneys collected could have financed the trips of some of these individuals who came to Washington in the cause of this housing controversy? I sincerely believe that the colored group in Detroit is due an itemized accounting and that these questions should be answered and the information given as suggested by the gentleman who wrote the article from which I have just quoted.

In the Michigan Chronicle—Negro weekly—of April 4, 1942, there appeared

a picture of a group of people captioned "Members of the 'Free Earl Browder' Committee." The picture was taken a few minutes before they left for New York to meet with the National Free Earl Browder Committee. There follows a number of names, and I find among them the names of Mr. Harper Poulson and Mr. Jack Raskin.

In my remarks of February 27, 1942, I mentioned the fact that Mr. Raskin's name was included in a list submitted to me by Mr. Baird Snyder, III. Mr. Raskin was listed as the executive secretary of the Civil Rights Federation.

I wish to call your attention to another list which I inserted in my speech of the 27th. That list was also furnished to me by Mr. Snyder and bore the heading "Detroit delegates who met with Baird Snyder, Acting Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, on Tuesday, February 12, 1942":

Joseph A. Craigen, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

LeBron Simmons, attorney, National Negro Congress.

Harper Poulson, Detroit Youth Assembly.
Andrew Brown, Council of Social Agencies.
Clifford Moore, Local 663, Teamsters, American Federation of Labor.

Joseph Stambouly, Ford Local Congress of Industrial Organizations, No. 600.

Geraldine Biedsoe, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Jack Raskin, Civil Rights Federation.
Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor.

John Davis, national secretary of National Negro Congress.

P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

You will note that again we find the names of Mr. Jack Raskin and Mr. Harper Poulson.

I would like to quote from page 7 of the Michigan Chronicle of April 18, 1942, a part of a letter written by Rev. Charles A. Hill, chairman of the citizens committee in reply to Mr. C. E. LaReau, president of the Detroit Bible Institute, 500 West Columbia, Detroit, Mich.:

You infer that there is something sinister at the bottom of this Sojourner Truth Committee by the fact that some of us signed the petition to free Browder, who you refer to as a convicted criminal. Let me say that I signed that because in the face of the evidence I have I am convinced that he is being persecuted because he is a Communist rather than because he violated the passport law.

I think the following excerpts taken from the hearings before the congressional Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Tuesday, September 5, 1939, are especially pertinent at this point:

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). But your primary objective is to establish communism in the United States?

MR. BROWDER. As a party, that is the primary end.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one thing I wanted to clarify, and that is this; you stated a few minutes ago that the one consummation you desired more than anything is a Communist state in the United States?

MR. BROWDER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Feeling that way, you naturally encourage and support movements that you think tend in that direction; you made that clear.

MR. BROWDER. Yes.

I offer further proof to Mr. White and the Negro press that these subversive elements have been and are at work.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask permission to include in the RECORD certain portions of a resolution of the Communist Party dated as early as May 1938, Michigan, headed by the caption "Win the Negroes for the democratic front for jobs, peace, and progress."

The present status of the Negro people has been perpetuated under the rule of extreme reaction (the Fords, the Knudsens, and their political agents—the Fitzgeralds, Bruckers, Toys, and the Vandenberg, and particularly the Republican Party).

The Negroes can improve their lot only in joining struggle with the white workers, middle class, and liberal sections of the population combined into a democratic front against reaction.

The Michigan district of the Communist Party has underestimated the importance of work among Negroes.

The fact that we have only 300 Negro Communists in Michigan out of a Negro population of some 175,000 is a reflection of our unsatisfactory work among them. The turnover of Negro members is about 80 percent, indicating that when we do recruit them into the party we do not hold their interest on the basis of helping them to meet their most burning problems and immediate needs. An immediate departure from this unsatisfactory condition is a vital necessity to our party.

Section No. 1 of the east side of Detroit is the main organization of the party that has carried on work among the Negroes. The easy recruiting of Negroes, maintaining an open headquarters of the party during the past year * * *

The primary task of the party among the Negroes is to rally the organizations of the Negroes and progressive sections of the white population for a united struggle for jobs for Negroes and to participate in such campaigns which originate outside the party and its contacts.

Every effort must be made to win the Negro Ford workers for the union, both those working now and also those on Work Projects Administration.

Contacts among the Negroes must be carefully cultivated, and every effort made to rally the organizations to which they belong in the struggles around immediate issues. Each comrade shall have a mailing list of contacts that he is responsible to keep informed on all campaigns and matters of interest.

The Communist Party endorses and supports the program of the National Negro Congress. We are an affiliate organization of the congress, and our members must use every opportunity to work for and build the National Negro Congress.

To carry out the tasks listed above, it is clear that our party must be firmly built among the Negroes. Special forms and methods must be developed to win and retain Negro shop workers, white-collar workers and intellectuals, Negro women, and youth.

