

remember the closing stanza of that literary gem by Bryant:

So live that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan that moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not like a quarry slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon;  
But, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,  
Approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,  
And lies down to pleasant dreams.

The male quartet sang *The Long Day Closes* (Sullivan).

Mr. Oscar Short, United States Marine Band Orchestra, sounded taps.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### AFTER RECESS

At the conclusion of the recess the Speaker called the House to order.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBER, WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution, House Resolution 509, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That JAMES P. McGRANERY, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 502, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Members, the House will stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 25, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10 a. m. on Thursday, June 25, 1942, for consideration of war housing, room 245, 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., Thursday, June 25, 1942.

Business to be considered: Hearing on Federal Communications Commission.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1780. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend the act approved August 27,

1940 (54 Stat. 864), entitled "An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

to us. Take us into Thy safekeeping so that we shall be led by Thy spirit to a true victory of righteousness and a just peace. All of which we ask in the name of Him who came to redeem mankind, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, June 22, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### VISIT OF KING OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SENATE—ORDER FOR RECESS AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the King of Yugoslavia will visit the Senate at 12:20 o'clock. I move that at 12:20 o'clock the Senate stand in recess in order that it may receive the King of Yugoslavia, and that the Chair appoint an appropriate committee to escort the King into the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Chair appoints the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] the committee to escort the King of Yugoslavia into the Chamber.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 22d instant,

The following message from the House of Representatives was received during the recess of the Senate by the Secretary of the Senate:

That the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1622. An act to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the selective-service system;

S. 2316. An act to provide for the placing in Gallingen Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain; and

S. 2558. An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the control of the exportation of certain commodities.

That the House had passed the bill (S. 1957) to establish the naval procurement fund, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 337) to provide for a permanent postage rate of 1½ cents per pound on books.

That the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1694) for the relief of Mrs. Claud Tuck; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 2646. An act for the relief of L. W. Marek, Jr.;

H. R. 4554. An act for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased;

H. R. 4941. An act for the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy;

H. R. 5070. An act for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle;

H. R. 5454. An act for the relief of David Caron;

H. R. 5619. An act for the relief of certain clerks in the post office at Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6908. An act to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution continuing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the United States.

That the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2424. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels;

H. R. 5854. An act 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;

H. R. 6033. An act for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson;

H. R. 6355. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940;

H. R. 6496. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and Staff Corps of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6557. An act for the relief of James Gilmore and Marian E. Gilmore; and

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4092) for the relief of E. P. Corley.

That the House had severally disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House; asked conferences with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conferences:

H. R. 3398. An act for the relief of Gerard R. Fisher;

H. R. 4370. An act for the relief of Charles L. Lair;

H. R. 5496. An act for the relief of Cecile McLaughlin; and

H. R. 5920. An act for the relief of E. A. Williams.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5385) for the relief of Charles E. Yates and the Motor Facts Sales Co.; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEEHEE, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had severally disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House; asked conferences with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conferences:

H. R. 4355. An act for the relief of Bella Cosgrove;

H. R. 4953. An act for the relief of Emil Lassila, Martha Lassila, Ellen Huhta, and Sylvia Huhta;

H. R. 5449. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cecile Herzog and Lucille Herzog (an infant); and

H. R. 5499. An act for the relief of Henry Daley, guardian of James Ray Daley and Norman Franklin Daley.

That the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7160. An act to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the existing war, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7212. An act to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; and

H. R. 7280. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1622. An act to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards for the Selective Service System;

S. 2316. An act to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain;

S. 2455. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes;

S. 2558. An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the control of the exportation of certain commodities;

H. R. 2424. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels;

H. R. 2646. An act for the relief of L. W. Marek, Jr.;

H. R. 4092. An act for the relief of E. P. Corley;

H. R. 4554. An act for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased;

H. R. 4941. An act for the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy;

H. R. 5070. An act for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle;

H. R. 5454. An act for the relief of David Caron;

H. R. 5619. An act for the relief of certain clerks in the post office at Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 5854. An act 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;

H. R. 6033. An act for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6355. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940;

H. R. 6430. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6496. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6557. An act for the relief of James Gilmore and Marian E. Gilmore;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916;

H. R. 6908. An act to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941;

H. R. 7041. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution continuing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MR. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a copy of a message sent by our Secretary of State to the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 22, 1942.

Message addressed to the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Secretary of State:

"I extend through you to the Government and people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the Government and people of the United States congratulations upon the success with which you have resisted the brutal aggression of Nazi Germany and have thus frustrated the plans for world conquest so overconfidently laid by our common enemy. For 1 year the peoples of the Soviet Union have been engaging the armies not only of Nazi Germany but also of those other European countries the governments of which have accepted Nazi dictation. In this struggle the armed forces of the Soviet Union, with the heroic support of the entire population, have so acquitted themselves as to win the admiration of the liberty-loving peoples of the world and to earn a place in history beside those Russian armies which over a century and a quarter ago did so much to ruin the plans of another aspirant to world conquest.

"During the past year the American people, although themselves threatened by aggression from several directions, have gladly shared their arms and supplies with the Soviet Union. It is planned that during the coming year these arms and supplies will pour forth from our factories and countryside in an ever-widening stream until final victory has been achieved.

"We are confident that before the end of another year the instigators of this war will have been given to understand how seriously they have underestimated the determination and the ability for effective action of the peace-loving nations and will have learned that in an aroused world aggressors can no longer escape the consequences of acts resulting in human suffering and destruction."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 225)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for

the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$3,000 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE PERTAINING TO THE NAVY (S. Doc. No. 226)**

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed provision pertaining to appropriations "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

**RENEWED GERMAN TERRORISM IN POLAND**

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copy of a note with enclosure, dated June 13, 1942, received from the Ambassador of Poland requesting that the text of the appeal resolved on June 10, 1942, by the National Council of Poland in London, England, relating to the new wave of German terrorism in Poland be communicated to the President of the Senate (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**STATISTICAL STUDIES BY THE LABOR DEPARTMENT**

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of statistical studies performed by the Department of Labor for other than Government activities during the period July 1, 1939, to December 31, 1941 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

**DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS**

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (4), Navy, Agriculture (4), and the Federal Security Agency, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT** appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

**PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS**

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate or presented and referred as indicated:

**By the VICE PRESIDENT:**

Petitions from Grace Methodist Church, Emanuel Baptist Church, Evangel Tabernacle, Bethany Covenant Church, the First Baptist Church, United Presbyterian Church, the Salvation Army, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Ballard Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Mount Vernon, Wash., and the Big Lake Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Washington, praying that the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States of America, its Territories and possessions, be immediately abolished and prohibited for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions from the First Christian Church, the Toledo First Presbyterian Church, the Association of Presbyterian Women of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, all of Centralia, Wash., praying that the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States of America, its Territories and possessions, be immediately abolished and prohibited for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions bearing 667 signatures of citizens of Peoria, Lawrenceville and Lawrence County, Greenup, Casey, Sullivan, Springfield, Allen-

ville, Morrison, Danville and suburbs, and Farmington, Ill., praying for the passage of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program, and to give to the young men of today the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions bearing 93 signatures of citizens of Reno and Sparks, Nev., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program, and to give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions bearing 38 signatures of citizens of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program, and a reenactment of legislation similar to that of 1917, and so give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions bearing 830 signatures of citizens of Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Barrington, Lincoln, Cumberland, and Woonsocket, R. I., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to the vital defense of our Nation, and to give to the young men of this war the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions bearing 337 signatures of citizens of Lynchburg, Waynesboro, and Pamplin, Va., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program, and to give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions bearing 514 signatures of citizens of Bellingham, Seattle, and Chelan County, Jefferson County, Kirkland, and Wenatchee, Wash., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program, and to give to the young men of today the protection their fathers had in 1917; ordered to lie on the table.

**By Mr. CAPPER:**

A petition, numerously signed, of members of Batesville Grange, No. 1605, Woodson County, and the Batesville United Brethren Church, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

**PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS**

Mr. NYE presented several telegrams from citizens and organizations in the State of North Dakota, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**FORTUNA, N. DAK., June 19, 1942.**  
Hon. GERALD P. NYE,  
United States Senator,

*Washington, D. C.*

Please present Senate urgent plea present emergency and morale of American people demand passage S. 860.

**FORTUNA WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**

**VALLEY CITY, N. DAK., June 20, 1942.**  
Hon. GERALD P. NYE,  
United States Senator,

*Washington, D. C.*

Please make known to Senate our considered belief that interests of country and of

civilian morale will best be served by passage of S. 860.

**VALLEY CITY'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**

**PARK RIVER, N. DAK., June 18, 1942.**  
Senator GERALD P. NYE,  
United States Senate

*Washington, D. C.*

Twenty parents of boys in service and the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this community requests your influence and vote in favor of S. 830.

**MRS. NELLIE M. CROSS.**

**FARGO, N. DAK., June 20, 1942.**  
Hon. GERALD P. NYE,  
United States Senator,

*Washington, D. C.*

Please present to Senate our urgent request that in view of our present emergency and in the light of an experience long enough to thoroughly prove inadequacy of present set-up, you reenact legislation of 1917 to clean up areas around camps by passing Sheppard bill, S. 860.

**GENERAL OFFICERS NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,**  
**BESSIE M. DARLING, President.**

**GILBY, N. DAK., June 19, 1942.**  
Hon. GERALD P. NYE,  
United States Senator, Senate

*Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

Grand Forks district Women's Christian Temperance Union representing 250 members urge you to please make known to Senate our considered belief that interests of country and of civilian morale will be best served by passage of S. 860.

**MARY E. MUIR, President.**

**Mr. ANDREWS.** Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference four petitions bearing the signatures of 65 citizens of the city of Tampa, Fla., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Without objection, the petitions presented by the Senator from Florida will be received and lie on the table.

Mr. DOWNEY presented a petition, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Ripon and vicinity, California, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, without all the signatures attached, as follows:

**PETITION FOR S. 860**

**To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:**

Whereas in the War Act of 1917 the Congress of the United States included legislation forbidding the exploitation of the men in the Army and the Navy by liquor and commercialized vice, even though liquor was then forbidden in any military unit; and

Whereas in the Selective Service Act the Congress of 1940 called the young men of the present time to train for defense of our Nation if need be, and there now exists for these young defenders no defense from the activities of what Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, referred to as "sordid business for the accumulation of money," namely, the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and since beer is now sold in the camps by Government authority, and since commercialized prostitution in camp areas threaten health, morals, and efficiency of service: Now, therefore,

We, the undersigned citizens of Ripon, State of California, do respectfully petition you to vote for S. 860 as a contribution to a whole-

some defense program and a reenactment of legislation similar to that of 1917, and so give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917.

Stuart Thomson, Ripon; Charles G. Ippini, Ripon; W. L. Rowan, Modesto, Calif.; Ruth D. Latham, Ripon, Calif.; May Ward Denton, Ripon, Calif. (and sundry other citizens of Ripon and vicinity, California).

**PROTEST AGAINST MANUFACTURE OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, and appropriately referred, a memorial signed by Alfred P. Smith, 1205 New York Street, Lawrence, Kans., and several hundred other citizens of Lawrence, Kans.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

To the UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, D. C.

HONORED SIRS: In view of the drastic need for sugar, molasses, and other similar products in our defense program, we, the undersigned citizens, voters of Kansas, do vigorously protest the use of these products in the manufacture of beverage alcohol for the duration of the war.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED DURING RECESS**

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 22d instant,

The following reports of committees were submitted during the recess of the Senate:

On June 23, 1942:

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 7232. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1507); and

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; with amendments (Rept. No. 1508).

On June 24, 1942:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2592. A bill to provide for better administration of officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the existing war, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1510);

H. R. 6807. A bill to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1511);

H. R. 3152. A bill to suspend restrictions during the present war and for 1 year thereafter upon the service of certain officers of the Marine Corps in the Marine Corps headquarters, Washington, D. C.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1512);

H. R. 7159. A bill authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1513); and

H. R. 7184. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1514).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 2590. A bill to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1515).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 7181. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1509).

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2600. A bill to expedite the prosecution of the war by making provision for an increased supply of rubber manufactured from alcohol produced from agricultural or forest products; without amendment (Rept. No. 1516).

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 7137. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to marketing quotas for peanuts, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1517).

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2308. A bill providing for taxation by the States and their political subdivisions of certain real property acquired for military purposes; with an amendment.

By Mr. GUFFEY, from the Committee on Mines and Mining:

S. 2515. A bill to amend the Federal Explosives Act, as amended, by removing from the application of the act explosives or ingredients in transit upon aircraft in conformity with statutory law or rules and regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board; without amendment (Rept. No. 1518); and

H. R. 6295. A bill to suspend the requirement for the performance of annual labor on certain mining claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 1519).

By Mr. MCFARLAND, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

S. 2440. A bill for the relief of the Bridgeport irrigation district; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1520);

S. 2554. A bill to provide that the transmountain tunnel constructed in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project shall be known as the Alva B. Adams tunnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 1521); and

S. 2604. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Republican River; without amendment (Rept. No. 1522).

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 2565. A bill to amend sections 12A and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1523).

**EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH TEST OF THE SEAT OF THE JUNIOR SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA**

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution (S. Res. 267), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding \$4,000, for the payment of expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by Clarence E. Martin and others in

connection with the contest of the seat in the Senate from the State of West Virginia now occupied by Senator JOSEPH ROSIER.

**OBLIGATIONS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH PROCEEDING RELATIVE TO SEAT OF THE JUNIOR SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA**

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution (S. Res. 268), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorized by Senate Resolution 81, agreed to March 10, 1941, to consider the question of whether WILLIAM LANGER was entitled to retain his seat in the Senate to which he was certified as having been elected on November 5, 1940, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate for the payment of obligations incurred in connection with the said proceeding, including attorneys' fees, \$16,500, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized for such purposes.

**ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED**

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on June 22, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 416. An act for the relief of E. A. Wailes, receiver of Delta Oil Co.;

S. 819. An act for the relief of the widow and children of Dr. Jo M. Ferguson;

S. 885. An act for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bear Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934;

S. 1707. An act to prevent the making of photographs and sketches of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, and other naval and military properties, and for other purposes; and

S. 2467. An act to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes.

**BILLS INTRODUCED**

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2621. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 2622. A bill for the relief of William Weitz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 2623. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works in the basin of the Connecticut River for flood control; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2624. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 2625. A bill to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period; and

S. 2626. A bill to provide for speedy and summary notice in proceedings to condemn land for war purposes, and to accelerate the distribution of deposits and awards to the

persons entitled thereto in such cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2627. A bill to amend the act approved August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 864) entitled "An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2628. A bill amending Public Law No. 873, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 21, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7280) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7184) to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT; FILED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 22d instant, Mr. McCARRAN filed with the Secretary of the Senate the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 37, after line 14, to insert the following:

"Loans to students in technical and professional fields (national defense): To assist students (in such numbers as the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission shall determine) participating in accelerated programs in degree-granting colleges and universities in engineering, physics, chemistry, medicine (including veterinary), dentistry, and pharmacy, as follows:

"Loans: For loans to students to enable them to pursue college courses, who attain and continue to maintain satisfactory standards of scholarship, who are in need of assistance and who agree in writing to participate, until otherwise directed by said Chairman, in accelerated programs of study, in any of the fields authorized hereunder, and who agree in writing to engage, for the duration of the wars in which the United States is now engaged, in such employment or service as may be assigned by officers or agencies designated by said Chairman, such loans to be made by such colleges or universities or public or college-connected agencies from funds paid to them upon estimates submitted by them as to the amounts necessary therefor, \$7,500,000. *Provided*, That in case it shall be found that any payment to any such college, university, or public or college-connected agency is in excess of the needs thereof for the purposes hereof, refund in such excess shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States and the amount thereof credited to this appropriation. Loans hereunder shall be made

in amounts not exceeding tuition and fees plus \$25 per month and not exceeding a total of \$500 to any one student during any 12-month period, said loans to be evidenced by notes executed by such students payable to the Treasurer of the United States at a rate of interest at 2½ percent per annum. Repayments of such loans shall be made through the colleges, universities, or other agencies negotiating the loans and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That indebtedness of students who, before completing their courses, are ordered into military service during the present wars under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or who suffer total and permanent disability or death, shall be canceled. The foregoing loan program shall be administered in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Education with the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

"Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in the administration of the foregoing program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$2,500 for actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner of Education, \$100,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase from this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 18, line 10, to strike out beginning with "For all necessary expenses" through "\$500,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For all necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the act of June 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 3A), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; the purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, and water craft; printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corps when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; transfer of household goods and effects

as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of buildings, but the cost of any building erected hereunder shall not exceed \$25,000 as follows:

"For pay, subsistence, medical services, etc.: For pay, subsistence, travel, clothing (and repair thereof), medical services, including hospitalization, fees and travel of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and nurses; burial of enrollees, payment (not exceeding \$50 for any one transfusion) to any enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps or other individual furnishing blood for transfusion to the veins of an enrollee or discharged enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps undergoing treatment in a hospital authorized to treat such patient, \$48,499.238.

"For all other necessary expenses, both field and departmental, in connection with the administration of camps and work projects, \$28,030.512.

"The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps may authorize the exchange of motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for other vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats."

#### FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by the President on Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah, at Detroit, Mich., on June 23, 1942, before the American Institute of Architects, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR SMATHERS AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Senator SMATHERS at a celebration in New Brunswick, N. J., June 23, 1942, by the firm of Johnson & Johnson on the occasion of receiving the Navy award for excellence, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD TO THE FEDERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at a testimonial luncheon by the Federal Business Association at the Commodore Hotel, New York, on June 19, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—ADDRESS BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable William O. Douglas, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, before the Oregon Newspaper Publishers' Association, at Gearhart, Oreg., June 20, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SECRETARY ICKES AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Monster of Munich," delivered by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Coordinator for War, before the rally sponsored by the American Slav

Day Committee of Pittsburgh, at Kenwood Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 21, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**AMERICA IN WAR AND IN PEACE—ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA**

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, on April 27, 1942, before the Economic Club of Detroit, Mich., on the subject America in War and in Peace, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ORGANIZATION OF PEACE—ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA**

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, before the Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Philadelphia, April 10, 1942, on the subject Organization for Peace, which appears in the Appendix.]