Every section of our party should consider a quota of Negroes to be recruited by the time of the 1938 elections.

Bolshevik determination must impel our party to put life into the decisions of the July 1937 plenum on work among Negroes, particularly toward the establishment of a State fund, for carrying out work among the Negroes of our State. And boldness must characterize the consistent efforts of the Communists to push forward new Negro forces into positions of authority and prestige within our party and to initiate and support a movement to advance Negroes to

leadership in the mass organizations of the workers and the progressive sections of the population.

In the September 1939 issue of the Communist James W. Ford has quite a lengthy article concerning the Negroes, and I quote a portion of his statement:

It was left to the Communists, basing their approach on Marxism-Leninism, to begin the movement to unite the Negro people and ally them with the working class and other progressive and democratic forces.

To further show this influence, I quote the following excerpt from a recent article by Attorney Alfred Cassey, associate editor of the Detroit Tribune, which appeared in the Tribune on February 14, 1942, and which is most enlightening:

The great majority of Negro workers who have been organized into the Congress of Industrial Organizations unions have not as yet taken seriously their union membership. These members have had no adequate realization of policies and practices of some of their leaders that were very important to them. Few have realized that the combination of John L. Lewis, as leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the leftist members of that organization, who cooperated with him were the most militant friends of the Negro in the labor movement.

The Communists in America flopped to a war policy and became hostile to the leadership of John L. Lewis because he was on the other side. All these men that he had brought into the Congress of Industrial Organizations labor movement and remained faithful and loyal to, listened to a bigger voice, the voice of Joseph Stalin and joined the war party in America. Thus they came to the parting of the ways, two great forces that were largely responsible for the building up of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and who were mainly responsible for the militant stand taken by this organization for a square deal to the Negro in the labor movement.

An article appeared in the Detroit Tribune of March 14, 1942, covering an address made by Paul Robeson and John Davis, president of the National Negro Congress, at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. I quote the following excerpts from that article:

Robeson held his audience spellbound as he told of his travels in Europe and of his search for a land where a man would be treated as a man regardless of his race or color and where his son could be educated. He said that he selected Russia because in Russia the color of a man's skin had nothing at all to do with his ability to function in society.

I have always felt that Russia would be the only nation that would sincerely fight fascism and that is why I have confidence in the Red army.

He paid a great tribute to the citizens of Detroit and thinks that this is a great city because it has been the Nation's battleground where capital and labor and the forces of social ideals have been fought.

Mr. Davis leveled his attack on Congressman RUDOLPH G. TENEROWICZ, Democratic representative from Hamtramck, for asking that the Dies committee investigate the forces behind Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth project.

Their remarks speak for themselves. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to insert excerpts from a report received by me from the committee to investigate un-American activities with regard to these two gentlemen:

PAUL ROBESON

| Communist-front organization | Association of the individual | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. | Signer of petition to discontinue Dies committee..... | Mimeographed sheet attached to letterhead, Jan. 17, 1940. |
| American Peace Mobilization, anticonscription rally, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1940. | Speaker..... | Daily Worker, Sept. 13, 1940, p. 4. |
| National Negro Congress..... | Signer of the statement to the President defending the Communist Party. | Daily Worker, Mar. 5, 1941, p. 2. |
| Do..... | Chairman, discussion group..... | Second National Negro Congress, October 1937. |
| Open letter to President Roosevelt..... | Endorses..... | Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1936, p. 4. |
| Soviet films..... | Signer, protest against attack on right of Communist Party to use ballot. | Daily Worker, July 23, 1940, p. 1, ch. 6. |
| Soviet Russia today..... | Actor..... | Daily Worker, May 19, 1937, p. 7. |
| Soviet Union..... | Signer, interviewed..... | Daily Worker, Aug. 10, 1936, p. 5. |
| Statement by Negro leaders protesting attacks against Communist candidates. | Visitor..... | Daily Worker, Dec. 11, 1936, p. 2. |
| Statement urging ballot rights for Communists..... | Signer of statement..... | Daily Worker, Sept. 16, 1940, p. 4. |
| | do..... | Daily Worker, Sept. 23, 1940, p. 4. |

JOHN P. DAVIS

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| Congress of Youth..... | Signer of call..... | Proceedings, July 11-15, 1939, p. 2. |
| International Workers Order..... | Signer of statement to President Roosevelt defending Communist Party. | Daily Worker, Mar. 5, 1941, p. 2. |
| Do..... | Speaker at convention in Pittsburgh..... | Daily Worker, Apr. 25, 1938, p. 4. |
| National Negro Congress..... | Sent greetings..... | New Order, July 1936, p. 6. |
| Do..... | Chairman, sponsoring committee, national. | Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1936, p. 4. |
| Do..... | Contributor to officials, proceedings of Second National Congress. | Daily Worker, Feb. 15, 1938, p. 7. |
| Do..... | Executive secretary..... | Equal Justice, April 1940, p. 3. |
| Do..... | do..... | Daily Worker, January 1938, p. 4. |
| Do..... | National secretary..... | Second National Negro Congress, October 1937. |
| Do..... | National secretary (received letter from Abraham Lincoln Brigade). | Daily Worker, Mar. 15, 1938, p. 2. |
| Statement by Negro leaders, protesting attacks against Communist candidates. | Signer of statement..... | Daily Worker, Sept. 16, 1940, p. 1. |
| Third National Negro Congress..... | Speaker..... | The Communist, June 1940, p. 549. |
| Do..... | National secretary..... | The Communist, June 1940, p. 545. |

It is small wonder that Mr. Davis criticized me for requesting an investigation of the subversive activities which are being employed in this controversy to the detriment of the Negro people.

As far back as 1930 in the hearings of the Special Committee to Investigate Communist Propaganda in the United States, former Congressman John E. Nelson, of Maine, made the following statement, which I quote:

Don't you know the Russian Communist Government is paying the expenses of agitators here, including Negro agitators, who are brought from Russia, are taken from America to Russia and trained over there in the Communist principles, which are to the effect that they seek to overthrow our Government and its principles?

I fear and I warn of the active threat by communism to our national unity. The Nevada-Fenelon housing controversy is a striking example. Out of a defense housing project the communistic influence has subtly and insidiously developed an issue—an un-American one. I hope that Mr. White and the Negro press are as cognizant of the danger and as much concerned as I am.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent me a release issued by its press service, dated January 30, 1942, together with a memorandum calling my attention to the marked copy of the release in which my name was mentioned in connection with this housing controversy. I ask permission to insert the excerpt to which the memorandum referred:

Nation-wide criticism has been aimed at C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator, and Baird Snyder, Acting Federal Works Administrator, for their action in yielding to congressional pressure to deny occupancy of the Sojourner Truth housing project here to Negroes. The New York PM, the New York Post, and the Philadelphia Record all deplored

the action, as did the local Polish Daily, the People's Voice.

The project was originally built for Negro tenants, but white groups, including a Catholic priest and real-estate agents, applied political pressure in protest. They were supported by Congressman RUDOLPH G. TENEROWICZ, of the district.

A delegation representing Negro and white organizations was in Washington on Monday, January 26, to confer with officials in an attempt to secure favorable action in behalf of the colored defense workers and their families. They included the Reverend George Hill, State Senator Charles C. Diggs, LeBron Simmons, and Jack Raskin. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accompanied the group to the office of Senator PRENTISS BROWN, of Michigan, who emphatically denied the statement of TENEROWICZ that he favored white occupancy. The delegation also conferred with Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator, where they were accompanied by Leon A. Ransom, member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People national legal committee.

There is to be another project of 800 units constructed here for white occupancy. Aroused Negro citizens are hopeful that some action favorable to them will be forthcoming on this project. Walter White stated in Washington: "Not only the 200 units already constructed, but the 800 additional units now earmarked for so-called white occupancy, should be opened on the basis of need and qualification to all persons and not on the basis of race."

The reference made in the last paragraph of this release to 800 additional units now earmarked for white occupancy is of particular interest in view of the fact that 35 percent of the completed Federal housing in Detroit is now occupied by Negroes.

In this N. A. A. C. P. release mention is made of a delegation representing Negro and white organizations which came to Washington on January 26 to discuss this project. Two of the gentlemen mentioned are conspicuously re-

ferred to in the records of the Congressional Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. Is Mr. White aware of their affiliations? Are these the white organizations to which he refers? Again we find this man Jack Raskin in the picture.

The release also speaks of a priest and mentions political pressure being applied. I have seen this statement used so often, and the true facts should be known. The following churches within the immediate vicinity and their membership were represented in the over 25,000 letters, wires, and petitions I have received in protest to this site:

- North Detroit Baptist Church.
- North Detroit Methodist Church.
- Bethlehem Lutheran Church.
- Olivet Lutheran Church.
- St. Rita's Church.
- St. Louis Church.
- Corpus Christi Church.
- St. Augustine Church.
- Queen of Apostles Church.
- Our Lady Help of Christians Church.
- All Saints Polish National Catholic Church.

Some of the ministers and priests appeared personally at hearings held in January and February of this year before the council and the mayor of Detroit in protest to the Nevada-Fenelon site selected by the United States Housing Authority, and this is a matter of record.