**CRITICISM OF CONGRESS—ADDRESS BY EDWARD J. FLYNN**

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an abstract of the address delivered by Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., during a conference on Women and the War, sponsored by the Women's Division of Democratic National Committee, June 15, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS IN WARTIME—ADDRESS BY DR. FRANK KINGDON**

[Mr. HUGHES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Dr. Frank Kingdon, of the Union for Democratic Action, on June 20, 1942, on the subject The Importance of Congress in Wartime, which appears in the Appendix.]

**PRIVATE PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION AS TO FOREIGN POLICY—ARTICLES BY ARTHUR KROCK AND DAVID LAWRENCE**

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Arthur Krock, published in the New York Times of January 25, 1942, and an article by David Lawrence, published in the Washington Evening Star of June 24, 1942, relative to the publication by private sources of official information regarding foreign policy, which appear in the Appendix.]

**EXCERPTS FROM BROADCAST BY FULTON LEWIS, JR., ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER**

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from three broadcasts by Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the subject of synthetic rubber, which appear in the Appendix.]

**COMMENTS ON THE BOOK, THE PROBLEMS OF LASTING PEACE**

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD comments by various Americans on the Problems of Lasting Peace, which appear in the Appendix.]

**PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR SCHOOLS—EDITORIAL FROM MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL**

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Memphis Commercial Appeal of Sunday, June 21, 1942, entitled "Make Them

Air Academies," which appears in the Appendix.]

**SCANDINAVIA IN FIRING ZONE**

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Buffalo Evening News of March 10, 1942, entitled "Scandinavia in Firing Zone," which appears in the Appendix.]

**RETURN TO REPUBLICAN FIRST PRINCIPLES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY**

[Mr. McNARY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled, "The Return to Republican First Principles," delivered by Senator WILEY before the Tenth Congressional District Convention of the Republican Party, at Haywood, Wis., on June 21, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS**

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7232, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill. I am not, however, familiar with the bill, and I think its general objectives should be stated by the able Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I shall be very happy to do so.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In view of the visit of the King of Yugoslavia in a few minutes, I think it would be advisable to have a quorum call at this time so that Members of the Senate may be notified and may be present.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Very well.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Butler	Green
Andrews	Byrd	Guffey
Austin	Capper	Gurney
Bailey	Chavez	Hayden
Ball	Clark, Idaho	Hill
Bankhead	Clark, Mo.	Hughes
Barbour	Connally	Johnson, Calif.
Bilbo	Davis	Johnson, Colo.
Bone	Downey	Kilgore
Brewster	Doxey	Lee
Bridges	Ellender	Lucas
Brown	George	McCarran
Burton	Gerry	McFarland

McKellar	Reed	Tobey
McNary	Rosier	Truman
Maloney	Russell	Tunnell
Maybank	Schwartz	Tydings
Mead	Shipstead	Van Nuys
Millikin	Smathers	Wagner
Murdock	Smith	Walsh
Murray	Stewart	Wheeler
Norris	Taft	White
Nye	Thomas, Idaho	Willis
O'Mahoney	Thomas, Okla.	
Pepper	Thomas, Utah	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is absent from the Senate on important public business.

The Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREEN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon asked that the purpose of the bill be explained, and I shall be glad to explain it. The bill carries appropriations of \$53,000,000, of which \$38,000,000 are to cover deficiencies in the Post Office Department. As the Senator knows, that Department is practically self-sustaining.

There are also appropriations of between three and four million dollars for refunds of customs duties which have been allowed. The other items are largely for the payment of judgments and claims. Fifty thousand dollars has been added by the Senate committee for miscellaneous items which have been approved. There are two or three other items to which I am quite sure the Senate will agree without any question.

I renew my request that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General Appropriations—Senate", on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia—Settlement of Claims and Suits", on page 6, after line 21, to insert:

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture", on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 11, to insert:

#### FOREST SERVICE

Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and suppression."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Government in the Territories," on page 12, after line 16, to insert:

Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter No. 42-56, dated January 12, 1942) receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or foodstuff, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the credit of said allocation and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 15, line 18, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Docu-

ment Numbered 218 and", and in line 20, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$1,792.47" and insert "\$1,963.04."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 20, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law, of the personnel provided for under this head.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—Miscellaneous", at the top of page 22, to insert:

International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees", continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 6, to insert:

Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico," made available for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and Authorized Claims—Property Damage Claims", on page 26, after line 1, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 219, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Coordinator of Information, \$103.95;  
Federal Security Agency, \$563.35;  
Federal Works Administration, \$999;  
Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73;  
Navy Department, \$463.70;  
War Department, \$14,509.20;  
In all, \$17,691.93.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the remaining items in the bill are for the payment of judgments and claims which have been allowed. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments affecting those items be agreed to en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 27, line 1, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 221 and";

On page 27, after line 8, to insert: "War Department, \$870."

On page 27, line 10, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$6,674.27" and insert "\$7,544.27."

On page 29, line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 220 and";

On page 29, line 14, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$13,629.90" and insert "\$84,111.62."

On page 29, line 21, after the name "Navy", to strike out "\$124,655.05" and insert "\$127,325.31."

On page 29, line 23, after the name "War", to strike out "\$41,657.69" and insert "\$47,346.17."

On page 29, line 24, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$412,805.74" and insert "\$491,646.20."

On page 40, after line 23, to insert: "(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent offices: For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$5.

"For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$4.33.

"For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75.

"For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7.80.

"For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$27.62.

"Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231.

"For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act of June 28, 1937), \$154.85.

"For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13.

"For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.

"For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$167.91.

"For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$21.73.

"For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50.

"For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37.

"Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80.

"Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians, \$4.59.

"Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$12.27.

"For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$30.82.

"Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27.

"Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76.

"For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$9,843.82.

"For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27.

"For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52.

"Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14.

"War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.90.

"For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75.

"For Army transportation, \$27.05.

"For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27.

"For National Guard, \$4.79.

"For Organized Reserves, \$34.12.

"For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106.

"For pay of the Army, \$11.55.

"For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72.

"For replacing clothing and equipage, \$18-427.84.

"For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10-167.04.

"For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$9,381.45.

"For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$3.60.

"Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240.

"Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51-426.07, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office."

On page 44, line 18, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 222 and", and in line 19, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$29,429.93" and insert "\$31,848.49."

On page 45, after line 8, to insert:

Sec. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 223, \$232.31.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That concludes the amendments of the committee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, after line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Treasury Department: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1942, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert a new section on page 47, after line 2, as follows:

Sec. 305. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations

and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is at home on matters connected with his service in the Senate, and I suggest that another Senator be appointed a conferee in his stead and absence.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It just happens that on the deficiency appropriations subcommittee the Republican Senators are the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], all three of whom are out of the city. If the Senator from Oregon will suggest some other Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations I shall be very happy to have him named. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] could be appointed. Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. McNARY. Yes. I only want the minority to have representation. I do not care who the conferee is, particularly.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] would be the next in line, and I shall be very happy to have him substituted for the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

Mr. President, I ask that the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] be substituted for that of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] as a conferee on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair appoints the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] in the place of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

#### POSTAGE RATE ON BOOKS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 337) to provide for a permanent postage rate of 1½ cents per pound on books, 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 disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

"That the postage rate on books consisting wholly of reading matter or reading matter

with incidental blank spaces for students' notations and containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books, when mailed under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, shall be 3 cents per pound or fraction thereof, irrespective of the postal zone of destination thereof: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the rates of postage on books mailed by or to libraries and organizations as prescribed by the act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C., 1934, ed., sec. 293a)."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the House insert the following:

"An act to provide for a permanent postage rate of 3 cents per pound on books."

And the House agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARL HAYDEN,

JAMES J. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

T. G. BURCH,

HARRY L. HAINES,

J. PERCY PRIEST,

FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,

WALTER C. PLOESER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

#### WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Mr. McCARRAN. I hope the Senator does not propose to proceed with the joint resolution at this time. I should like to have better order, so that we may hear, because I have some amendments which I wish to offer.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the measure to which the Senator from Tennessee refers?

Mr. MCKELLAR. We are now nearly at the hour when, under a previous order, the Senate must take a recess; but I may state to the Senator from Oregon that the measure to which I have called attention is House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief, in other words, it is the W. P. A. bill.

Mr. McNARY. I do not want action on that measure at the present time.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I am not asking for action on it, but I should like to ask unanimous consent at this time that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be considered for amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I did not know that the bill had been made the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not as yet been made the unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. Then I am satisfied, and I desire that that status remain.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Very well; that is entirely satisfactory.

#### VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HIS MAJESTY, PETER II, KING OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in compliance with the order already entered, I ask that the Senate now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order previously entered, the Senate will now stand in recess.

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

The Senate being in recess, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.,

His Majesty, Peter II, King of Yugoslavia, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, consisting of Mr. HILL, Mr. McNARY, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. CAPPER, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by Dr. Momchilo Nintchitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia; Mr. Radoje Knezevich, Minister of the Royal Court; Major Svetislav Vohoska, aide de camp to the King; Hon. Constantin Fotich, Minister to the United States from Yugoslavia; Mr. Ilija Jukich, Assistant to the Foreign Minister; Mihaljo Gavrilovich, chef de cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Col. Thomas J. Betts, United States Army, military aide to the King; Captain J. L. Callan, United States Navy, naval aide to the King; and Mr. Ratsko Petrovich, First Secretary to the Yugoslavian Legation.

The King of Yugoslavia, having been escorted to the place on the rostrum in front of the Vice President's desk and the distinguished visitors accompanying him having been escorted to places assigned to them,

The VICE PRESIDENT said: Members of the Senate and distinguished visitors, His Majesty, the King of Yugoslavia.

ADDRESS BY KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it is with profound emotion that I speak today to the Senate of the United States. In this hall of historic wisdom the experience of your statesmanship has guided the destinies of this great country. It has always striven to conduct its foreign affairs with friendship to all nations. For that unfailing friendship which you have ever shown toward my people, both in times of peace and war, I wish to express my gratitude.

Today the people of Yugoslavia, who have without stint paid their contribution to the common cause, continue to fight for their deliverance. They fight alone, barred from contact with their fellow-soldiers from other lands; but they fight in confidence that the United States and other powerful Allies will support them in their struggle. From those silent warriors of the far-away mountains I bring a comradely salute to the people of the United States.

A short week ago I was in London, where all who have found sanctuary, as has my government, draw strength and inspiration from the quiet patience and grim determination of the British people to persevere until the inevitable victory is won.

By a cruel twist of fate I have never been able to address the representatives of my people. A few days after the beginning of my reign all our homes and institutions were shattered by the ruthless invasion. In the days of my early youth I always looked forward to the

moment when, like my father, I should stand in the modest parliament buildings in the city of Belgrade and speak to the elected representatives of the Yugoslav people. Fate had willed otherwise. Our people, together with the other nations of the world, have been thrown into a struggle, the outcome of which will decide for many centuries whether those nations are to live in freedom or eke out a miserable existence in slavery.

This war is indivisible; and there can be no freedom anywhere if even the smallest country in any part of the world is enslaved. We did not choose it that way. The ruthless leaders of Germany, Italy, Japan, and other accomplices told us that we must all be destroyed. They are all our enemies. All of them must be defeated, and all of us must be victorious. That is why the soldiers of the United Nations are all fighting the same battle. They may never have seen or heard of one another, but they are all united by the same destiny. The warriors of General Mikhallovitch, who fight in our gorges; the gallant British soldiers and sailors who died in the defense of freedom; the brother people of Russia, who have stirred the imagination of the entire world by their heroic resistance; and the brave American fighting men who are giving their lives on every ocean and on every continent of the globe—with them are the men and women of every freedom-loving nation united in their purpose, united in their determination to defeat the common enemy.

It is for all these reasons that I do not feel a stranger in the Congress of the United States. The Congress represents the will of the American people; but it is also a champion and guardian of those ideals and principles for which we all fight.

Yugoslavia, like the United States, is a country composed of simple, hard-working people. Before this war was thrust upon us, 16,000,000 Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes lived together, bound by the same customs, speaking the same language, and striving in common for peaceful progress and protection of all our citizens. Gradually the different elements of our nation learned to respect and trust each other. Some adjustments and reforms have been needed, and these would have been made. We needed time to erase all our differences and to correct the mistakes of the past; but time was not given us. The conspiracy of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria wrecked the patient work of decades. Faced with the choice of resistance or dishonor, we accepted war, and were obliged to abandon our peaceful task of creating a more perfect union.

Hundreds of thousands of our men have already fallen in battle or been massacred in cold blood. The sacrifice of all those men will inspire and guide me in my reign. With God's help I shall devote all my efforts to assuring those for whom they died a life worthy of this great sacrifice. Many who were not killed or enslaved by the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians continue to fight under the indomitable leadership of my first soldier and de-

voted friend, Gen. Draja Mikhallovitch. I think I can say to them, with your approval, that the might of the United States stands firmly by their side.

We shall win this war; but we must also win the peace which will follow it. Never again must we permit the calamity of war to fall upon us. Never again must we permit a band of tyrants to plunge the entire world into misery and dishonor. A lasting peace can never be attained until we purge the nations which today are raging against us of wicked men whose lust and greed have wrecked many a peace-loving country such as mine. It is only when nations, great and small, no longer fear the specter of aggression that they will be able to devote all their energies to the pursuit of peace among the nations and their security and welfare.

We have welcomed and willingly accepted the principles of the Atlantic charter, with all its vast implications. In international relations we have already put its provisions into effect by signing a treaty of close political and economic union with our friend and neighbor, Greece. We hope that in the future this treaty will be adhered to by our other neighbors after they have rid themselves of those who are responsible for the crimes which have been committed in their names.

The four freedoms which your great President pledged to his own people will be the aim for which we will strive. We shall judge our citizens not by their political views, not by their racial or religious affiliations, but by their conduct in the present struggle. Those who fought with us shall share with us in the blessings of victory. My country has set her standard in the forefront of those who fight for freedom. We do not count the sacrifice and suffering. We do not measure the want and toil. We look only to the goal of victory, which once was dim and distant, but to which we are now drawing nearer. [Prolonged applause; Senators and occupants of the galleries rising.]

Following his address, His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia and the distinguished visitors accompanying him were escorted from the Chamber.

WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

At 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m., the Senate reassembled; when it was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. LUCAS in the chair).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, before the recess and the address of the able King of Yugoslavia, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324. May I have the parliamentary situation related?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee moved that the

Joint resolution be taken up for consideration, and objection was raised by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MCKELLAR. As soon as I can obtain recognition by the Chair I shall renew the motion to take up House Joint Resolution 324.

Mr. McNARY. I shall courteously yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senator is very kind.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to direct an inquiry to the able Senator. The joint resolution, I assume, was reported conformably with the unanimous consent order of a few days ago permitting bills to be reported from the committee during the recess, which would make it proper to consider the measure today.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McNARY. However, I do not believe the able Senator from Tennessee would wish to force upon the Senate the consideration of a measure it was not prepared to consider.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Of course not, but if the Senator will yield—

Mr. McNARY. If that should be adopted as the practice hereafter, I would very definitely make certain that no unanimous-consent agreement of that kind was made, because such agreements rest in fellowship and in a spirit of amenity. I do not know that I shall object to this request. The joint resolution comes here without an opportunity being afforded many of the Senators to study and consider it. There is another bill to follow which affects the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A., as I recall.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. The very able assistant leader, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] courteously spoke to me a moment ago to ascertain whether I would want that bill to come up. I do not think I would want that bill and the one under discussion brought up today. The bill concerning the N. Y. A. and the C. C. C. presents issues which we should have an opportunity to consider. When a committee reports a bill during a recess, and a motion is made to proceed to its consideration on the very day when the Senate reassembles, no one has a fair opportunity to consider it, so I would expect, if I should make the request, that this measure would go over until Monday.

Mr. MCKELLAR and Mr. McCARRAN addressed the Chair.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. McNARY. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that I am confronted with this situation: The joint resolution and the bill referred to must be passed by the first of July, which will be next Wednesday. Otherwise we shall be without a law as to the W. P. A., the Department of Labor, and the Federal Security Agency. I hope that first we can pass the relief appropriation measure. I do not think it will take very long to pass the measure pro-

viding appropriations for W. P. A., as the Senate committee has made very few changes in it as it passed the House. However, consideration of the other measure may take a little longer. I suggest to my able friend from Oregon that if we are to complete the consideration of and pass the appropriation bills by the end of the fiscal year, it would be much better to proceed today so far as we can with the consideration of these two measures, and if necessary, let the second of them go over until tomorrow, because they will have to go to conference, and it is necessary that they be passed before the first of July. I want every Member of the Senate who desires to speak regarding them to have an opportunity to do so. If any Member cannot be heard on them today, let us adjourn until tomorrow, and then pass these very necessary appropriation measures. We should pass them. We have some different notions about the N. Y. A. and the C. C. C., but I am sure that today and tomorrow we can argue those items of the bill, and I hope very much that we can complete their consideration.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not overimpressed by the rush proposal made by the Senator from Tennessee. For some time we have been taking 2- or 3-day recesses. Why have not these measures previously come before us?

Mr. MCKELLAR. The reason why these bills have not previously come before the Senate is that since January 5, 1942, I do not believe any committee of any parliamentary body in all the world or which ever was in the world or, as been suggested to me, ever will be in the world [laughter] has been busier or will be busier than the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has been. The truth of the matter is that sometimes after long committee sessions when I get home at night I feel almost unable to think. We have constantly been holding hearings. We have been taking testimony.

I am sure other members of the Appropriations Committee will verify my statement that probably we have heard over a thousand witnesses testify since the first of January. Of course, that is somewhat of a guess; but at times we have had dozens of men appear before the committee. I do not think any other committee has ever done quite so much work; and I hope that the Senator from Oregon will not condemn us, since we have steadily, daily and nightly, considered the appropriation bills almost the entire year. These two measures are still not passed. I hope that in the days remaining between now and next Wednesday we may pass them.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall not indulge in any hyperbolical humor. Of course, the Senator from Tennessee has been a busy man.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I am talking about the committee; I am not talking about the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McNARY. I appreciate that; but, with all due deference to the Senator's sense of modesty, he is probably the busi-

est of the busy members of the committee. I want that specially emphasized and understood.

However, that does not answer my inquiry. If the committee is so overworked we had better add to the committee or divide the committee into two or three sections.

Mr. MCKELLAR. We may have to do that.

Mr. McNARY. I ask the Senator to wait, please; I have not yielded.

I shall reminisce for a moment. I recall that 15 or 20 years ago when the Appropriations Committee asked that all appropriation bills be taken away from legislative committees, so that it could do all the work, at that time I prophesied what is happening today, and what has happened heretofore. I am not censuring the committee. The fact is, Mr. President, that it lies close to my heart, because on two subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee I sit as an ex officio member.

However, it so happens that these measures have been before the Congress since the 1st of January, and have not yet been passed. I am willing to be reasonable, and I always am. I have permitted unanimous-consent requests to be granted upon the theory that the Senators having particular bills in charge would be reasonable and considerate of absent Senators and those who were not familiar with the proposed legislation. There will never be any running over me on that proposition. I am willing that the Senate consider House Joint Resolution 324; but, so far as the other measure is concerned, I want it to go over, whether it goes over until tomorrow or until Monday. I want an opportunity to look into the provisions of the bill and to study the hearings somewhat; and I am speaking for a number of other Senators, some of whom are here and some of whom are absent. I did not expect these two measures to be rushed forward today.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I shall yield in a moment. I am willing to be reasonable and considerate, and I always try to be. I am willing to agree that we take up House Joint Resolution 324, but I want the other measure to go over.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield the floor. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The Senator from Oregon yields the floor. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not think anyone could be more reasonable or more helpful than the distinguished minority leader has been. He is always most helpful and most cooperative. However, in fairness to the Appropriations Committee, I think it should be said that the committee cannot consider these measures until they come over from the House of Representatives; and as I note the dates on the different measures, they have been in the Senate for only a very short time. We are confronted with the situation that they must become law

by Tuesday night of next week. I well understand the feelings of the Senator from Oregon. Under the circumstances, if it is agreeable to him, I suggest that we proceed to consider the measure providing appropriations for relief, and then later a recess can be taken until tomorrow.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. HILL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I tried to attract the attention of the able senior Senator from Oregon while he was on his feet. We are very anxious to have action taken on the bill having to do with appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. Some items of the bill probably will be debated quite at length on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. To what bill does the Senator now refer?

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill providing appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. McNARY. Does that bill carry the appropriations for the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A.?

Mr. McCARRAN. It includes the appropriations for the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A. It is the desire of the Senator having that bill in charge on the floor that as many Senators as possible may be present when the bill is considered; but at the same time we must remember that the end of the month is approaching, and the beginning of the next fiscal year will be at hand in a few days. After we pass the relief appropriations measure which now is being conducted by the Senator from Tennessee, I am wondering if it would be agreeable to have the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency appropriations bill made the unfinished business, so that we might proceed with its consideration tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I tried to make my position clear and distinct. I do not want the bill referred to by the Senator from Nevada to come up today. I said I was willing to have it come up tomorrow or Monday. I and other Members of the Senate want an opportunity this afternoon, this evening, and tomorrow to study the bill and to read something of the record which has been made.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I think we might proceed to consider the relief appropriations measure. After that measure is passed several smaller bills in which Members are interested might be disposed of. Thereafter, just before we recess this afternoon, the Senator from Nevada might move to make the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Labor appropriations bill the pending business, so that it would come before the Senate when we meet tomorrow.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House joint resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I have moved that the bill be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I hesitate to invite debate on a subject as to which we are unable at the moment to obtain all the facts.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Are we not still in the morning hour?

Mr. HILL. Let me suggest to the Senator that a recess was taken until this morning, so there is no morning hour today, but this is the same legislative day as that of Monday last.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is correct.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, would my friend from Louisiana object to having action taken on the motion to consider the joint resolution, and then the Senator could be recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. That would be agreeable if I may be recognized following the adoption of the motion to consider the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 324) making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

#### THE FALL OF TOBRUK AND THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I hesitate to invite debate on a subject as to which we are not able, at the moment, to obtain all the facts. I refer to the fall of Tobruk. Our cause has suffered a most disastrous blow, and the Middle East is doubtless in grave danger. The British and American peoples are all wondering what the excuse will be this time, who will be the goat, or will the familiar cry of "too little and too late" be the theme song.

Be that as it may, there seems to be no plausible reason for the Germans to be in full possession of Libya at this time. Since the control of North Africa is so necessary for the defense of the Middle East, why did not the British follow through on at least one of two occasions, when they drove the enemy within 400 miles of Tripoli? If that course had been followed, the chances of making the inhabitants of Tunisia an ally would have been excellent. The reason advanced for not following through on at least one occasion was that an attempt should be made to save Greece. It will be recalled that the field command was overruled in the matter, and the promised attempt to save Greece was made in the face of odds too numerous to be counted.

If my memory serves me aright, on another occasion troops were withdrawn in order to help a situation in Iran and Iraq, again, as I am advised, over the objection of the field command. In those two instances and probably in many others, the defeats suffered are attributable, in large part, to a compromise on momentous decisions. It was, no doubt, a difficult task to attempt to make people understand that in order to win some important territory it was necessary to make political sacrifices in other places, even to the extent of breaking solemn promises. These compromised decisions may, in large part, be advanced as the primary cause for the loss of North Africa and with it, most of the Mediterranean Sea. With a virtual Axis control of the north and south shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the Allied Nations are not in a very enviable position, and it will mean the further taxing of our already overtaxed shipping facilities. Distances to important battlefields have been increased by thousands of miles.

I would be curious to know why it was that the large convoy that recently landed in India was not partially diverted to Libya, and also why many men and large quantities of implements of war were placed many miles to the east of Libya. Might it not be that it was felt that the enemy would reach that spot some day and such material would become useful for defense? Why were not steps taken to move them into battle, not to defend but to attack, to attack, to attack, and to put the enemy to flight, rather than be awaiting the enemy's moves and wondering where lightning would next strike?

Some erred in their estimates of the strength of Singapore; others in the striking power of the Japs. When that became known, were any compromises made affecting some momentous strategic decisions, which, if not compromised, might have saved Burma and, in turn, the all-important Burma Road? Only the future will tell. No, Mr. President, something must be done now, before it is too late, to designate a real leader and place in his hands the absolute power of decision. Such leadership must be clothed with unlimited authority to make decisions which in his judgment will win battles and secure quick victory.

Whether it would be possible to obtain full cooperation in that regard from Russia at this time remains to be seen, but such a leader must be and should be acclaimed at once.

Now the question arises, Who will that superman be? We in America will, no doubt, carry the brunt of this war as time goes on. Although at war only 6 months, we now are training an Army of almost four and a half million men, with a goal of probably 10,000,000. We are spending funds now measured in astronomical figures not only for ourselves but for our Allies. Every nation at war is looking to us for help; and I nominate for the post of supreme leader none other than our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This nomination is not being advocated because of our material involvement in this conflict but be-

cause I feel that our great President has the necessary qualities of leadership, self-confidence, vision, fearlessness, determination, fortitude, and, last but not least, the skill to animate others.

I have no fault to find with the brave soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the British Isles. Their gallantry and courage in battle will go down in history as equal to that of any nation now at war or in past wars.

The British peoples have suffered much and have withstood well the strains of a cruel war. We in America are alarmed over the apparent apathy of British military leadership and its inability to cope with the Axis. I believe that the same views are maintained by a large number of Britshers who, judging from press reports emanating from London, are demanding that some drastic steps be taken in order to correct, if possible, past mistakes.

Mr. President, let me speak in plain English. I believe that a vast majority of the American people, as well as a substantial number of the British people, are nauseated and disgusted, or may I say "sick and tired" of the continuous inactivity of millions of soldiers now stationed on the British Isles, awaiting an attack that may never come. The same spirit of defense that has spelled disaster in the past is still prevalent. I predict that if those well-equipped soldiers are permitted to remain idle, Hitler will take them on when he clears some of the atmosphere in the Middle East. Time is of the essence. Boldness should be our byword for, unless action is taken soon, we will be in this war for a long, long time.

Mr. President, if such inactivity should persist, I will insist that some of our convoy ships be shifted so as to protect our own shipping, and in so doing I feel confident that more good will follow for our cause than the continued use of such convoy forces to help feed and clothe and arm an inactive British Army.

Mr. President, I admire Mr. Churchill. He is a great political leader. Judging from press reports, I have no doubt that he will be given a vote of confidence when he returns to England. In the past he has been able to win over his people by sheer oratory. I will never forget his speech of February 15, 1942, when Singapore fell. He lamented its fall, but consoled his people when he said:

The first and greatest of events is that the United States is now unitedly and wholeheartedly in the war with us. The other day, I crossed the Atlantic again to see President Roosevelt. This time we met not only as friends but as comrades standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder in a battle for dear life and dearer honor in the common cause and against the common foe.

When I survey and compute the power of the United States, and its vast resources, and feel that they are now in it with us, with the British Commonwealth of Nations, all together, however long it lasts, till death or victory. I cannot believe there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that. That is what I have dreamed of, aimed at, and worked for, and now it has come to pass.

In other words, we have lost the Battle of Singapore, said Mr. Churchill, but I have won the battle of making the United States an active participant in this war on our side. I am patiently waiting to learn what political victory will now be offered to the British people to counteract the major military defeat suffered at Tobruk.

Mr. President, I am not attempting to criticize the British Nation as a whole, and far be it from me to endeavor to create disunity, but I have merely discussed a few fragments relating to the course of the war, insofar as British military leadership is concerned.

While I am on my feet, I shall ask Senators to indulge me a little further. Beware a traitor. He will strike when we least expect it. He will wait for his opportunity to dart at his prey. I do not trust the Vichy government. As an armchair diplomat, without a full knowledge of the facts, but judging merely from newspaper observations, we have been too gracious with Laval and his clique. Those leaders are praying for a Hitler victory, which to my mind, is contrary to the wishes of the brave French people. I am convinced even if we should break with Vichy, we would maintain the good wishes of the real French patriots. My guess is that they despise Laval, Darlan, and other followers as much as they hate Hitler. I presume that we have been patient with them in the hope that the French Fleet would not be used against us, but let Hitler make a good showing in the Middle East, and we will see what happens. My prediction is, we will have another cowardly "thrust in the back" a la Mussolini.

Mr. President, furthermore, while I am on my feet, let me say that there is another most serious problem confronting our Nation, and that is adequate coastal defenses in air power and shore equipment. We are told that our war production has reached stupendous figures and that the bottleneck might be shipping. By the way, that bottleneck will become more serious unless we stop submarine sinkings under our very noses. If that should come about, may I not suggest that during this impending bottleneck of shipping instead of clogging our ports with war materials, some of it be diverted for our own protection. I believe I express the views of many Americans when I say it is better to have implements of war where we can use them in case of necessity, rather than store them and subject them to possible capture. Such a contingency may be remote, but it is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Mr. President, further reverting to the submarine menace, the sinkings have reached scandalous proportions and the most humiliating feature of this tragedy is that a good many ships have been sunk within a stone's throw of our shores and under our noses, as I have just suggested. If we do not beware, I should not be surprised if in the near future some enemy submarine should attempt to sail up the Potomac. That may seem far-fetched. Mr. President, but they have entered our peaceful Gulf of Mexico in swarms and

I am informed that some have even come up the mouth of the great Mississippi and taken a crack at the famous jetties. So far I have not been able to observe any substantial excuses for permitting such a menace as now cripples our shipping. It may be that our "protectors" again underestimated the power of the Axis. It may be that they merely provided protection against a few marauders who might attempt a few token attacks. I may be wrong, but the scourge is threatening our coastwise shipping lanes, and if permitted to continue, it may cripple vital airplane production. Tons of bauxite from South America are absolutely necessary for our airplane production.

I am glad to say that, according to my information, those in authority are now taking adequate steps. It is to be hoped that quick and direct action may be taken at once. Better late than never may be applied at the moment to soothe the wrath of some of us. The use of more small boats which can be easily and quickly built to patrol our sea lanes near the coast, with their operators cooperating with land-based planes, might turn the trick. Large boats might do a better job, but by the time they are built and equipped, real tragedy may be facing us. I hope that some of our honored naval officers will take advantage of some of the simple and, I think, plausible suggestions made to them by men in civilian life, men who have probably forgotten more about the building and equipping of small boats than most of them have ever known. In short, at this critical period of our existence, it might be apropos for some of our officials to shed their gold braid, come to earth, and listen to the advice of experienced and practical men and women of our Nation who are bending every effort to win this war.

Mr. President, when I first considered making a few remarks I did not think it would require such a long time. I apologize to my colleagues and thank them for their indulgence.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On June 22, 1942:

S. 2066. An act to make permanently effective the act regulating interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products.

On June 23, 1942:

S. 416. An act for the relief of E. A. Wailes, receiver of Delta Oil Co., and

S. 2467. An act to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes.

#### CLAIMANTS WHO SUFFERED LOSS BY FLOOD IN, AT, OR NEAR BEAN LAKE, MO.—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 228)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Murdock in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred

to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate:*

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 885, a bill "For the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake, in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934."

The bill would direct the payment of specified amounts to certain property owners whose lands were flooded as the result of a rise of water in the Missouri River.

It has been asserted by the claimants that the damage was the result of an improper construction of certain dikes erected by the War Department. A private bill was thereupon enacted to refer the claims to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri for determination. After a trial on the merits, the court found that the dikes had been constructed by competent engineers, in accordance with the best engineering principles, and in a careful and prudent manner; and that the engineers had no reason to apprehend that the dikes would not successfully accomplish their intended purpose, or that they would cause the overflow of the claimants' lands. Accordingly the court rendered judgment in favor of the Government. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which affirmed the judgment of the trial court.

It appears from the foregoing facts that the claimants have had their day in court and that their claims were determined on the merits by a judicial tribunal having jurisdiction. No reason seems discernible why the judgment of the court should be reversed by legislative action, or why the Government should assume a liability which the courts have held does not exist, even after the Government had waived its sovereign immunity against suit.

In the light of these considerations, and of the fact that it has not heretofore been the policy of the Government to assume responsibility for consequential damages resulting to adjoining property owners from the construction of public improvements in navigable waters, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 1926.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, TEX.—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 227)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate:*

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 2309, a bill for the relief of the First National Bank of Huntsville, Tex., and the Canton Exchange Bank, of Canton, Miss., and the First National Bank of Canton, Miss.

This legislation relates to two distinct claims on the part of different persons

arising out of two different series of transactions.

Section 1 of the bill proposes to reimburse the First National Bank of Huntsville, Tex., in the sum of \$105.61, representing the amount of two Treasury checks in favor of Jesse Cooper Hickman, cashed by the bank on the endorsement of Mrs. Hickman as temporary guardian. It appears that the checks were erroneously canceled by the Treasury Department and that the bank sustained a loss as a result of this mistake. The provisions of section 1 appear to be unobjectionable.

Sections 2-5 of the bill would relieve the Canton Exchange Bank, of Canton, Miss., of liability to the Government in the sum of \$791, and the First National Bank of Canton, Miss., of liability to the Government in the sum of \$234, constituting the aggregate amount of Government checks which were honored and cashed by the banks, although the endorsements on the checks had been forged. Substantially the same provisions were contained in a bill (H. R. 4411) which was vetoed by me on November 7, 1941. In my veto message I made the following statements:

Whether the banks are liable to reimburse the Government under such circumstances is a question for judicial determination. If the banks are not liable, it is reasonable to assume that the courts will so hold. If liability exists no reason appears discernible why the banks should be relieved of it by legislative action affecting two specific institutions.

I am informed that similar claims have arisen against other banks and have been successfully prosecuted in the courts, and that other similar claims are now pending. I do not feel warranted in approving legislation which would extend preferential treatment to two institutions, while other financial institutions have been and are being required to meet similar obligations that the law imposes on them in such matters.

The provisions of the present bill differ from the previous measure by the addition of an express reservation of the rights of the United States against the person who forged the endorsements. Even in the absence of such reservation, however, the United States would undoubtedly have a right to recover against him for his misappropriations. Consequently, the additional provision does not seem to lead to a conclusion different from that which was reached in respect to the prior measure.

Under the circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 1942.

*CRITICISM OF AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT*

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, during the past few days the British have sustained a defeat in Libya, the Russians are being hard pressed, the Japs seek to establish a base on a desolate island in the Aleutians, and they steal up in the night and fire a few shells at random on our Pacific coast. Hitler's sharks take heavy toll of our merchant ships on the Atlantic coast. The situation, at most, indicates that we are not going to win

the war as speedily as we had hoped to win.

All this does not mean we will lose the war. Daily our strength increases, and right will prevail.

But in these hours, when every man and every woman should be encouraged to redouble their efforts, we are confronted with an avalanche of criticism. The press and the radio is filled with a rehash of old mistakes made in the past and predictions of others at hand or prophesied to come. Is it the intent to discourage the general public? Or is it just lack of realization of the effect of all this hue and cry? At any rate, most of those who now "knock" follow a course they pursued in the past.

Mr. President, I have no quarrel with those who hoped for peace when the world-war clouds were in the making. The people of this Nation are peace loving. That many able men and women did not earlier see the real threat of Hitler and his Prussian army is to be regretted. But since Pearl Harbor there is no excuse for propaganda or a course which at best can only work to distract our attention from the all-important necessity to stand united and win the war.