In January 1942, the Division of Defense Housing Coordinator, Mr. Charles Palmer announced that the project under controversy and having only 200 units, would be opened for white occupancy and in lieu of the 200 units, 300 units would be constructed for Negroes. It was then that real political pressure and outside interference were manifested, but not by the Congressman representing the district. The reverse is true. Outside influence did have and still has a

definite bearing on this entire matter. I shall give further proof in substantiation.

The President approved this program and on the 22d of January, the Detroit Housing Commission approved the Government's decision with the stipulation that the new project contain 400 Negro family dwelling units. Apparently Mr. White was not interested in 200 additional homes to be provided for needy Negro defense workers, or, was he as adamant and uninterested in more defense housing homes for Negroes as was a certain Negro committee that met with Mr. Acton in Detroit recently and I quote from the Detroit Tribune—Negro weekly—of March 28, 1942:

They said they wanted Sojourner Truth and nothing else would be satisfactory.

Does not this, on the face of all these facts, look like Mr. White and certain local Negro leaders regard this as an issue and not from a standpoint of more homes for the Negro people?

I believe that I have conclusively shown that subversive elements have been at work in this controversy. Help was solicited from near and far by the local Negro committee. No question was asked as to the background of individuals or organizations solicited as long as their names and their services could be utilized. The Federal housing authorities took no time to investigate the committee and the lists of individuals and organizations submitted by the Negro committees. The opposition of the home owners in the Nevada-Fenelon area was completely ignored.

The heat was applied on Federal housing authorities in Washington from yet another source not previously mentioned. I was astounded and surprised to learn of another agency—a black cabinet—at work in official Washington. If my source of information is correct, we find this group entering into the controversy and I ask permission at this point, Mr. Speaker, to quote the following editorial which appeared in the Michigan Chronicle of Saturday, February 21, 1942:

THE BLACK CABINET

A great deal has been written and much more has been said about the spinelessness of the so-called black cabinet in Washington, that group of Negro advisers to the various governmental agencies and their assistants. The Detroit delegation to Capitol Hill, however, who took the housing fight almost to the door of the President himself, declare unanimously that without the active help of the so-called black cabinet they would have been lost in the vast bureaucracy that the Federal Government has now become.

More than that, it was clear that the majority of these governmental advisers put the welfare of their people above their jobs. Robert Taylor, of Chicago, who is an adviser to the Housing Authority in Washington, threatened to resign his post if his office yielded to the pressure of the southern Congressmen who conspired with Congressman TENEROWICZ to rob Negro workers of defense housing which was built for them. Robert Taylor and his colleagues in Washington are demonstrating that they are no appeasers, no Quislings who are set up to beguile their people into complacency in this crucial time of war and mounting racial prejudice.

Clark Foreman and a host of other whites who are conscious of the responsibilities of a democracy to its people, who dare to stand by their convictions, must not be overlooked. To both the Negro and white officials in Washington who are the guardians of democracy, we owe the full support of our united efforts and our political power. We must strengthen their position and sustain them with our political might, while at the same time we seek to rout the fascist-minded officials and the poll-tax Congressmen who are living in the benighted past, still believing that first tenet of slavery, that God created one race of mankind to rule and another to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

I know of but one Cabinet, the Cabinet appointed by the President of the United States, and I am wondering who appoints this so-called black cabinet and who are its members.

Are other minority groups to follow the example and form their own cabinets?

Is this so-called black cabinet to decide where all Negro housing projects are to be erected?

How much pressure was exerted on Messrs. Blandford and Keyserling by this agency?

Are these the individuals who have the ear of both Mr. Blandford and Mr. Keyserling?

Must the membership of the House consult this new agency, the black cabinet, regarding any and all racial questions involving their districts?

The Federal blunder perpetrated in Detroit with regard to the selection of the Nevada-Fenelon site by the U. S. H. A. has reverberated throughout the entire country.

When it became obvious that racial friction, resulting after months of bungling, buck passing, and misrepresentation, made it inadvisable to open the project for either Negro or white occupancy, I suggested as a logical solution of the problem the use of the project by the United States Army or Navy. Ascertaining that there was an acute housing need in Detroit on the part of the Navy, I made this suggestion to both the Federal housing officials and to the mayor of Detroit. Neither wished to accept a rational suggestion for reasons known only to them, and their obduracy has given us two serious riots in Detroit in addition to some very adverse national publicity and a deep and bitter feeling of racial animosity that I fear will take a long time to heal. My repeated warnings conveyed to these Federal housing officials by telephone and personal calls prior to the first riot were completely ignored.

Recently the President reorganized the Federal housing set-up. I was glad that he did so, and I sincerely believed that this controversy would be straightened out at last. Mr. John Blandford, Jr., was named as the Administrator of the newly organized National Housing Agency.