If it is necessary to "knock," let us "knock" the "knockers." In due time we will bring to justice those who have been criminally negligent and those who are guilty of actual crime. First things come first. The situation today warrants a restatement of just what is involved in this war.

Mr. President, we are engaged in total war. Everything we have and hold dear is at stake. Freedom or slavery for us and for our posterity depends upon victory or defeat.

If we lose, we lose everything: Independence, self-government, liberty, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press. Our great and small industrial enterprises will be taken over by the Fascist-Nazi overlords of victor nations to liquidate the war costs of our enemies, and the result will be outright confiscation. Our foolish Fascist-philosophy sympathizers will be treated with deserved contempt and robbed of their very shirts.

Our farmers will become mere serfs under conditions more brutal than anything suffered by the Saxons after William the Conqueror enslaved the English farmers. There will be an American *Domesday Book* as tragic as that made by William in 1085-86.

Our industrial workers will become slaves, spurred to their tasks by the whips and lashes of taskmasters; their condition will be even worse than is that today of the toilers in Germany and the nations which have fallen under her brutal control.

The Pacific coast will become the dumping ground of the spawn of the fast-breeding Japanese. Strutting, arrogant German militarists and oily Japanese will infest Washington and tell us what to do and when and how to do it.

If we lose this war the education of our youth, our cultural refinement, our whole way of life will deteriorate and decline.

We should stand united as one people intent only on winning the war—winning it, too, as speedily as possible. To that end we should, we must, bend every energy, our every resource and power, forgetting all else. "United we stand, divided we fall" is tragically true for America today.

Are we united, or are we being distracted and divided by domestic issues, by personal ambitions, by thoughtless and often ill-advised criticism of those who must carry on the war, those who must produce the food, those who only can produce the ships, the planes, the tanks, the guns, and the ammunition, and the clothing, and all other things our fighting forces must have, and have quickly?

Are there those among us who say or feel they will not give their best to win the war if they believe or know that another is receiving some undue advantage or actually stealing by war contracts? Shall we lessen our own efforts to save democracy and safeguard our Nation and our children and posterity because others fail us?

Do we repeat and spread gossip, rumors, and stuff that may be cunning Nazi propaganda? Are there those who by design or negligence and carelessness contribute to our disunity and work to the advantage of the common enemy who seeks to destroy us all?

Are there those who magnify the difference between labor and management, and minimize or ignore the achievements of the War Production Labor Board in bringing about cooperation and understanding with a resultant lessening of work stoppage, and an increased production in defense plants?

Mr. President, I need not answer these questions. Each of us can search his own conscience and do his own thinking, and find his own answers, remembering how much is at stake in this war.

Mr. President, the devil's motto is "Divide and conquer." By that method he spreads over the earth doubt, discord, disease, destruction, and death. Today the devil's master servant is Hitler, intelligent, powerful, ruthless, cunning, and evil.

"Divide and conquer." Hitler began by dividing and conquering the people of his own nation. He came to power by dividing labor and seducing capital. He has enslaved the one and destroyed the other. He blinded their eyes by appealing to old and latent racial hatreds. Are we? He resurrected the long dead religious animosities of the Middle Ages and fanned them to life. He sought to substitute the pagan gods of mythology for the religion of love and the brotherhood of man. To the poor he promised plenty; to the oppressed he promised release from oppression; to the thrifty and saving he promised security. Being the tool of the father of all lies, he lied to all. To the Prussian war aristocracy he promised war and dominion over the earth. War he gave them, but dominion over the earth depends upon what we do here in the United States of America. To gain time he made an alliance with Japan and induced that military power to wage war upon this Nation.

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Mr. President, Hitler and his war machine have destroyed, one by one, nation after nation. He kept the democratic nations apart until he had destroyed half of them. It required Pearl Harbor to unite the remaining democracies. Some of the destroyed democracies he suddenly overcame by military force while pretending friendship and the sanctity of treaties; others he conquered by dividing their citizenry into quarrelling groups; and yet others were betrayed by traitors within and fools who did not understand.

Mr. President, our own motto is "United we stand, divided we fall." Those who seek to create doubts, divisions, and disunity among our people are traitors or fools. We have not a moment's time to lose. We must either unite and stand, or we shall divide and fall. No one knows this better than Hitler. He also knows that he cannot overcome us by sheer brute force if we do not waste our time quarrelling among ourselves. If Hitler can set man against man, class against class; if he can divert our minds to matters that can be considered after we are equipped and have destroyed him; if he can focus our attention upon individual instances of evils that exist, and on how and when the remedy shall be applied; if he, through his agents, can blind men's judgment by bribery whether with money, expectation of economic power, or hope for political preferment; if he can do these things, Mr. President, then he can conquer the United States of America.

Hitler himself cannot divide us, of course. He must, and unfortunately he does, operate through secret agents, aided by the folly of ruthless racketeers highly placed in some of our national business and service club associations and organizations; racketeers whose sympathies are for fascism in preference to democracy; racketeers who are circularizing every chamber of commerce and every businessmen's service club in the United States with false and misleading statements and half truths calculated to create discord and discontent; racketeers who though they may want us to win this war, yet insist upon discrediting democratic processes while we are fighting.

There are whisperers who inculcate class, racial, and religious hatreds. They unwittingly are using Hitler's most effective weapons of propaganda.

There are orators and public speakers, eager for popular applause, who trim their sails to every changing breeze, fanning the fires of discontent, hoping to reap some personal benefit.

There are chains of great newspapers and other avenues of public expression, so used as to aid in confusing the patriotic masses of our people. Their object is to discredit the President and the Congress.

In the language of Alexander Pope, they—

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,  
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;  
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.

Mr. President, Hitler knows quite well the strength of democracy in peace, and

how it labors at a disadvantage in time of great stress. He knows of our freedom of speech, our freedom of press, our individualism, our inalienable right to criticize those in official life. He seeks to profit by our freedoms.

Mr. President, the men and women of this Nation are intelligent, and they are patriotic; their judgment is just in every case when they are in possession of the facts. They want above everything else to win this war, to win it speedily, and thus to save our own democratic way of life. They are willing temporarily to forego the correction of some domestic and economic evils if in their good judgment such temporary delay will aid us in gaining victory over Hitler and Japanese barbarians.

Mr. President, Hitler's propaganda machine is in full operation in this Nation today. It is cunning even as the devil is cunning. To deceive the people of this country it spreads lies adroitly covered by appeals to our patriotism, even as the devil quotes scripture to accomplish his purpose. Following in the wake of this Nazi machine are camp followers, blinded by private ambitions and secret hatreds, intent on gathering unto themselves personal advantage. They do not consciously seek the loss of this war or the defeat of democracy, but by their course they imperil both.

The public is also being misled by a few criticaster columnists whose evident task is to spread poison against the present administration. Why is it that these publicists, day by day, under cover of pretentious protestations of patriotism, invariably misquote or garble facts and on that basis criticize everything? They seldom praise anything. They never mention the good work being done by the Commander in Chief, the War and Navy Departments, the Congress, the War Production Board, the National Labor Board, by labor toiling at the bench, by farmers and their wives and children toiling to produce the food needed for our armed forces, by our Allies, by our civilian population, and by yet other millions now avoiding starvation through the philanthropic work of the Red Cross, all of whom are speeding our productions and guaranteeing the successful conduct of this war.

Mr. President, in addition to the falsifying circulars being mailed to all chambers of commerce and service clubs, cunningly worded advertisements are being printed in daily newspapers throughout the country, pretending to urge upon the people the necessity for more unity and more speed in our war program, but in fact worded and designed to create doubt and confusion among the people and to foment strife and discord. The devil himself could not have composed appeals better calculated to arouse passions, discord, and disunity and to retard the speed and progress now being secured and gained by those charged with the defense of this Nation. No protestations of loyalty and good intentions can excuse this seditious campaign to mislead the people of this Nation. It should be of interest to the American people to know that extracts

from these advertisements and propaganda circulars are broadcast over the radios in Germany and Japan and sent out over the world by short-wave from those countries. The Nazis thereby improve the morale of their own people and discourage those who fight to regain their lost liberties.

Mr. President, I said the people want the facts; that the people are fair, and that when they are in possession of the facts on any matter their judgment is sound and just.

The people have been led to believe that here in Washington there is vast confusion and a lack of intelligent administration in our war-production program. Business and professional men come to Washington for a few days, sometimes for less than a day, seeking contracts, priorities, money, or jobs. If those on business do not secure immediate action or do not find an official who can at once say "Yes" or "No," they naturally are disappointed. Most men realize the volume of public business being transacted. Others go back home and tell the folks that all is confusion and that officials in Washington are confused and tied up in useless red tape.

How great has been the volume of necessary war business transacted here in Washington since early in 1940 in preparation for defense and in preparation and prosecution of the war?

The War Department alone has entered into the following number of contracts and open-market purchases: 1,221,400 in the fiscal year 1940; 1,609,387 in 1941; and 4,083,580 in the first half of 1942. The number of contracts made by the Navy Department was 409,186 in 1940; 608,813 in 1941; and 525,523 in 8 months of the fiscal year of 1942; the Bureau of Ships negotiated 470 contracts in 8 months of 1942. In the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks 688 contracts were negotiated in the fiscal year 1940; 792 in 1941; and 398 in 8 months of the fiscal year 1942. Mr. President, these official figures do not include contracts made for defense and war purposes by other agencies. The grand total would be well over eight and one-half million contracts and purchase orders. To all this is to be added the enormous volume of business transacted by other departments and by the Lend-Lease Administration. Neither should we overlook the volume of necessary Federal public housing now under construction, the War Production Board, priorities, and price controls.

Is it reasonable to expect that in this vast volume of public business, transacted under the necessity for speed and more speed, there will not happen occasional improvident contracts, or that here and there men dealing with the Government will not attempt by legal or illegal means to defraud the Government? But this administration and the Congress will ferret them out, reduce their gains, and punish their frauds. Either by present action, or by the income and other taxation, moneys mulcted from Uncle Sam will be returned to the Federal Treasury.

The people should know that the Congress, and not the calamity howlers,

muckrakers and space writers, uncovered these excessive profits and frauds. The people should know Congress will apply the remedy and perfect the legislative machinery necessary to that end.

Mr. President, critics who seek to mislead our people say we are falling behind in the heavy schedules of production set by the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, and that labor and management are lagging. I do not have the figures to this date, but recent reports showed that battleships were going down the ways months ahead of schedule. Airplane production had increased fourfold since June 1940; airplane engine production was 9 months ahead of the schedule set for 1942; machine-tool output was 8 times normal; merchant-ship production rose from 28 ships in 1939 to 95 in 1941 and has doubled since; naval ships from 5 in the first 1941 quarter to 55 in the last quarter. A year ago we had 45 shipyards with 170 ways. Today there are 64 shipyards with 460 ways. Production of all goods, war and civilian, today is 20 percent above last year.

There are other examples of improvement in production: A war-housing project, larger than the city of Laramie, Wyo., was to be constructed from scratch in 300 days but Federation building journeymen and labor finished the job in 160 days and added a reservoir, sewage disposal plant, and 20 miles of road. In Cleveland, a \$2,000,000 fire destroyed an important war-production plant, Federation building tradesmen rebuilt it in 5 days. At San Francisco Bay where ground was broken for the new 8-way Todd shipyard in January 1941, Federation members worked with such speed that by August a 10,000-ton ship had been built and launched from a new way, followed by a second 10,000-ton ship from another new way 2 weeks later. These are but samples of speed.

In November 1941, total time lost on war work from strikes amounted to eight-hundredths of 1 percent of time worked; in January 1942 it was four-thousandths of 1 percent of time worked. Recently 1 week—not month—in June 1942 showed an increase in strike or stoppage man-days lost over the preceding week in May. Compared with the man-days worked the increase was like a drop of water in a bucket. Yet the high priest of all anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor, anti-New Deal columnists fairly shrieked with joy and reeked with malice as he proclaimed the inconsequential reverse trend. Does he hope to start a row between a Democratic President and the Democratic majority in Congress, or to induce the people to lose confidence in both President and Congress itself, regardless of the politics of its membership?

Mr. President, I shall not discuss proposed labor legislation or labor conditions as they are today. Instead, I shall quote a recent release by the War Production Board, of which Donald Nelson is the head. The article goes by question and answer, as follows:

#### WHAT IS LABOR DOING IN THE WAR

Question. Are strikes holding up war production?

Answer. No; the records show that labor is cooperating wholeheartedly. Strike idleness

in relation to war production during the first quarter of 1942 was one-fifteenth of the corresponding period of 1941.

Question. What about the charge that the Government is doing nothing about workers being forced to pay exorbitant fees to unions?

Answer. The Government and leading labor unions are taking action against such practices. The Government has investigated complaints of this kind and has secured cooperation from unions in correcting any injustices. Any worker who believes that he had to pay an exorbitant fee to get or to keep his job should write to the War Production Board, and a prompt investigation will be made.

Question. Does labor refuse to work more than 40 hours a week?

Answer. No; 7 out of 10 workers in war industry today are putting in 48 hours or more every week. In the critical machine-tool industry workers are putting in from 50 to 70 hours a week. In 4 out of 5 aircraft factories labor works from 44 to 54 hours weekly. In the Nation's shipyards nearly 70 percent of the labor force works between 46 and 52 hours a week.

Question. If workers are willing to work a long week why aren't all war plants working around the clock?

Answer. These are the principal reasons why some war plants are not working around the clock:

1. Shortages in critical materials.
2. Many industries have not yet been fully converted from peacetime production to war production.
3. Often bottlenecks develop in war plants and prevent around-the-clock production.

All these problems are being attacked. The fact that every day plants are operating longer hours is proof that solutions are being found.

Question. Don't labor laws prohibit a work-week longer than 40 hours?

Answer. No. There is no law that prohibits working more than 40 hours a week. The wage-hour law simply provides that workers should be paid at the rate of time and a half for hours over 40 in any week.

For example, Andy Jones, a war worker, earns 70 cents an hour for 40 hours of straight time, or \$28. He works 10 hours overtime and is paid 70 cents straight time for each of these extra hours, or \$7, and 35 cents overtime for each of the 10 hours, or \$3.50. The additional \$10.50 makes his total earnings \$38.50 for 50 hours of work.

Question. Why not get rid of this overtime pay?

Answer. Anyone who wants to abolish overtime pay is really urging that \$3.50 be cut from Andy Jones' pay. Andy needs that \$3.50 to help meet rising living costs.

At the same time that food, rent, and living costs are going up, the family incomes of many workers are going down as breadwinners are called into the armed services.

Workers are as eager as any other Americans to prevent inflation. Fair prices and fair wages form the balance which labor seeks.

Question. What has labor done?

Answer. Here are a few examples:

1. One thousand construction workers fought side by side with the marines at Wake Island.
2. Thousand of workers risk their lives daily to man our merchant ships and tankers on the seven seas.

3. Three billion dollars worth of Defense bonds, according to the most conservative estimates, will be bought by the membership of organized labor this year. Among the Congress of Industrial Organization unions the Auto Workers already have pledged \$50,000,000, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers another \$50,000,000; the Textile Workers, \$25,000,000; the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, \$15,000,000; the Retail Clerks, \$15,000,000; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, already has

pledged \$1,000,000,000 from American Federation of Labor locals.

4. Workers completed the battleship *Alabama* 9 months ahead of time. At Cleveland, Ohio, even before the war started workers took only 5 days to rebuild a \$2,200,000 defense foundry wrecked by fire.

5. Labor unions in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are conducting systematic campaigns among their members, securing volunteer blood donors for Red Cross blood banks.

6. In Washington, D. C., more than \$130,000 was contributed to civilian defense when building tradesmen donated a day's pay each. Workers at the Spartan Aircraft Co., Tulsa, Okla., donated their services one Sunday in March for the construction of a naval training plane. Workmen on the new Navy Building at Arlington, Va., gave 1½ days' pay to the Navy Relief Society. To aid Navy relief workers at a Vallejo, Calif., plant gave a day's pay and raised an additional \$6,300. American labor is all-out for victory.

Mr. President, nearly all production of war machinery is of a precision nature requiring utmost concentration and extreme care and skill. It has been proved by industry in the United States and Britain that excessive hours of work actually result in a decrease in the productive capacity of employees and an increase in accidents and delays. Also, where the alert mind, the quick eye, and nimble hand keep pace with a moving assembly line or a machine automatically dropping some defense part or gadget, long hours of close application may result in defective material, and a defective plane or the jamming of rifle or gun when most sorely needed.

The fact that labor-management differences are being adjusted by mutual realization that all are engaged in a common purpose to speed production for war purposes is evidenced by the facts I have already mentioned. Should that trend be reversed and congressional action by mutual agreement or otherwise become necessary the people may be assured that necessary legislation will result. The Congress is thoroughly conscious of its duties and responsibilities. It has not failed the people, and it will not fail them. Neither will it be coerced into unwise legislation by false propaganda of men or interests having a personal ax to grind.

Mr. President, President Roosevelt is by our Constitution the Commander in Chief of our armed forces. His are tremendous responsibilities, and he meets them courageously from day to day, from hour to hour—hours that reach far into the night.

The Army and Navy must fight this war and win it. From admiral and general down to the newest buck private they are loyal and willing to make the supreme sacrifice whenever duty calls. Who could replace them?

On the assembly lines, in the shops, the factories, the mills, in the warehouses, on the railroads, on the sea, and in the mines, and on the farms and ranches more than 20,000,000 men and women, individuals, employers, and employees are working to a common end, to win this war. Who can replace them?

Let us all be sparing and reasoned in our criticism. Let us be quick to praise.

Let us be careful lest we remove the lid from Pandora's box and release a pandemonium of greater evils in attempting to remedy the lesser evils from which we suffer.