I contacted him immediately upon his appointment. I explained in detail what had occurred prior to his appointment, and I hold him of the U. S. H. A. bungling, misrepresentations, and promises made to me and to certain committees. I told him that the F. H. A.

had not been consulted originally by the U. S. H. A., and that the F. H. A. had refused all commitments on building in the neighborhood because of Negro occupancy. I told him that individuals who neither lived in the district or knew it—pressure groups and subversive elements—were behind this movement to create disunity. I asked him to listen to the home owners living in the neighborhood. I warned him of the bitter feeling in this matter and of my fear that trouble would ensue if either the white or colored group occupied the site, and subsequent events have proven me correct. At a later meeting with Mr. Blandford I proposed Navy occupancy of the project.

He listened to me and saw some of the many wires and letters of protest which I have received. He then asked me to see Mr. Leon Keyserling, Acting U. S. H. A. Administrator, and told me he would confer with Mr. Keyserling later. I complied with Mr. Blandford's suggestion. I called on Mr. Keyserling, who told me that he had nothing to do with the matter and wished to know why I had come to him. I informed him that I did so at the suggestion of Mr. Blandford. We discussed the situation, and Mr. Keyserling again denied any responsibility. I wish to show that it was definitely the responsibility of Mr. Keyserling and his staff. They were an integral part of the U. S. H. A. and should shoulder the major portion of this bungling and its aftermath.

The Detroit Housing Commission, the mayor, and the city council of Detroit, had openly criticized the Nevada-Fenelon site which was not the site selected by them, and have stated in letters that the responsibility belonged to the U. S. H. A. All letters of protest sent to the mayor went to the Detroit Housing Commission and were answered by the director-secretary who referred the letters to the U. S. H. A. I ask permission to insert an excerpt from one of these letters written July 23, 1941, by Mr. George Edwards, then director secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission to Messrs. Vincent Siluk, et al., St. Louis of the King Church Committee, 18805 St. Louis Avenue, Detroit, Mich.:

I believe you will be interested to know that the choice of the site at Nevada and Fenelon Avenues for a defense housing unit was made by the United States Housing Authority and the Federal authorities on their own responsibility. This action was taken after the Detroit Housing Commission, as agents of the United States Housing Authority in the defense work had recommended another site, and it was taken in spite of the fact that the Detroit Common Council requested that this project be built at the site originally selected by the housing commission.

As a result the only effective disposition of your petition which I can suggest is to refer it on to the proper Federal authorities—in this case, to Mr. F. Charles Starr, regional director in the United States Housing Authority at Washington, D. C.

On November 8, 1941, Mr. Starr wrote a letter to Mr. Hugh McClintock, 18465 Conley, Detroit, in which he stated that the question of racial occupancy would

remain open until construction was completed and tenant selection started. This project is about completed. This information was being sent out as late as November 1941 and was the same information which had been given verbally to committees from Detroit who conferred in August with Mr. Starr; Mr. Von Storch, project advisor of the U. S. H. A.; Mr. Divers; Mr. Clark Foreman, then Director of the Division of Defense Housing; and Mr. William P. Seavers. Six months before this project was first discussed by local housing officials, Mr. C. F. Palmer, Coordinator of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, had stated that it should be the basic policy of the Federal agency selecting sites for defense housing to secure the opinions, approval, and cooperation of the local housing authorities and/or other responsible public and civic groups including responsible Negro leadership, before final decision and public announcement is made of a site. Mr. Palmer pointed out that such a policy was necessary in order to offset possible local opposition. It is my contention that strict adherence to this policy would have eliminated the present controversy.

In November 1941 I received the following letter from Messrs. Peter J. Bartnik and Martin Morency, of the Conley-Seven-Mile Neighbors Club, which is typical of nearly all my mail on this question:

We the undersigned residents in the vicinity of the Fenelon-Nevada defense project for colored people, represent the Conley-Seven-Mile Neighbors Club. This community is composed entirely of white residents, and furthermore is restricted to all but members of the Caucasian race. Since this project has been started, the Federal Housing Administration has refused to insure any mortgages on any proposed new homes adjacent to it. In our opinion, this will cause a financial loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to property owners, not to mention the racial problem that will be created.

We were encouraged to buy our own homes and led to believe that a Federal Housing Administration approval was an asset to a community. Now that the United States Housing Authority has started this project we feel that we have been betrayed by our Government.

There are many communities in the city of Detroit that would welcome this project as an improvement and not a detriment as in our case. We hope that you will do all you can in your power to change this to homes for white defense workers.

I sent this letter to Mr. Keyserling and I quote my letter of transmittal:

I am enclosing a self-explanatory letter received from Mr. Peter J. Bartnik and Mr. Martin Morency, Detroit, which is typical of hundreds of other letters which I have received regarding the proposed defense housing project on Nevada and Fenelon Streets.

I sincerely hope that the hearing which is to be held in the near future will result in some satisfactory agreement by all concerned.

I received the following reply, dated December 8, 1941, in which Mr. Keyserling chose to evade the question:

Let me acknowledge your letter of November 29, which you have followed up in a telephone conversation with me.

As you know, the United States Housing Authority has no direct responsibility for the

management in connection with the housing project on Nevada and Fenelon Streets, and therefore we cannot be of direct assistance.

As I have said to you, I have talked with various people in an effort to get them to hold a meeting and to come to some firm determination on this matter. I think that your idea of following up with these people is a good one.

On the other hand, I quote Mr. George Edwards, of the Detroit Housing Commission, who had this to say:

The United States Housing Authority told us they were not asking our approval or disapproval of the site they selected at Nevada and Fenelon, and said they would take full responsibility.

This is typical of the conflicting statements which have been made throughout the history of this project. Mr. Keyserling wanted me to understand that it was not his concern and no fault of the U. S. H. A. In this connection I quote an excerpt from a recent article appearing in the Detroit Free Press:

Housing officials now concede that the policy adopted by the United States Housing Authority of not permitting projects which "might change the character of a neighborhood" had been disregarded in the Sojourner Truth designation as a Negro project "because of outside interference." By outside interference, one official said he meant Federal influences beyond the control of the Housing Authority.

I believe that I have clearly explained this outside interference in my remarks of February 27 and today, beyond a shadow of a doubt, and to the complete satisfaction of all.

At this point I wish to quote from an article appearing in the Detroit Times shortly after the first riot:

Federal Housing officials today shrugged off virtually all responsibility for the squabble over location and occupation of Detroit's Sojourner Truth homes and blamed the Detroit Housing Commission for the riots which attended the opening of the project.

Errors for which Federal authorities did assume responsibility were blamed on "the incredible dispersion of responsibility under the former administration of Government agencies."

Commissioner Leon Keyserling, of the centralized public housing administration, intimated that President Roosevelt's action in unifying governmental housing agencies was provoked by the Detroit dispute.

"Everything which was done in connection with the project happened before the housing agencies were put together," he said. "The President's order consolidating the Government's housing functions was issued this week and is really only now becoming effective."

Both Keyserling and Charles F. Palmer, Federal Housing Coordinator, denied allegations from Detroit officials that the Nevada-Fenelon Streets site was picked in Washington. Keyserling admitted, however, that "in this case I believe the Federal Works Agency had a hand in picking the site."

This article speaks for itself. Both Mr. Keyserling and Mr. Palmer blame the Federal Works Agency. The former U. S. H. A., with Mr. Keyserling as Deputy Administrator, has shrugged off all responsibility when the opposite is true.

I have already pointed out the fact that in this particular instance there has unfortunately developed a dangerous racial

question. I have shown that this controversy could have been averted; that the Nevada-Fenelon site was not wanted by the Negroes originally nor was it approved by the Detroit Housing Commission, the city planning commission, the common council, and the mayor. Rather it has been forced upon one and all by these very officials who are now trying to squirm out of their blundering. The United States Housing Authority, with Mr. Leon Keyserling as its Assistant Director and legal counsel, plus others mentioned and directly responsible to him, are responsible for this unfortunate occurrence and it is no wonder that Mr. Strauss resigned as head of the United States Housing Authority. Is it not ironic to find this same Mr. Keyserling still occupying a prominent place in the President's new national housing set-up?

The tragedy of the entire affair is that because of such blundering, together with outside interference, Detroit finds itself the center of racial friction.

It would appear that from the beginning a successful effort has been made by Government authorities to obscure the question of responsibility. In this connection I would like to quote an excerpt of the mayor's statement appearing in the Detroit News of March 15, 1942:

I do not feel it is fair or proper for the Washington authorities having walked over the original objections of the Detroit Housing Commission, to now say in effect, We had the power and the money; we built the project where we wanted to, but having built it against the judgment of the Detroit Commission—supposed to know the local situation—nonetheless, there it is, and it is up to Detroit alone to carry out our decision without any further help or assistance from us.

By now everyone must appreciate how serious this situation is. It is quite obvious that the professional agitator and all the subversive agencies are working on both sides attempting to create community-wide chaos and confusion by arousing every latent prejudice that may exist. It is, of course, greatly to be desired that an end be made of the matter at as early a date as it can be properly, justly, and adequately done.

The word of a Member of Congress, chosen to represent his people, means nothing to Federal Housing officials. I have always believed in housing and because I continue to believe in it and because of the blunders made and the resulting bitterness in the minds of the Detroit people, both colored and white, it is my opinion that Mr. Keyserling's graceful resignation would be a boon to the housing program. It would give the President an opportunity to show the people of this country that Federal housing, if properly administered, will be of great benefit to the needy people for whom it is intended.