Mr. President, in conclusion, let me repeat, "United we stand, divided we fall." We have no time to lose. Hitler's motto is "Divide and conquer." Under whose banner shall be stand? And while we cry "Remember Pearl Harbor," let us not forget the dangers and pitfalls of Nazi and Fascist propaganda. Let us refuse the advise of those who counsel internal quarrels and distracting controversy.

#### SUGAR-RATIONING PROGRAM

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho. Mr. President, problems arising from the operation of the sugar-rationing program are becoming increasingly serious. The rigid restrictions upon sales of sugar to consumers are now having the effect of discouraging production. Such a trend, if allowed to continue, will be calamitous in the light of the objective of obtaining greater supplies for ourselves and for the nations associated with us in the war.

The farmers are feeling the effects of too drastic a curtailment in the amount of sugar which may be purchased for ordinary use and for canning.

The processors have been unable to market the normal amount of sugar manufactured from last year's crop of beets. In consequence, the farmers in my State have just been told that the payments to them will be delayed and possibly will amount to less than they had expected.

Furthermore, the farmers face a possible inability to sell all of their 1942 crop. If the processors fail either to empty their warehouses or to find additional storage space they will be forced to curtail operations. I note that a Texas refinery already has been shut down because of this situation.

I have received copies of a printed notice sent by the Amalgamated Sugar Co. to beet growers in Idaho. In this notice the farmers are informed that additional payments due to them on the 1941 crop cannot be made at this time because of the lack of a market for the sugar. For a corresponding period a year ago sales by this company were 68 percent greater than this year.

The company says in its notice:

The rationing program has almost entirely halted sugar buying by dealers and manufacturers. Unless sugar rations are increased, it will be necessary to market a large part of the present inventory in areas where the net return will be substantially lower, and this, of course, will be reflected in the grower's final return from the crop.

There is no justification for the drastic rations that are being imposed upon sugar consumers. Reliable sugar experts and statisticians maintain that there is no existing sugar shortage that warrants the present consumption restrictions. The ration should be not less than 1 pound per week and there should be no restriction upon the use of sugar for home canning.

Mr. E. T. Taylor, master of the Idaho State Grange, one of a number of persons who have written to me in connection with the notice sent to farmers by

the Amalgamated Sugar Co., comments as follows:

The above statement, by the largest sugar company in Idaho, demonstrates that something is radically wrong with the sugar restrictions put in by Mr. Henderson.

These regulations are going to cripple the sugar-manufacturing business of the country, and as you are well aware, Idaho will be hard hit by this blunder on the part of Mr. Henderson.

Again, this unnecessary exercise of power over the consumer of sugar is destroying the fruit business with one swift stroke. With the restrictions placed on canning sugar, the purchase of fruit for canning will be most disastrously restricted. All it takes to wreck the fruit market is to have this perishable commodity pile up with a little surplus. The bottom falls out overnight.

In the name of the thousands of grangers in Idaho who grow sugar beets and who produce fruit, I am asking that you take this up immediately with Mr. Henderson. The slightest delay will wreck the cherry business, which is now just being harvested. The later fruits will also suffer the same fate that the cherry industry is now facing.

It seems clear that the sugar-rationing program has been badly bungled by the administrative officials.

Congress, through the proper committees, should look into the situation with a view to forcing a correction of mistakes before it is too late.

Because of the confusion which exists as to the real situation respecting sugar, I think it is desirable to have inserted in the RECORD a comprehensive summary appearing in a market letter of Lowry & Co., of New York City, under date of June 19. In the letter it is stated that there is enough sugar in the United States and destined from Hawaii to more than meet the balance of this year's requirements, based on present rationing, even if not an additional pound is imported from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

I ask unanimous consent to have the market letter appear in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOWRY & CO., INC.,  
New York, June 19, 1942.

#### NUMBER 21. SUGAR REVIEW

Now that the major portion of our off-shore production is completed, and we have a full 5 months of partly and completely rationed consumption behind us, it may not be amiss to review briefly the developments in sugar to date, and perhaps endeavor to get a glimpse of what the future holds in store for the industry. The review of sugar for the past 18 months might be conveniently divided into three phases, viz: what happened, what was done about it, and where do we stand today. We shall discuss the background briefly:

##### 1. WHAT HAPPENED: THE PERIOD OF ACCUMULATION OR HOARDING, AND THE LOSS OF SUPPLIES

The historical facts are generally quite well known: Early in 1941, as a result of the belief that we might not have sufficient tonnage to move all our off-shore supplies, and in the words of Dr. Bernhardt, in one of his appearances before a congressional committee:

"With the announcement of the policy of maximum aid to Britain about a year ago, with the passage of the lend-lease bill, and with the battle of the Atlantic threatening shipping facilities, a certain amount of alarm

about our sugar supplies spread throughout the country."

The distribution of refined sugar in continental United States took on an accelerated pace and by the end of the first quarter a million tons more sugar had disappeared into invisible supplies than during the similar period of 1940. A large part of this abnormal distribution was being added to the reserves of manufacturers, industrial users, and housewives, although because of the rising purchasing power the per capita consumption was no doubt increasing also. The second quarter was relatively normal but with Japan's march into Thailand and the gathering storm clouds in the Pacific another scare developed. Dr. Bernhardt again says:

"The price of sugar began mounting so rapidly in anticipation of a possible shortage of sugar or shipping that the Office of Price Administration imposed a ceiling price on sugar."

The Government, however, did not admit at the time that there was any shortage in supplies or any prospect of a shortage. A reprint from the Report of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says that the ceiling price was necessary—

"To protect the American public from rampant speculation in sugar, which has been pushing prices far above levels justified by large supplies on hand."

And the Price Administrator himself in imposing the ceiling order says:

"I find that the supplies of sugar are ample; in fact, they exceed those supplies which were required to satisfy consumption last year and are sufficient this year to provide consumers with the highest per capita consumption on record."

After the August-September stocking period, distribution again dropped back to about normal. But despite the Government's first effort at control and reassurance, the public did not eat into its reserves. When the figures were finally footed up at the end of the year 1941 we found that approximately 8,100,000 short tons had been distributed—an increase of about 1,200,000 tons over the preceding year. A similar stocking movement was going on in other countries that could provide the cash and the tonnage; visible stocks of raw sugar that had weighed so heavily for the past decade almost totally disappeared from the producing centers of the Western Hemisphere. This build-up of "invisibles" simply meant that the supply was being carried for future use in pantries, etc., instead of in producers' warehouses.

## 2. WHAT WAS DONE ABOUT IT: THE CAMPAIGN FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF SUPPLIES

After Pearl Harbor the firmness of prices and scarcities along the North Atlantic seaboard were no longer attributed to "speculation." The Government then began a campaign of "enlightenment" to inform the people of the fact that we had probably lost 1,000,000 tons of supplies from the Philippines; that there was some doubt about receiving the Hawaiian crop; that large quantities of Cuban sugar would have to be turned into molasses for the production of defense alcohol and munitions, as had been done in 1941; and that we would have to ship large quantities to our Allies. The keynote of all official conversations was the necessity for greater production and lessened consumption because of the "shortage" in supplies. Early in December primary distributors of sugar were requested to limit their distribution to immediate needs. This was soon implemented by an Office of Price Administration order that placed sugar on a priority basis. Receivers were first limited to 1940 use, and then various percentages were applied to some specified prior period as a

To stimulate production, Cuba was encouraged to increase plantings; all restrictions on domestic cane and beet plantings were removed, and the expiring Sugar Act was extended to December 31, 1944, with an increase in the base rate of benefit payments to growers from 60 cents to 80 cents per hundred pounds of recoverable sugar. The Sugar Act, designed to limit production, was now used to stimulate production because the—

"Growers felt that it was unfair to ask them that they take the risk of planting a crop, the return from which would not be determinable for so long a period, without assurance in the event the war terminated in the interval and the industrial-alcohol demands went down again, with the reappearance of surplus sugarcane, the hoarded wartime accumulations of sugar stocks were drawn upon for current needs, and surpluses began to reappear, that they would not be forced to market their crop without the protection of the quota system."

Further steps to assure increased production was the purchase of the 1943 Cuban crop by the Defense Supplies Corporation and the negotiations of the State Department leading to a reciprocal trade agreement with Peru. Again quoting Dr. Bernhardt:

"Every effort will be made by the Department and other agencies of the Federal Government who are interested in the alcohol, sugar, and molasses situation to increase production as much as possible."

Not satisfied with the measures already taken, the Office of Price Administration early in the year began insisting on the necessity of individual card rationing. Because of the operation of a defined price ceiling that prevented a buyer in the East from obtaining his supplies from New Orleans or Colorado and other western States, there was a maldistribution of the supplies actually available within our borders. The beet carry-over of 1,400,000 tons was barely scratched during January and February, and refined sugar became virtually unsalable in the Gulf area at a time when the Northeast was clamoring loudest for sugar. Later, relief was afforded through a change in this ruling. The card rationers, either because they misjudged the cause or used it as an excuse, first argued that individual rationing was necessary due to an actual shortage or anticipated shortage of sugar. Even before the system was put into operation offshore production figures, the reduction of Cuban molasses, and consequent increase in raw sugar and domestic cane and beet plantings began to disprove the necessity of hard-and-fast rationing on the score of scarcity alone. Later it appears that Washington thinking, while not explicitly stated in so many words, was governed by the idea that reserves should be built up by reduced consumption, and, finally, as stocks accumulated faster than anticipated, it was held in some quarters that as a card-rationing system might become necessary for a great many articles, sugar was a good guinea pig to commence with because of its universal use. That kind of thinking is in direct contrast to the industry's attitude. They stress the point that sugar is produced for use and should be consumed to the extent that it can be made available for consumption; that there are ample reserves carried by producers either in warehouses or in the fields in the form of growing crops. The current argument against an increased ration appears to be based on the lack of transportation. Yet, someone undoubtedly can estimate within reason what this is likely to be.

## How the trade and the public view the situation

All this apparent "change of pitching" has caused a great deal of confusion in the public mind and has even created some doubt that sugar rationing in any form is necessary. As we have frequently stated, we believe the

American people are quite ready to accept any restrictive war measures when the reasons for them are clearly stated. Facts and figures speak for themselves. Concealment leads to suspicion. They resist when there is any doubt. For example, they saw no reason for preventing the normal flow of supplies by rail from the overstocked South and West when the East was experiencing ocean-shipping difficulties. Today the trade and a large section of the population are aware of the fact that there is enough sugar in the United States and destined from Hawaii to more than meet the balance of our year's requirements, based on the present rationing, even if not an additional pound of sugar is imported from Puerto Rico and Cuba. Therefore to the extent that additional supplies are imported from the Caribbean area it is difficult to make out a case with the public against increasing the ration to that extent. It is generally felt that it represents overzealousness and is little short of ridiculous that hospitals and the Red Cross should be held on a 50-percent basis. Also industry contends that the farmer's wife and others should receive an ample supply of sugar for preserving fruits, berries, and other foodstuffs. Bear in mind that this sugar is needed today, not to be eaten overnight but for future use, and its consumption extends over the following 12 months. In fact, it is merely stored in jars instead of in its original form in some producer's warehouse. Next, industrial users who give employment to many people and whose product has a food value, should have an increased ration as soon as practical; and finally, it is desirable (but perhaps not of first importance) that the individual consumer be given more than his present allotment of 8 ounces per week. With respect to the individual, it is, of course, impossible to find and apply an equitable hard-and-fast yardstick. The assumption that it can be accomplished on a "mathematical" instead of a "need" basis is erroneous. Some households use more than others; a laborer or a growing child needs more sugar than an infant or a clerical worker. For a great many 8 ounces per week is 100 percent of their normal consumption. A contrary policy was adopted by the gas rationers: They attempted to deal with the problem from a "need" standpoint, recognizing that some required and should have more gas than others. It only goes to show how involved is the problem and how difficult its solution when a Washington group try to regulate everything having to do with the daily life of so many people. There would be less criticism when assured that the ration kept pace with actual or prospective supplies.

A great deal of the foregoing has to do with questions of policy to be decided by the officials charged with the procurement and distribution of sugar supplies. Some of the questions, a great many of them in fact, are related to our war effort. Perhaps not even the War Shipping Administration or the Allied Board of Strategy can say how much tonnage will be available for bringing sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the remainder of the year; nor how much of it will be sunk en route. It is less difficult to say that beet sugar can be moved by rail from Colorado to Maine in November and December. But, decisions must be made; and once made, the effects are far-reaching. Each ton of sugar unnecessarily moved or consumed may be interfering with the movement of a tank or a plane; and likewise, the building of needless reserves increases the present and post-war difficulties of the producers.

The sugar producer cannot, of course, know all the factors involved. He can only see and feel the impact of adopted policies as they affect him; but that he has a problem is clearly shown by the third division of the subject:

## 3. WHERE DO WE STAND TODAY, AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

At the end of May 1942 our statistical picture was roughly as follows (in short tons raw value):

## Reasonably available supplies for 1942 without further imports

Stocks at Jan. 1, 1942; raw and refined; cane and beet	2,300,000
Estimated recovery of invisible stocks	500,000
Receipts of raw and refined offshore sugar to May 31, estimated	1,750,000
Total	4,550,000

Available in 1942 from growing domestic crops:

Cane (estimated total crop of 600,000 tons) available	300,000
Beets (crop 1,900,000 tons) available	600,000

(I) Total available for 1942 without further imports

5,450,000

## Nearby offshore supplies that require ocean transportation

Cuba (total available, including carry-over)	3,776,000
Less receipts to May 31 included above	1,060,000

Total

2,716,000

Puerto Rico	1,100,000
Less estimated receipts included above	400,000

Total

700,000

Hawaii (estimated crop)	850,000
Less receipts included above	250,000

Total

600,000

Full duty sugars (a pure estimate)

50,000

(II) Total to come forward; or in stock at Jan. 1, 1943

4,066,000

## Additional stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1943, forming a nucleus for 1943 consumption; not included in the estimated availables for 1942

Unused domestic cane	300,000
Unused domestic beet sugar	1,300,000

(III) Estimated total stocks of domestic producers Jan. 1, 1943

1,600,000

From these indicated supplies that total 11,116,000 tons we naturally have to deduct the 1942 consumption of the United States, and shipments to Great Britain, Canada, and our various Allies on lend-lease. What will these quantities be?

Various estimates of 1942 consumption have been made from time to time, some of them purporting to be semi-official. We have seen a figure of 5,300,000 short tons which is the highest to come to our notice. The trade magazine Sugar, in its June issue, figures absorption at 4,800,000 short tons. They arrive at this figure by assuming a consumption of 2,300,000 tons during the first 4 months of the year, when no limitations were placed on individual purchasers. To this they add some 2,500,000 tons as the estimated consumption from May 1 to December 31, on the basis of present ration percentages. In our report of May 7, on a strict mathematical ration basis, we estimated distribution at 3,800,000 tons. Since that time there has been some liberalization of the program with respect to home canning; but despite this we find it hard to figure the consumption much above 4,500,000 tons (unless we accept the estimate of consumption during the first 4 months of the year as made by Sugar; which we consider on the full side).

But for the sake of argument, since there appears to be a growing trend toward further relaxation of restrictions, suppose we accept the estimate of Sugar as a compromise figure between the high and the low estimates. Table I of our statistics shows that we have, or will have within our own borders, enough sugar to meet this demand without the necessity of importing an additional pound of offshore sugar. This, of course, presupposes the most efficient distribution, and leaves all warehouses and pantries bare—on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis. But on the basis of statistics alone, the sugar is here; the manner of its distribution is another question.

No one seriously believes that offshore importations are going to cease. The remaining Hawaiian supplies are looked upon as fairly certain. Transports and cargo vessels going to Hawaii, Midway, and possibly to Australia and the Aleutians are expected to provide sufficient space on the return voyage. Puerto Rico is clamoring for more tonnage and it is believed that Army transports and miscellaneous supply vessels plying the Caribbean and returning from South America can bring in at least another 400,000 to 450,000 tons during the 7-month period May 1 to December 31.

This brings us to Cuba. At May 31 it is estimated that the island had 2,716,000 short tons of exportable sugar in stock. This includes a small carry-over from the 1941 crop; makes allowance for sugar already diverted to the production of molasses, and receipts in the United States to the end of May. (Cuba's own figures possibly differ by the amount of "afloats" which are not included in our receipts; and possibly by some small shipments to Canada and other Allied markets). Here again the shipments for the remaining 7 months are a pure guess; but on the basis of past performance let us suppose we can get 940,000 short tons more, which would round off 1942 imports to an even 2,000,000 tons; and assume an arbitrary 500,000 tons shipped to our Allies on lend-lease. Our tentative picture would then be as follows at December 31, 1942:

## Tentative sugar picture at January 1, 1943

Total available within the United States during 1942 (item I above)	5,450,000
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## Estimated receipts May—December 1942:

Cuba	940,000
Hawaii	600,000
Puerto Rico	400,000
Full-duty sugars	50,000
	1,990,000

Estimated total available

7,440,000

Less 1942 consumption estimate, as above

4,800,000

Stocks held by refiners or stored by Government at Jan. 1, 1943

2,640,000

## Additional stocks:

Cuba—Exportable sugar	3,776,000
Less exports—United States and lend-lease	2,500,000
	1,276,000

Puerto Rico—Exportable crop	1,100,000
Less exports, as included above	800,000
	300,000

Domestic cane and beets, as under item III above	1,600,000
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Total stock Jan. 1, 1943, in United States or nearby producing centers	5,816,000
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It will be observed that this figure of indicated stocks in the United States or nearby producing areas on January 1, 1943, is well in excess of our estimated 1942 consumption and would provide for similar requirements next year without any new crop production whatever, and still leave a million tons for some increased rationing and statistical losses or errors. However, we know that behind these stocks there is new-crop production in sight well in excess of 8,000,000 tons, and possibly as much as 9,000,000 short tons. Cuba has a growing cane supply now in the fields sufficient for possibly 5 to 5½ million short tons total sugar equivalent; Puerto Rico possibly 1,250,000; Hawaii can be set down conservatively perhaps at 800,000; domestic cane 500,000 and domestic beets at not less than 1,500,000 and perhaps considerably more.