On April 15, 1942, Mr. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, sent the following wire to the Detroit Housing Commission:

Detroit Housing Commission: Please proceed as soon as feasible with the established program for the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Project. The National Housing Agency will join with the Detroit Housing Commission in the technical phases of the

utilization of this project. Please notify the city government of this contemplated action, in order that the city of Detroit may initiate the appropriate measures to effect occupancy under the most satisfactory conditions possible.

On April 18, 1942, we find this grave and serious statement issued by Detroit's very capable police commissioner, Frank D. Eaman, whose resignation was tendered a few hours after Mr. Blandford's statement reached Detroit. It appeared in the Detroit Free Press and I ask permission to insert it at this point, Mr. Speaker.

Another development Friday in the Sojourner Truth case was the statement of Police Commissioner Frank D. Eaman before the common council that Detroit was "facing one of the most serious conditions in many years" in having to take responsibility for moving Negro families into the housing project.

"Probably all police leaves will have to be canceled," Eaman said. "We will probably have to take every policeman off traffic duty and out of the courts. This emergency may be only temporary or it may endure a long time."

Eaman tendered his resignation Wednesday, a few hours after Federal authorities had insisted that Negroes be put into the housing project despite the record of violence resulting from a previous attempt to do the same thing.

In the Detroit Free Press of April 20, 1942, Mr. Charles F. Edgecomb, director-secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission is quoted as follows:

Detroit simply has not enough policemen to prevent disorders if we try to move the Negro families into the houses without help from the State.

After sending the telegram, Mr. Blandford made the following statement:

We are at war. Men of all races and creeds are marching in our armed forces, and are at work in our vast war industries. That is the spirit of American democracy.

By the same token, war workers and their families must have adequate homes, regardless of race or creed, if the country's output of planes, tanks, ships, and munitions is to grow in sufficient volume to win the war.

Sojourner Truth was built for Negro war workers. Leases have been executed. The National Housing Agency today advised the Detroit Housing Commission to take steps to utilize the war houses for that purpose as soon as possible.

In the utilization of the project, the National Housing Agency through the medium of the Federal Public Housing Authority will afford technical assistance to the Detroit Housing Commission. That is a joint responsibility. The maintenance of local law and order is, of course, the responsibility of the city of Detroit. The National Housing Agency has confidence that the officials of the city of Detroit will initiate the appropriate measures to effect the use of these homes under the most satisfactory conditions possible.

I assume that Mr. Blandford's statement is intended primarily for those people who live in close proximity to this housing project. If that is so, I wish to point out the fact that nowhere in the United States will you find more patriotic men and women. They are fully aware that we are at war. As a matter of fact, there are very few homes in the vicinity

of this Federal Housing blunder that are not only represented by one or more sons who are marching in our armed forces today, but have many others ready to go.

It is the mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers of these very boys who have been in the picket line for months in protest to Negro occupancy of this project. One of the boys now in the service was in the picket line on the day of the first riot.

The fathers and mothers of these boys have toiled and sacrificed for many years in order to provide homes for them. They relied implicitly on our Government when the F. H. A. informed them of the assistance to be derived in obtaining homes for themselves and their loved ones, when they invested their life savings in F. H. A. homes. Within four or five blocks of this housing project under controversy the Government has over \$800,000 invested in F. H. A. loans, and now these people are told by F. H. A. that no further commitments can be made on property in this area because of the U. S. H. A. blunder.

In February 1942 the F. H. A. sent out the following rejection notice on 16 applications for loans on proposed new homes in this area:

The location of subject property does not meet with the requirements of the Federal Housing Administration.

And yet previous loans on new homes had been made by F. H. A. within an area of four blocks surrounding this project to the tune of \$800,000.

No one denies that the 200 dwelling units now known as Sojourner Truth was programmed for Negro defense workers but not on the Nevada-Fenelon site.

Mr. Blandford's decision in insisting on the Nevada-Fenelon site, an admitted error on the part of the U. S. H. A., has resulted in the destruction of property values in this neighborhood. This is proven by the action of the self-supporting F. H. A. which has been a godsend and a boon to the low-income class of home owners. This agency has restored popular confidence in home ownership. Through the small-home mortgages insured under title II and the defense housing mortgages insured under title VI, over \$250,000,000 has been invested in Detroit.

Due to the bungling on the part of Federal Housing officials, the subversive elements involved, and cognizant of the seriousness of this situation, I have today introduced the following resolution providing for a congressional investigation of this controversy:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to investigate the facts and circumstances relating to the manner and method of selecting sites for defense-housing projects in the Detroit, Mich., area, with particular reference to the Nevada-Fenelon defense-housing project, in order to (1) determine whether or not

the United States Housing Authority or any other Government agency has been, or is, acting in accordance with law and the best interests of the community, and (2) fix responsibility for any failure to select defense-housing sites in accordance with law or the best interests of the community.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable, but not later than July 1, 1942, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or had adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. CLAYPOOL, of Ohio, for 3 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. PATRICK (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN), indefinitely, on account of important business in his district.

To Mr. GRANT of Alabama (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN), indefinitely, on account of important business in his district.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1541. An act for the relief of Jacques Hallpern, Max Hallpern, and Sally Hallpern Zaharia.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 22, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Wednesday, April 22, 1942, at 10:30 a. m. In re: H. R. 6858 and private bills.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 6885, to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to manhaden fishing.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, May 5, 1942, at 10 a. m., on Senate Joint Resolution 130, to

extend and amend certain emergency laws relating to the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the following bills at 10 a. m., April 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 6912, to repeal section 404 of title XI of the United States Code, 1940 edition (with respect to composition of indebtedness of local taxing agencies) at 10 a. m. on Monday, April 27, room 346, House Office Building.

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on H. R. 6840, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (railroad adjustments) at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, April 29, room 346, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearings in connection with the Federal Communications Commission will be resumed on May 5, at 10 a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1590. A letter from the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission, transmitting pursuant to Public Law No. 335 (H. J. Res. 255), approved December 19, 1941, the report of the Commission created to investigate ways and means for improving economic conditions in the anthracite coal-producing regions of the United States together with recommendations for both short-term and long-term measures of improvement (H. Doc. No. 709); to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed.

1591. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the Office of Censorship for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$7,500,000 (H. Doc. No. 710); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1592. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the Corps of Cadets at authorized strength; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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. VOORHIS of California: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 4402. A bill to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period; without amendment (Rept. No. 2040). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H. R. 6971. A bill amending act of September 1, 1916; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6972. A bill relating to the payment by certain persons in the armed forces of the United States entitled to be naturalized under title III of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, of fees for the issuance of certificates of arrival; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6973. A bill relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6974. A bill relating to the assessment of tangible personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6975. A bill to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interest of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 6976. A bill to permit the disposal of Civilian Conservation Corps surplus property in such a manner as to expedite the war effort; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6977 (by request). A bill to equalize the war burdens of citizens of the United States and thus provide for the successful prosecution of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. J. Res. 304. Joint resolution to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department to conduct certain investigations in the interest of prosecution of the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. J. Res. 305. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Ohio:

H. Res. 470. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6690; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TENEROWICZ:

H. Res. 471. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the manner and method of selecting sites for defense-housing projects in the Detroit, Mich., area; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. FORD of Mississippi introduced a bill (H. R. 6978) for the relief of Mack C. Ritchey, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2703. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the Retail Trade Board of the Providence (R. I.) Chamber of Commerce, urging the administration to include farm prices and wages in addition to merchandise in any price control which freezes merchandise prices at all levels, and that such a program of price control not only include all these factors but that it be imposed simultaneously on merchandise, wages, and farm products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2704. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Nassau County veterans' relief and executive board of New York, requesting that a United States veterans' hospital be erected on Long Island, N. Y., and the erection of such a hospital be granted by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

2705. Also, resolution of the town board of the town of Harrison, N. Y., requesting that the attorney for the town be advised that the town board of the town of Harrison had no right to appropriate or levy upon the taxpayers of the town of Harrison moneys to defray such expenses for aircraft-warning service, as necessary and laudable as they are; that the same appears to this board to be an obligation of the Federal Government, one that it should assume and carry on as a part of the duty which it has to the people of this section to protect its inhabitants, their lives, and property; and that it appears that the Federal Government is well able to stand these expenses, particularly if it abandoned boondoggling and other nonessential services which are now being conducted by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2706. Also, resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, urging the Congress of the United States to amend the Social Security Act to provide that all employees formerly covered by the social-security law and who heretofore made contributions thereto in the form of employee tax, and who became ineligible through no action or choice on their part, may again become eligible under the social-security law for social-security benefits upon signifying their willingness to pay not only the amount of employee contributions but also the amount of employer contributions which their present employer would have been required to pay if such employer were covered by the law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2707. By Mr. TENEROWICZ: Resolution of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, urging the President and Congress to bring out to public view all phases of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey's dealings with the Nazi Government in the synthetic rubber problem for the purpose of taking more adequate punitive action if necessary; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2708. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Resolution of the Bergen County Woman's Republican Club, Inc., Bergen County, N. J., favoring enactment of House bill 6790; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2709. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council, relative to providing San Francisco and its fire department with additional fire apparatus and such other necessary equipment for the protection of the port of San Francisco and waterfront; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2710. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Texas Association of Automobile Finance Companies, Austlin, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 6521; to the Committee on Military Affairs.