This brings us to the final question of what is to be done about it. Obviously, the method of handling the carry-over, plus the sugar to be produced, will present some knotty problems to the administrators of the sugar program, who must accept responsibility for the welfare of producers, as well as consumers. The producer's greatest concern is the fundamental problems of financing and storing the next crop. The problem of storage has to be dealt with, and it must be determined where supplies are to be held. The industry is not geared to provide warehouse space for huge quantities of surplus sugar. In the past it has been a problem in a slow market how to take care of a production that extends not over a 12- but a 5-month period. The producer's attitude has been to convert his stock into money by passing supplies along to the consumer as fast as the latter is willing to receive them. Unless relief is afforded through movement, places or areas without storage capacity would have to be shut down. Dealing with just one feature, beet producers are already beginning to wonder where the crop to be produced this fall can be warehoused, and, in turn, the same applies to all other producing areas. Left to themselves, the cane producers would unquestionably leave the excess supply where it can be carried the cheapest, viz., in the growing stalk in the fields; but do the policy makers desire this, having in mind the attendant unsatisfactory economic conditions affecting labor that is dependent for its livelihood upon the taking off of a full crop?

Clearly a 100-percent carry-over in the fields is unthinkable. So we must decide whether a full crop—or what percentage thereof—is to be made, and whether, through a direct Government purchase or otherwise, the necessary finances are to be provided to take the crop off, store and hold the surplus until it can be disposed of. Whether the war ends in 1 year or 5 years, a program of full take-off implies that at the end of the war the Government would have under its control whatever surplus sugar might exist. Presumably such sugar would then be disposed of as rapidly as possible to those stricken countries that have been on short rations for so long, and any excess gradually liquidated at so much per year over a given period, with new crop production correspondingly curtailed during this period of liquidation.

If partial crops are decided upon, the question immediately arises as to which areas must bear the reductions. The problem will be further complicated by the fact that stocks in producing centers at the end of the year will not be evenly distributed. If, for example, Puerto Rico, or Hawaii, or some continental area is without a carry-over, then, obviously, that area is in a better position to make a full crop, without the embarrassment of storage difficulties, than some area that is congested with unshipped stocks. Have we, after the lapse of a few months, reached the point where the Sugar Act must be dusted off and again put to its original purpose of limiting production and, through quotas, sharing the market?

We have called attention to some of the problems confronting Government and the industry. If embraced in their entirety by a long-range, comprehensive program, and not hacked at in piecemeal fashion by too many not completely integrated departments, a great many will smooth themselves out. The consumer has a right to know that he will receive the maximum quantity of sugar that can be made available, either as actual sugar or in the form of sugar products. Producers certainly are entitled to know what the probable stock position will be at the beginning of the year—whether they will be called upon to furnish warehouse space to store such stocks and what disposition is to be made of them. Since the production of any article requires a certain amount of long-range planning, they can also reasonably ask for an indication of what is expected from them in 1943. Are they to go it alone; will all crops be purchased by the Government; what are our probable requirements; and what reserve stock pile does the administration aim at? The post-war liquidation program is also of vital concern to the producer, as he must plan now to face the problems of surplus stocks, curtailed production, and increasing competition from rehabilitated sugar countries.

#### MAINTENANCE OF THE BEEF SUPPLY

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have just recently returned from a rather extended visit to Nebraska, where I made several trips to various sections of my State. I had an opportunity to see and talk with many of my friends and constituents, and particularly with representative cattlemen from all parts of the State, at the annual convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association at Lexington, Nebr., on June 12.

While there I found Nebraska farmers greatly concerned about the present policy of forcing down agricultural prices and the depressing effect of that policy on the production of foods and other agricultural products that are vitally needed. They are particularly concerned about the effect of this price policy on the production of beef, and about the adequacy of our beef supply if the policy is continued. They cannot understand why their Government should, on the one hand, call for greater production, and on the other hand, push down prices to the point where they cut down production. They cannot understand how the Government can expect to get the beef production it wants by following such a policy; and I do not blame them, for I cannot understand it either.

In order fully to realize how this price regulation is hampering beef production, it is necessary to realize that cattle feeding, the process which takes the range steer as a framework and puts on him the beef we eat, is a manufacturing process just like any factory operation. The producer or farmer who feeds cattle has to watch his costs just as any corporation management does. If the cost of his raw materials, which are principally feeder cattle and corn, plus other items such as labor and equipment, is greater than the price he will receive for the finished steer, of course, he will not continue to produce beef, and he should not be expected to do so, any more than we expect any manufacturing concern to produce and sell below cost. He will probably put his corn under Government

loan and put his cattle back on grass or sell them for slaughter without finishing them, in which case we simply will not have the beef we need.

That is just what is happening today. Farmers are finding that they cannot afford to buy feeder calves or steers, fatten them, and then sell them at the present ceiling prices. There has been heavy liquidation of herds all over the Corn Belt, and those feed lots are not being refilled. This has been recognized by the Department of Agriculture, which states in one of its recent publications that as a result of the ceiling—

It is probable that cattle will be marketed after a shorter feeding period than in recent years. This will tend to reduce supplies of long-fed, well-finished cattle.

Naturally, if feeders are going to finish their cattle on grass in the 900- to 1,000-pound class instead of the 1,250- to 1,350-pound class, it does not require much arithmetic to realize that we are not going to get as much beef.

Unfortunately we simply cannot spare this beef. We shall need all the beef we can produce. As an illustration, I invite the attention of the Senate to an order published only a few days ago by the Office of Price Administration, freezing the stocks of all the canned beef on hand today in the United States, and freezing the stocks of all canned beef now in process of being imported to this country.

The expansion of hog production has not resulted in enough even to take care of lend-lease needs. The Department of Agriculture is taking about 40 percent of Federally inspected pork production, and these purchases will leave a big gap that can be filled only by increased beef production. Yet even before this price ceiling went into effect, the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt was already less than last year. In fact, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has actually announced that meat supplies for domestic consumption will be less than last year, in the face of the fact that our military and civilian requirements for meat have greatly increased. It is evident that meatless days before the year is out are almost a certainty.

This question is, after all, something for consumers to worry about much more than producers. It is the consumer of beef who will have to take the consequences. Are we really protecting the consumer if we prevent the production of adequate meat through our unwise price policy? That is something for Mr. Henderson to think about. Is it more important to have cheap beef, or to have enough beef? Just what is it the consumer wants most of all? Does the Senate really believe that consumers prefer to be rationed, rather than pay a price made necessary by advancing costs of production? Surely no one really believes that the average American likes to be told by a super-Gestapo just how many ounces of meat he may eat. Of what use is a price ceiling to the consumer if he can find no meat to buy at that price? Is that what is called protecting the consumer?

I believe our greatest mistakes in dealing with these questions of supplying

essential civilian goods have occurred because we have been talking about price too much and about production too little. Production is the important thing; no system of prices can be permitted to stand in its way. We have recognized already, in connection with tanks, guns, ships, and all the other things we have needed for direct military purposes, that price was no object, and that we had to pay whatever those things cost to produce. Now let us at least adopt the logic of consistency, and recognize that agriculture is in every way as essential as are other war industries, and that we must be prepared to pay a price sufficient to cover costs if we expect to get the production we want.

Unfortunately, we have placed our entire civilian economy—for certainly any man who can control all prices, subject to no appeal, is a sort of economic czar—in the hands of a man whose title is that of Price Administrator. His function is to keep down prices, not to maintain the flow of commodities; his reputation will stand or fall according to the movements of the cost of living. Naturally, his chief preoccupation is with prices, and any question of supply is subordinated to that consideration. The inevitable result is that rigid price regulations are sabotaging production in every industry, and nothing can be done except by appealing to the Price Administrator, for his decision is final.

Some of us feared precisely this result at the time the Price Control Act was being considered, and we combined under the leadership of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] to write into the law a provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture a veto over all price regulations affecting agriculture. But that provision of the act, section 3 (e), has been forgotten or ignored, or abolished by administrative usurpation, for Secretary Wickard's name does not appear on either the general maximum price regulation, which sets prices for a number of agricultural commodities, or even on the recent amendment to the ceiling on beef. Certainly, if Wickard gave his "prior approval" to either of these orders, it must have been in a quiet whisper in a small room with all the doors closed. But by losing control over prices, the Department of Agriculture has lost the only method it had of directing production into the proper channels, and control of production has been delivered over into the hands of those who do not understand our agricultural needs, and who do not have primarily in view the success of the farm production program.

Now the Price Administrator has declared that the general maximum price regulation must not be punctured. I do not know what it is that has made March prices so sacred. I had always supposed that March prices were much like prices at other times of the year; in other words, temporary adjustments to changing circumstances, not meant to be maintained rigidly forever after. Naturally, the circumstances which made March prices possible at that time have changed; many of them had already changed before the G. M. P. R.

went into effect, and they are still changing. In view of the fact that the Office of Price Administration has no control whatever over some important items of cost, such as wage rates and enemy submarines, it is a certainty that prices will continue to change. In these circumstances, the only honest thing to do is to recognize that adjustments will have to be made, rather than to make a fetish of some arbitrary date.

I am happy to note that the Price Administration has apparently come to see this, and that the March level of prices is already in process of being punctured. I submit that it will be much better to recognize the necessity of these changes in prices than to fall back immediately on that standard panacea, that favorite cure-all of the New Deal for all its aches and pains, a Federal subsidy.

Speaking for the group I am concerned about at the moment, I can say without hesitation that American cattlemen do not want a subsidy, and would prefer not to accept the Government check that always seems to carry with it a system of Government control of the last detail of their operations. All they ask is that the consumer pay a fair price, sufficient to cover their costs, and with that assurance they can be depended upon to produce the maximum quantity of beef of which they are capable. That is the only request that American cattlemen have to make of their Government. They do not ask for any other Government assistance; they do not come before us with a plea for huge appropriations. If the Government does not recognize their needs, and if the impending shortage of meat materializes before the end of the year, how then shall we explain to consumers why they must do without the food they want and need in what was formerly a land of plenty. I hope the Government will not find it necessary to apologize for such a shortage. We have heard enough excuses from this administration for other shortages which might have been prevented, such as the shortages of sugar and rubber. I believe the American consumer has become just a little tired of glib explanations to justify past derelictions. Excuses are a poor substitute for delivery of the goods. In this case, the explanations will make rather poor reading, when everyone knows that we have our raw materials, feeder cattle and corn, already on hand, and that the only thing that can keep us from manufacturing them into meat is the type of price regulation we are having to suffer now.

Agriculture has met its production goals from the very first. It has done so without quarreling about rates of profit, hours of labor, or working conditions. If production shall suffer, it will not be because of strikes, limited hours of work, or any effort to take advantage of the war emergency. It will be because of the loss of labor to higher-paid jobs in industry, because of inability to obtain essential equipment, and because of the attempt to put and to keep prices down below advancing costs.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is the Senator familiar with the condition that exists in Cincinnati today? In that city there are about 17 small beef packers. The prices which have been fixed are such that those packers are losing money on every head of beef cattle which they purchase. They came to Washington; they had a hearing before the O. P. A., but the O. P. A., instead of in any way assisting them, reduced the price of beef cuts from 22 cents to 21 cents. At the same time there is no legal limit on the price of beef cattle, and the price of beef cattle today in Cincinnati is such—the quality perhaps is not so good as that of the beef cattle in Chicago; those sold in Cincinnati are about 800-pound beeves—the price of those cattle today is such that the beef packers to whom I refer who have been in existence for nearly a hundred years are going out of business. There simply will not be a market in that locality for beef cattle. There will be some reduction of production, as the Senator suggests, by reason of the price of the cattle.

It seems to me obvious that the Price Control Administration should fix, first, the price of the raw material at a figure that would produce what is necessary, and then allow a proper margin, with a very reasonable profit for the producers and distributors. Even though it should result in some increase in the ultimate price cost, that increase proportionately would be very small.

Furthermore, if that should not be done, the small packers will be put out of business, and in the end there will be no packers in business except the large ones, who are able, by reason of their reserves, to carry through the period of loss; and they do not lose so much, anyway.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator's statement is certainly accurate. The only difference between the situation which faces the small packer, whose condition is certainly an unfortunate one, and the situation which faces the producer, the man who is manufacturing the beef products, is that the small packers can to some extent organize themselves into a group and visit Washington and call upon the O. P. A., take up their problems, and possibly obtain some sort of relief. There is no such representation for the producer, however, except through those of us who are making the laws in the first place and those who are endeavoring to administer them after they are made.

I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to the question in all seriousness. I realize that there is but one main objective, and that we all have our eyes on that one objective, which is to win the war; but I do think that the policy of "no puncture of the price ceilings" should be modified so as to take care of the situation I have mentioned today.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7234. An act to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; and

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes.

#### HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 7234. An act to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; and

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war, and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I understand that later in the day the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] will call up for consideration House bill 7184, which provides, among other things, for the construction of 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers. It is with very sincere gratification that I shall support this naval authorization bill reported by the Naval Affairs Committee, because it gives at least very substantial recognition to the supreme importance of airplane carriers in winning the war.

Without making any claim whatsoever to being an expert on naval tactics, it seems to me it can be accepted conclusively that, just as aircraft have been such decisive factors in this war, it is equally evident that carriers, up to this time, have been too much neglected in our war equipment. Without adequate aircraft carriers, it follows that our Air Force cannot be effective over sea distances too great for land-based operations. The war in the Pacific has demonstrated that aircraft carriers are absolutely essential to enable our Air Force to be effective.

Our naval-construction program necessarily must be planned some years in advance, due to the long time required to construct battleships, carriers, cruisers, and other heavy vessels.

Time and time again, Mr. President, I have expressed the hope that our naval construction program would be revised in the light of the importance, demonstrated so fully in the past few months, of the carrier as being among the most effective of all naval vessels. I am not prepared to say that the heavy battleship has not even now a large place in naval warfare, but I do say that the carrier, as compared to the battleship, has not been given the recognition it deserves. It is a matter of public record that our battleships greatly outnumber our carriers, despite their ineffectiveness in this war to date, and the present building program needs revision to make up this deficiency.

Unfortunately, time is working against us. If we are to win the war, it is all important now to win the battle of time. Today the American Nation is in more desperate peril than at any time in its history. These momentous battles now

being fought will, in my judgment, determine largely the duration, and possibly they could determine the outcome of the war.

Of course, I recognize that a revision and adjustment of the naval construction program to bring about a largely increased production of airplane carriers may interfere temporarily with the production of some of the battleships under construction, but I think the time has come, Mr. President, to recognize that in all probability, so far as human judgment can forecast, America is in for a long, desperate, and costly war. If any errors have been made in our war preparations, steps to bring about most decisively the ultimate victory which we must have should not be delayed further. We must plan for a lengthy war, and unless we plan deliberately and efficiently, unless we are able to meet the enemy with the most modernized and effective implements of war, there can be only disaster ahead of us.

For myself, I have supreme confidence in our ultimate victory, but we must not underestimate the great difficulties which confront us. I welcome the bill to which I have referred as a step toward giving recognition to the airplane carrier, but we must go further than that, for, unless there is a revision of the present naval building program, it will be a long time before the carriers provided for in the pending legislation will be ready for action. The program of converting other types of warships to carriers should also be given the right-of-way.

Our facilities, both in shipbuilding plants and in materials, are now being fully utilized for our present production program, which includes a heavy proportion of battleships. The smaller carriers proposed in this bill by the Navy will mean quicker construction, and everything should be done to commission new carriers as early as possible. Even 500,000 tons, as substantial as it is, in my judgment, will be not at all adequate for a long war.

I repeat, the great air force this country is now assembling can be fully effective only if used in coordination with an adequate fleet of aircraft carriers.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LEE. The Senator's remarks are very interesting. In the light of the recent battle of Midway, as well as the one in the Coral Sea, I wonder if the Senator was not impressed with the argument made by Seversky that the large airplane carrier may soon be as out of date as the heavy battleship, because it is so vulnerable, as was shown in those battles.

I wonder also if the Senator is not impressed by the thought at which he hinted a moment ago, that perhaps we should put more emphasis on smaller carriers, which can more quickly be launched, and the sinking of which would result in less loss.

Mr. BYRD. I agree with the Senator from Oklahoma, and I am very glad that

the Navy is now undertaking the construction of 11,000-ton carriers, with capacity to carry from 60 to 75 planes. I think that is a great step toward the full and effective use of the carriers.

Mr. LEE. There is one further point which I think is worthy of consideration. The range of planes has been so increased in the last 12 months that it tends to make the heavy airplane carrier more obsolete, because of the possibility of locating land-based planes and operating them.

Mr. BYRD. I think the Senator is correct in that statement, if we have land bases; but, as the Senator knows, we do not have them in the Pacific.

Mr. President, no less important is the construction of cargo ships. The sinking of cargo ships in the west Atlantic by submarines constitutes a real menace to our successful prosecution of the war. The fact that the loss of as many as 13 United Nations' merchant ships was announced in 1 day, bringing the total to 320 since America entered the war, is ominous and should not be underestimated in its ultimate effect on our victory.

It is, of course, perfectly obvious that until we have great superiority in cargo ships, which means a tremendously increased number, our war activities abroad will be greatly hampered.

I state no military secret when I quote Government officials as having announced that the sinking of cargo ships has been in excess of their construction since Pearl Harbor.

I yield to one in my admiration for the American Navy. As a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, I have taken deep interest in all matters relating to the development and progress of the Navy, believing as I always have that our Navy is the first line of defense of America. But, without criticism, as I know the difficulties are great, we must face frankly the fact that some means must be devised to control the submarine menace along the Atlantic, as it has reached a stage that makes continued losses in shipping at a rate faster than we can build a supreme peril to winning the war.

It is the belief of competent experts that enemy submarines are based somewhere in striking distance of the Atlantic coast. It is imperative that such bases be broken up. Every indication is that these bases are in and around the Caribbean Sea.

If it is necessary to do so for our own protection, I think the control of the island of Martinique should be taken over by the United States. The presence of French planes and French warships at Martinique has forced our Navy to maintain an off-island patrol there for months. If the need is urgent enough, I believe America is justified in taking over this island, as the real French people with whom we will deal after we win the war are those who want America to win.

The time has come for a drastic revision, as I see it, of our war effort, so that we will place first things first, as the time

element is operating strongly against us. What is the use of building thousands and thousands of tanks if the ships are lacking with which to transport the tanks so as to come in contact with the enemy? We need many things to win the war, but what we need imperatively are aircraft carriers, cargo ships, and an abundance of the most effective airplanes and destroyers.

In order to obtain these first things first quickly we must not only exclude the civilian population from utilizing the essential materials required for the construction of this vital equipment, but we must readjust our war-production program so as to give priority to the war machines which are now most urgently needed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I have been very much interested in what the Senator from Virginia has had to say. I agree with him thoroughly as to the need for more airplane carriers. He has spoken of the great amount of our tonnage which has been sunk by submarines. It has seemed to me that just as the airplane is the answer to the airplane, the submarine cargo carrier will be and must be the answer to the submarine.

In that connection I will say that I addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy under date of May 23, in which I asked him two questions. The first question was:

Disregarding the angle of economy and shortage of critical materials, do you think it would be possible to construct a submarine capable of carrying 7,500 tons of cargo?

The answer to the question made by the Secretary of the Navy was:

The answer to this question is that the construction of such a submarine is feasible.

My second question was:

If such a vessel were constructed, do you think it would be comparatively safe from submarine attacks while proceeding submerged at a depth of 100 feet?

The answer of the Secretary of the Navy to that question is:

In answering this question I feel that such a vessel would be comparatively safe from submarine attacks by gunfire or torpedoes while proceeding submerged at a depth of 100 feet.

Mr. President, I am sure we must continue to build surface ships, but I am also convinced that we should turn our attention to constructing as rapidly as possible and in as great numbers as possible cargo-carrying submarines, which the Secretary of the Navy says are feasible, which can be constructed, and which would be comparatively safe from the attack of the enemy submarines. I hope that along with the program for airplane carriers, along with the program for the development of the airplane, whose place in this war we now fully appreciate, we will also go forward with a great program for the construction, without delay, of submarine cargo carriers.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Alabama has performed a very useful service in bringing that matter to the attention of the authorities. I, myself, have been interested in it, but have not had an opportunity to obtain the information. I think the program has great possibilities.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for one question?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I was much interested in the statement made by the able Senator from Virginia with respect to German submarines having bases in the Caribbean Sea. I am wondering whether the Senator can give to me his authority for that statement.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I could not give that information definitely. It has been the generally accepted theory that the bases must be somewhere within striking distance of the Atlantic seaboard. It would be difficult to give any definite information. If the Senator from Virginia knew where the German submarines were based he would have given the information to the proper authorities a long time ago.

Mr. LUCAS. I merely rose for the purpose of saying that in my discussion with those who have charge of our naval affairs I gained the impression that the submarines were operating strictly from German bases, either from Germany itself or from the controlled countries, and because of their long range it would not be difficult at all for submarines to come to this side of the Atlantic and stay some 50 or 60 days, and then return to their home bases. The fact that the Senator made that observation intrigues me no little.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, there is a difference of opinion about that matter. I have talked with some very intelligent and well-informed Navy officials who thought there was a base somewhere in the Atlantic closer than Germany. Of course, there is no certainty about it, and no one knows it, but they think there is a base somewhere in the Caribbean Sea.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for one further observation with respect to airplane carriers?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I am in accord with the Senator's statement with respect to airplane carriers. However, I think in connection with the statements made by the able Senator from Virginia the record should show at this point that under the treaty of 1921, which was entered into as the result of the Disarmament Conference, the United States was definitely prohibited from going into the construction of airplane carriers in excess of a certain tonnage, and that tonnage, according to the testimony given before the Naval Affairs Committee, had such limitations as to place this country at a tremendous disadvantage, insofar as properly preparing our naval defense was concerned. That treaty did not expire until 1936. Up to that time we had no choice except to stay within the limi-

tations on tonnage laid down by the treaty.

Since that time the Navy has been requesting appropriations each year for additional airplane carriers, and they present now the large program which we have before us at the present time. I simply wanted to place that statement in the RECORD, because it is important for the country to know that up until 1938, at least, the Navy, or the country itself, could not do a single thing with respect to additional airplane carriers because of the treaty limitations, and since that time I think we have made as rapid progress as possible.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, does not that make it more imperative now that the airplane carriers be given a priority or right-of-way?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes; and that is what is being done.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. The statement made by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is slightly inaccurate.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to have the Senator from Massachusetts correct the statement in the respect in which it is not accurate.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator from Illinois is correct about the provision of the treaty, but during the time of the operation of the treaty, although we had the right under the treaty to maintain given tonnages in different classifications, we failed to provide such tonnages, so that in 1934, when under the present administration we realized that there was a failure to keep the tonnage in airplane carriers up to what we were entitled to under the treaty, though we were limited under the terms of that treaty, we passed a measure providing for an increase in aircraft carriers to the extent of 135,000 tons. That was on the theory of authorizing by law the building up of aircraft carriers to at least the treaty strength in that class of ships.

As the Senator has indicated, the next authorization was made on May 17, 1938, and increased aircraft carriers by 40,000 tons; on June 14, 1940, for aircraft carriers an increase of 79,500 tons; and on July 19, 1940, for aircraft carriers an increase of 200,000 tons. Again, the act of December 23, 1941, authorized an increased construction of 150,000 tons of combat ships without designating their category. As a matter of fact, I understand most of this tonnage may be put into aircraft carriers. So the bill to which the Senator from Virginia has referred, and with respect to the importance of aircraft carriers, which he has explained, and which is the position of all the members of the Naval Committee, would mean more than doubling since 1934 our authorization in tonnage for aircraft carriers. It is true that we had up to 1937 no authority other than to build up to treaty strength. We could not go beyond it. However, under the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, when we were trying to set an example of peace to the world, we had allowed our

tonnage to fall below what we were entitled to under the treaty's strength.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. What the distinguished Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee has said is correct. I thank him for correcting me. What I wish to point out and emphasize is, as the chairman has said, that after the 1921 conference we, as a peace-loving nation, attempting to demonstrate our sincerity of purpose to the world in wanting no more wars, sank millions of dollars' worth of the finest battleships in all the world, while Japan, England, and a few other nations merely sank blueprints.

Mr. WALSH. And proceeded to strengthen and build up their navies in the categories which were not in the treaty, so as to have much more powerful navies than we had.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Following that we permitted our tonnage, insofar as aircraft carriers are concerned, to decrease. In other words, during the Hoover and Coolidge administrations, we did not build up to the strength to which we were entitled under the treaty. Then, as the Senator has said, in 1934 we authorized the building of tonnage of aircraft carriers in line with the treaty.

Mr. WALSH. If the Senator will permit me to emphasize what he has said, at the time of considering the act of 1934, which was an act to raise the under-age strength of combatant ships under the international limitations treaty, we had not built up to our strength in capital ships, of 525,000 tons; in aircraft carriers, of 135,000 tons; in cruisers, of 343,770 tons; in destroyers, of 190,000 tons; and in submarines of 68,298 tons. We had allowed our tonnage to deteriorate and were not up to the strength of 1,262,068 tons to which we were entitled under the 5-5-3 treaty ratio.

The Vinson-Trammell Act, as Senators know, was the first act to attempt to build our Navy up to treaty strength.

The Senate may recall also that when the treaty of 1930 was before the Senate I offered a resolution that the ratification of the treaty should be with the understanding that the Government should proceed to build up to treaty strength. I further pointed out that during the 8-year period from 1922 to 1930, while we were relying upon the cooperation of other nations to make some real effort toward naval disarmament, the other 4 powers who signed the Washington Treaty had built or authorized 400 ships to our 11 ships. This revelation of what other nations were doing and the extent to which we had abandoned our naval program surprised and alarmed the country.

I did more than merely present this alarming situation. I then and there offered an amendment, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States in the event this treaty is ratified, favors the substantial completion by December 31, 1936 [this was the date when the limitation treaty would terminate and did

actually terminate although efforts were made to continue it, of all cruisers mounting guns in excess of  $6\frac{1}{10}$  inches, all aircraft carriers, all destroyers, and all submarines permitted under the treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, signed at London on April 22, 1930.

I desire now to quote from my three speeches during that debate in 1930:

There is a feeling among many that we are growing indifferent to our own national security. \* \* \* One thing is certain, that the ratification of this treaty, defining the naval needs of our country in the light of the naval needs we concede to other nations, places a new and grave responsibility upon us. We must now adopt the policy of actually confessing inferiority, \* \* \* or support a policy that insures us naval armament at least to the degree that other nations are willing to concede to us.

I closed my appeal in these words:

I maintain that if these nations build to that combat naval strength, and we fail to do it, we are guilty of the highest degree of negligence. \* \* \* I for one do not propose to allow this treaty [then under debate] to be ratified without stressing the importance of providing for building our Navy up to the actual parity named. \* \* \* To do otherwise is to legalize and practice inferiority before the world.

The amendment was defeated but not until after those proposing the ratification of the treaty promised publicly on the floor of the Senate they would support my plea and cooperate in helping to build our Navy up to this treaty strength.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER [Mr. ROSIER in the chair]. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to ask the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee whether it is not true that since 1936 all restrictions on building have been removed?

Mr. WALSH. On December 31, 1936, all treaties limiting naval armaments expired, and from that day to this every nation in the world has been free to build all the tonnage it saw fit to build in every category. There was a slight limitation by reason of an agreement which our Government entered into with the British, which was maintained until 2 years ago, particularly with reference to the size of certain guns on naval ships. However, the Senator is correct.

It is only fair to the Navy Department to say that after that date the Navy Department proceeded to map out a program of expansion of the Navy, to correct the deficiencies which had developed. The act of 1938 provided for an increase of approximately 23 percent in our Navy above the provisions of the 1934 act, which would have put us on a level with the 5-5-3 ratio if the money had been provided. We have proceeded to expand from that time on.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. GERRY. In connection with what the Senator from Illinois and the

Senator from Massachusetts have said, the reason we had such large carriers as the *Lexington* was that those ships were turned into carriers from battle cruisers which were built under the 1916 program. It was fortunate that we were able to turn battle cruisers into aircraft carriers, which are so useful.

I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] a question. I came into the Chamber while he was making his interesting remarks on the subject of cargo-carrying submarines. Has the Senator any statistics as to how long a time would be required to build that type of submarine?

Mr. HILL. I am sorry to say that I do not know how long would be required; but it is my opinion that if we should enter upon the production of such submarines as we have gone into the production of ships and other things, we could turn them out pretty fast.

Mr. GERRY. The designs for such submarines are available, and we have ways on which to build them, and other necessary facilities. We should not be at the same disadvantage as though we had to start de novo.

Mr. HILL. We should not be starting from scratch at all, as the Senator says.

Mr. GERRY. I was wondering about the practical side. Does the Senator have any information as to how long a time would be required to build such vessels?

Mr. HILL. I cannot tell the Senator.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. In the light of the historical allusions, which paid very fine tribute to the peaceful intentions of the Hoover and Coolidge administrations, I think one more item should be added to clarify the record. I am sure we do not want to provoke partisan discussion; but during that period the world in general was very much in hope of getting away from the construction of armaments. Since 1936, when all restrictions were removed, we have been free to build as powerful a navy as seemed proper for our needs, although even now we have not achieved the goal desired.

In 1938, under the present administration, it was proposed, for the first time in our history, that the number of naval aircraft should be limited to 3,000. That was not under Hoover, Coolidge, or Harding. That was the serious proposal of the administration to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. It was earnestly defended before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, and at that time was actually incorporated in the bill for expansion which was reported to the House. It was only as the result of very serious objection by some of those who saw the significance of the development in the field of aircraft that the restriction was finally removed. Instead of the language proposed by the administration, that naval aircraft should be not more than 3,000, the wording was changed by amendment on the floor to provide for not less than 3,000.

I cite this circumstance merely in the interest of recognizing that not even in

recent years has omniscience always prevailed. Even as late as 4 years ago there were those who did not recognize the profound revolution which was coming in naval warfare as the result of the development of aerial power.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not expect to provoke any political challenge on the part of the Senator from Maine when I mentioned the Hoover and Coolidge administrations. I could have referred to the last 10 or 12 years, and the statement would have been just as accurate. I regret that the Senator has seen fit to imply, at least, that I was attempting to place any political significance upon the remarks I made. If there is any one thing the Senator from Illinois does not want, it is politics involved in the war effort, and if I made a statement that offended the Senator from Maine in that respect, I will gladly strike it from the RECORD. I said what I did in the best of faith. At the time referred to, the Senator from Illinois was a peace-loving citizen and he believed then that perhaps we had fought the last war we were going to fight. We all made mistakes in those days, and we have made mistakes in this administration. There is no one I know who is perfect. However, facts are facts, and I was merely relating what the facts were with respect to the airplane carriers. I regret that the Senator from Maine saw fit to imply that I was attempting to inject any politics into this debate.

I have received, Mr. President, all types and kinds of letters from my constituents at home during the great emergency through which we are all passing, and in reply I have continually told my people in Illinois that I had only one thing in mind, and that was to do whatever I could, with my limited ability, capacity, and judgment to help in winning the war for the United Nations over the totalitarian termites of the earth. I have consistently told them, as I tell Senators now, that insofar as politics is concerned, it does not influence me with respect to any phase of the war program, and I believe it should not be a consideration in this great national effort.

This is an all-inclusive war, in which Democrats and Republicans and all others should cooperate without any regard to politics. In my opinion, that is the way the Naval Affairs Committee at the present time is operating. I will debate with a Democratic Senator in the Naval Affairs Committee as readily as with a Republican Senator with respect to some policy or some problem that is before that committee, and the record will show that in the past I have done so.

I desire to make this simple statement in order to clear the record. The Senator from Illinois was attempting to explain what seemed to him to be very important, so far as the Navy is concerned, in connection with the building of airplane carriers. He was in no way attempting to inject any politics into the debate or the discussion.

Mr. BYRD. What the Senator from Virginia has been attempting to empha-

size is that while the passage of the authorization for 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers will be very encouraging, that in itself, with the appropriation bill to follow, does not mean the carriers will be built quickly unless there is a revision of the naval building program so that carriers may take the place of some other warships which are already being provided for under the program. It takes 4 years to commission a battleship, it takes 3 years to commission a large airplane carrier, and it takes 18 months to commission an 11,000-ton airplane carrier.

I think, Mr. President, there should be a revision of the naval building program so that whenever possible, airplane carriers may be substituted for heavy battleships, or for any other vessels which are not so important as airplane carriers. I think the conversion of cruisers which have not gone too far in construction to make it impossible should be given first consideration, because I think: it is imperative to increase the number of aircraft carriers we have, whether they be small or large. I am not at liberty to state how many first-class aircraft carriers we now have. I think it is a matter of public knowledge, but I shall not state it on the floor of this Senate. However, that number is pitifully small when compared to the need of carriers in the battles and under the war conditions which now confront us.

I make this statement today, Mr. President, in the hope that there will be a revision of the program so that the construction of airplane carriers may be expedited, even though it is done at the expense of battleships and other heavy ships, and that material be given priority in the construction of carriers.

#### WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 324) making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Mr. LEE. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I should like to proceed with the discussion of this appropriation bill for a little while.

Mr. LEE. Is not the bill open to debate?

Mr. MCKELLAR. It is open to debate, but I appeal to the Senator and other Senators to let us proceed with the pending bill. We must dispose of these appropriation bills, and there are one or two more. We must pass them by next Wednesday. Otherwise we shall be without appropriation acts with reference to the departments involved. It will take but a few minutes to pass these measures. After that, another bill is to be made the unfinished business, and then all Senators will have opportunity to speak. At the present time I want to discuss the bill and explain it, so that we may pass it, which I think will be done almost immediately. I appeal to the Senator to let us proceed.

Mr. President, last year we appropriated \$875,000,000 for the W. P. A. This year the amount recommended is \$280,000,000, representing an extremely large decrease. Added to the \$280,000,000 included in the pending bill is \$56,000,000 plus, which will make the total amount about \$336,000,000. According to the bill that amount is to be expended in the following way:

Highways, roads, and streets, and related facilities	\$100,000,000
Public buildings	12,600,000
Public recreational facilities	3,100,000
Conservation work	3,100,000
Water and sewage systems, etc.	36,800,000
Airports and other transportation facilities	20,000,000
Educational, professional, and clerical projects	69,200,000
Sewing and other goods	18,900,000
Sanitation and health	3,100,000
Vocational training for national defense	35,000,000
Other	12,600,000

Mr. President, that represents a very great decrease in the amount that was expended last year, and it involves a large decrease in the administrative expenses. The House allowed \$16,000,000 for administrative expenses and the Senate committee added \$1,000,000. The House struck out the words "The Work Projects Administration shall continue to maintain in each State an Office of State Administrator for such State." The Senate committee included that provision. It also included a provision that "No part of the funds made available in this joint resolution shall be used for the maintenance of regional offices," so as to make the regional office a direct State function.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator tell us how many employees there will be for the W. P. A. altogether, not workmen, but employees in the administrative force, for the coming year?

Mr. MCKELLAR. The average number of workers was 970,000. That number will be reduced to 400,000, or 59 percent. Based on the total amount available for expenditures during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, the reduction in 1943 under 1942 will be 64 percent.

Mr. TAFT. What I really was wondering about was what number of administrative employees there will be after the change is made?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I shall find that information in a moment, and shall give the figures to the Senator. I thought the information was at hand, but the figures are given in percentages and not in numbers of employees.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, or does he prefer to finish his statement on that particular point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Rosier in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I notice that at the bottom of page 3 of the report reference is made to the probability that the older workers will obtain a considerable number of the jobs which are to be provided

for by the appropriation. Will the Senator state what will be the effect of the reduction in the appropriation and program upon the women workers, such as those who have been working in the sewing rooms of the country? Will they be continued, or will they be discontinued?

Mr. MCKELLAR. They will be continued. If the Senator will look on page 4 of the report he will find that \$18,900,000 will be provided for persons working in sewing rooms and in similar places.

Mr. PEPPER. Will that item take care of all those who have been taken care of under the sewing-room program?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No; it will not take care of all of them, because last year the estimate for that purpose was larger. The 1942 estimate for that purpose was \$44,600,000. The appropriation will be reduced; but there will be no trouble in that connection, because it is very difficult to obtain workers of that class, as all of us know.

Ours is a very busy country just now; and even for projects such as this, projects of a public nature, there is more difficulty in obtaining workers than there is in obtaining them for other lines of endeavor.

Mr. PEPPER. On the contrary, the impression which I have received has been that in private employment there were not anything like enough jobs for workers of that class.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that this provision was recommended by the W. P. A., by the Bureau of the Budget, by the President of the United States, adopted by the House committee, by the House of Representatives, and in substantially the same form and in the same amount by the Senate committee. It seems to me that those in charge of the work should know something about it; and the sum proposed seems to me to be a very reasonable one, and they have felt that way. The Senator knows that a great many persons in the country believe that the W. P. A. should be abolished at this time. The committee has not felt that way, but has felt that with the great reduction proposed, a reduction from the \$875,000,000 appropriated last year to the \$280,000,000 proposed to be appropriated this year, and with an unexpended balance of an additional \$56,900,000, these matters can be taken care of today, when employment is greater than ever before.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the suggestion which I wanted to make, if the Senator will allow me to say so, was that the appropriation for the Work Projects program has never been made on a scientific or factual basis.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that I do not know that it could be so made. It probably has not been. The program was established as a matter of relief, as the Senator knows; I believe he was here at the time. In 1933, when it was first established, it was not done on a scientific basis. It was done on a basis of necessity. My recollection is that we appropriated \$4,800,000,000 that year. It was not scientifically done; no. It was done for human relief; it was done as a matter of necessity, because

people were hungry. People had no work, and we were obliged to provide work for them. The appropriation has not been made, it will not be made, and it cannot be made, on a scientific basis.

Mr. PEPPER. I am afraid I was at fault in not making my suggestion clear. What I meant to say was that the program has never adequately met the need at any time since it has been in effect. The committee has never admitted at any one time, and neither has either House of Congress, to my knowledge, that there were in this country a certain number of unemployed men and women and boys and girls who needed to be provided for, and then on the basis of the number of needy persons, made adequate provision for them. I think the same thing is true with respect to the sewing rooms, because I do not believe that the women who have been working in the sewing rooms in this country under the forty-odd million dollar annual appropriation made last year have found jobs in private employment. I do not believe they will find jobs in private employment. Yet, instead of saying that there are a certain number of persons whom we must take care of by appropriating money from the public purse if they are not going to find employment in private life, we simply say, "Well, we will reduce the appropriation from \$44,000,000 to \$18,000,000 because everyone knows there is a great shortage of workers in the country, and we do not need the appropriation."

What I suggest is that the problem has not yet been approached from a factual basis, and I do not think the measure now under consideration constitutes any exception.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, in my judgment the Senator is entirely mistaken about the matter. Of course, he may be correct, and the W. P. A. Administrator may be mistaken. His assistants, who were present and who testified, may be mistaken. The committees of the two Houses of Congress may be mistaken. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who has made the estimate after the most careful study with the W. P. A. Administrators, may be mistaken. Our great President may be mistaken. He and all the others may be mistaken; only the Senator from Florida may be correct. However, my own belief is that the Senator from Florida is mistaken, and that all these officials of the Government are not mistaken. I believe they are correct; I believe they told the truth when they came before the committee; I believe the committee has obtained the facts, and I hope the Senate will adopt the provisions recommended by the committee.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I merely wanted to make the observation that it is a new experience for the committee and the Congress to begin to take and to follow the statement of need made to the Congress by the Administrators of the Work Projects Administration. Time after time I have seen them plead at the door of Congress for the money with which to take care of the people who needed jobs, but I have yet to see appropriated even approximately the amount of money necessary to be appropriated in

order to give jobs to those who could not get work anywhere else; and I do not believe the present case is any exception.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I desire to inquire about the provision contained in section 33, lines 9 to 11, on page 30. That provision prohibits the use of any of the funds to pay the salaries or expenses of regional offices. I was rather disturbed about that, because I believe that the regional office in my own region has contributed greatly to the efficient operation of the W. P. A. The State director is so close to the State and local agencies that he is in rather a poor position to resist pressure for elimination of excess employees or curtailment of unnecessary projects, whereas the regional director is close enough to the States not to make any mistake about the picture, but far enough away so that he can take the heat.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement in answer to the remarks of the Senator from Minnesota, if I may have the permission of the Senator from Tennessee to do so.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is my purpose to offer an amendment striking out the language now in the bill—language which was put there by the committee—eliminating the regional set-ups.

It is my judgment, in furtherance of the amendment which I shall offer when the consideration of the bill reaches that point, that if we do not maintain a reasonable and substantial regional set-up, then the State administrators will be compelled to come directly to Washington for authority to do anything within their respective States. We of the West, especially those farthest from the Capital, realize how difficult it is to have administrative bodies in Washington understand the importance of some particular project in a far-distant State.

It seems to me—and I am incorporating the idea in the amendment—that the regional activities and the regional set-ups should be curtailed as to expense proportionately with the curtailment of the State set-ups.

Mr. BALL. I am very glad to hear that the Senator will offer such an amendment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment. The House left out section 32, which had been in all previous bills on this subject. That section reads as follows:

The Work Projects Administration shall continue to maintain in each State an office of State administrator for such State.

The omission of that section made it perfectly apparent that what they proposed to do—and the testimony showed that was the purpose—was to abolish many of the State administrators and rely on regional administration.

I not only doubt the wisdom but I doubt the authority of regional administrators, as our Government is based on a community of States. All operations of government, both of the Federal and

State Governments, are through States; they are not through regions. There is nothing in our Constitution about regions; no suggestion as to regions appears anywhere in it. It would be like a fifth wheel to a wagon. A regional director has no authority; he is merely a sort of communicator between the State director and the Washington office.

It happens that my State, I will say in reply to the Senator from Nevada, whom I esteem most highly, and who is such a great friend of mine, as I am of his—is a thousand miles from Washington; we have a State administrator who is a good administrator, and we have no trouble in the world in obtaining what we want.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator right there if I may interrupt him—

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. One reason why the State of Tennessee is so successful in every particular is the valiant champion it has on the floor of the Senate at all times.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I thank the Senator, but, by the same token, Nevada is a great deal better represented.

I now yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I do not know whether it is time to say it, but at some stage of the discussion—

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield to the Senator now; I know what the Senator has in mind, and I am glad to yield to him.

Mr. HUGHES. At some stage of the discussion, I wanted to say that I think, without any authority under the law, Delaware has suffered from the administration of the W. P. A. As will be recalled, Delaware adjoins the State of Maryland. The active administrator is a native of the State of Maryland. I have no quarrel with my good friend from the State of Maryland; we are on good terms; but I think, without any authority, since the last appropriation bill was passed, the administrator has seen fit to set up a region and in that regional set-up the State of Delaware was placed under the State of Maryland. But for the provision to which the Senator from Tennessee refers, and which is similar to section 32 in the previous bill, the office of State administrator and everything else connected with the administration of the W. P. A. in Delaware would have been taken over by the State of Maryland. They took over practically everything except the administrator, whom they could not take over because of section 32. The result has been that Delaware is governed, so far as W. P. A. is concerned, by the State of Maryland, and every day of the year employees of the State of Maryland administration come into my State and look over the shoulder of the few who are left there on W. P. A. work. It has caused a great deal of bad feeling and a great deal of annoyance. I do not want that condition to be continued and I hope this provision, if adopted, will take care of it.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to the Senator from Delaware that I cannot understand how the W. P. A. could have so acted with this provision in the law last year,

as it was in the law last year. I will read it.

Mr. HUGHES. I questioned it myself, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I will read it to the Senator:

Sec. 32. The Work Projects Administration shall continue to maintain in each State an office of State administrator for such State.

Mr. HUGHES. The view the State administrator took was, of course, that that only meant that he had to keep an administrator in Delaware.

Mr. MCKELLAR. And that was done, I suppose.

Mr. HUGHES. Oh, yes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. And his duties were nominal, I judge from the Senator's statement?

Mr. HUGHES. He had to go to the director of the State of Maryland for practically everything and was subject to his control.

Mr. MCKELLAR. In order to prevent that very thing taking place, if the Senator will look on page 30 of the joint resolution, he will find that we added section 33, which reads as follows:

No part of the funds made available in this joint resolution shall be used for the maintenance of regional offices.

That would absolutely prevent such a state of affairs as the Senator has described in his statement.

Mr. HUGHES. I think it would.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It unquestionably would; and I hope the Senator will vote to retain it in the joint resolution, because I do not think we ought at this time to maintain regional offices in the country when we have had to reduce the amount of the fund to be administered in the States by State officials appointed by the State.

Mr. HUGHES. I am quite in accord with the Senator's statement, and I shall support that amendment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments reported by the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

#### A CRITICAL HOUR IN THE WAR

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, we have now been at war less than 7 months and yet our soldiers and our weapons are inflicting damage on the enemy in every theater of war throughout the world.

Our Navy, with its accompanying air force, won a brilliant victory at the Gilbert Islands, then again at the Coral Sea, and again just recently at Midway, thus wresting from the Japanese supremacy in the Pacific Ocean.

Our land troops are in Iceland, Ireland, England, and Australia. Our Air Force has already bombed Tokyo, the oil fields of Rumania, and blasted the Italian Fleet in the Mediterranean. But this is only the beginning, for the stream of men and weapons from America to the battlefields is increasing every month.

Donald Nelson, the Chairman of the

War Production Board, said recently we were over the hump so far as production is concerned. What he meant was not that we had reached our peak. We have not. What he meant was that we now have our factories toolled up and changed over ready for the manufacture of weapons so that from now on out we may expect miracles from our production lines, and Mr. Nelson's promise is that we shall not be disappointed.

These facts, however, Mr. President, should not cause us to lose sight of the grave situation which confronts the United Nations today. We must not minimize the importance of the fall of Tobruk. It is entirely possible that this is only the beginning of a series of military reverses as the enemy makes his desperate attempt to knock China and Russia both out of the war.

The fall of Tobruk is indeed bad news. It means that Hitler has broken through the ring of steel which the United Nations were forging around him. To minimize that is to deceive ourselves.

To criticize the British for the surrender of Tobruk is to double Hitler's victory. There is no doubt about it, the cause of the Allied Nations suffered a great loss with the fall of Tobruk, but why should we double that loss by criticizing one of our Allies?

What could help Hitler's cause more than to have us criticize the British for the fall of Tobruk? Such criticism plays right into the hands of the Axis.

Napoleon once said, "Give me allies to fight," on the theory that he could drive a wedge between them by the use of propaganda. It is to be expected that the Axis propaganda machine will spread the poison against the British in the United States, in Russia, in China, and all the other Allied Nations.

It is to be expected that every military reverse which the United States may suffer in the future will be followed by a wave of propaganda having for its purpose to drive a wedge between the Allies.

Before we criticize the British for the fall of Tobruk, let us consider whether or not there would be any logical reason why the British would surrender.

Do you think that they have forgotten the bombing of London? Do you think that they no longer remember the women and children who have been murdered by Nazi bombs?

Have they not poured out enough British blood to give them every incentive to fight a good fight? Then what do they stand to lose? They stand to lose the British Isles. They stand to be overrun before the United States. Therefore, we should temper our judgment with logic and the force of logic in this case drives us to the conclusion that there is no justification for us to criticize our Allies.

The British people, of course, are at liberty to criticize their Prime Minister. There has even been talk and newspaper comment in London that Prime Minister Churchill may fall as a result of the defeat at Tobruk.

But let me say first that I do not believe that the people of England will

stand from under their fighting Prime Minister, but I wish to say that the fall of Prime Minister Churchill would be a much greater blow to the cause of freedom than the fall of Tobruk or any other great military stronghold.

The fall of Winston Churchill would greatly weaken the confidence of the American people in the British Government and the British arms.

Mr. President, the United Nations must bind themselves together with the strong ties of mutual interest. We have a common cause and as long as the soldiers of any of the Allied Nations are pouring out their blood for liberty, that makes them our allies and entitles them to our loyalty.

We must not play Hitler's game by falling out among ourselves. France played Hitler's game by fighting each other more than they fought the enemy.

France had numerically the largest army in the world. The Maginot line was conceded to be the most impregnable military fortress ever constructed, yet France lacked the spirit of unity.

In the dark hour when Hitler's blitzkrieg was moving toward Paris, the French people started blaming each other. They destroyed confidence in their own government. Even after the battle had begun, they started changing public officials and military leaders. They were completely demoralized on account of the confusion which they had brought upon themselves. They lacked that one essential to victory—national unity.

I firmly believe that if the French people had fought as one man against Hitler, they would be free today. If they had been united, the Government of Paris, with its feet firmly planted on the strong foundation of that national unity could have hurled the same defiance to Hitler that Churchill flung from the cliffs of Dover when he said:

We shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on the landing grounds; we shall fight in the hills; we shall fight in the fields and in the streets. We shall never surrender.

But this noble challenge would have lost its meaning if the people of England had not been solidly back of their Prime Minister.

Today, with the glorious examples of Wake Island, Bataan, and Corregidor fresh in our minds, we stand united as one man, giving to our Commander in Chief the full measure of our loyalty.

But not only must we be united as a nation, we must be united as allies. Not many days ago we had in this Chamber a distinguished visitor, King George of Greece. As I gripped his hand, I could not but recall the immortal reply he gave to Hitler when Hitler demanded of Greece full collaboration.

King George said:

The infamy is too great for so small a country. The blood of too many Britons is in the soil of Greece for Greece to forget.

The United Nations are today bound together by blood, bound by the blood of our sons, and Hitler and all of the fiendish propaganda of Goebbels will not be able to pry us apart.

## WE MUST PREPARE ON GRANDER SCALE

Mr. President, there is one other point I wish to bring out at this time. There has recently been a spirit of overoptimism on the part of the United States. The brilliant victories which our boys won in the Coral Sea and at Midway temporarily caused us to lose sight of the entire picture in all of its grim realities.

By nature I am an optimist but I was never accused of underestimating an antagonist. Let us see what the situation actually is today.

The Japanese have a foothold on the Western Hemisphere near Alaska. China has been cut off from almost every source of supplies. India, under the leadership of Ghandi, is today favoring the Axis as against the Allied Nations. Sevastopol and Kharkov are at this very hour threatened.

Hitler has broken through the steel ring which the United Nations were forging around him and is now straining at the Russian line and threatening the Russian oil supply. With Tobruk captured, Egypt, Suez, and the Near East lie before the victorious Nazis.

Whether or not the United Nations will be able to prevent them from joining forces with Japan through India remains to be seen. With North Africa now under Axis control, Hitler may turn his attention to South America from the West Coast of Africa, where his bombers and sea-borne invasion would have only 1,500 miles of ocean to cross.

Mr. President, this is not a pretty picture, but we must face it. I feel that we have been too optimistic all along. I am convinced that our people want us to be utterly frank. I am convinced that they are willing to endure any hardship in order to win this war.

Mr. President, we must face the future with a firm determination and calm resolve to accept the good with the bad. I am convinced that the indomitable spirit of the American people will stand up during the darkest hours that may come to us.

I am convinced that the courage of civilians is comparable to the fighting spirit of the soldiers.

Now, therefore, let us translate this into the program for the future. Our program is still too small. We may just as well face the facts. The United States must have an Army of 10,000,000 men. We must lay our plans for a minimum of 5 years of war.

A marvelous job has been done in training and equipping our soldiers, but we must do more. We must train more men and train them faster. Our armed forces can be much more rapidly increased now because we have more trained men who can train others. Therefore, we must augment and accelerate our armed forces immediately.

## CLEAVER KELLEY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4153) for the relief of Cleaver Kelley, 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 amendment.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
JOSEPH ROSIER,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEEHEE,  
THOMAS D. WINTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

## JOSEPH SOULEK—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of Joseph Soulek, 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 1 and 2.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,  
JAMES H. HUGHES,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEEHEE,  
THOMAS D. WINTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill; asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEAVY, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. RICH, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. JONES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 324) making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Work Projects Administration", in section 1, on page 7, line 16, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,000,000"; and in line 25, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 30, on page 29, line 8, after the words "State or", to strike out "regional" and

insert "other"; and in line 9, after the word "appropriations", to strike out "(except persons now serving as such under other law)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 32. The Work Projects Administration shall continue to maintain in each State an Office of State Administrator for such State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 33. No part of the funds made available in this joint resolution shall be used for the maintenance of regional offices.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, after line 8, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out lines 9 to 11, both inclusive, being section 33, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 33. The costs of maintaining regional offices of the Work Projects Administration shall be so reduced that all of the administrative expenses incurred for the maintenance of such regional offices during the fiscal year 1943 will not bear a larger proportion to the total administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year 1943 than the expenses incurred for the maintenance of such regional offices during the fiscal year 1942 bore to the total administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year 1942.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Pepper
Andrews	Green	Reed
Austin	Guffey	Rosier
Bailey	Gurney	Russell
Ball	Hayden	Schwartz
Bankhead	Hill	Shipstead
Barbour	Hughes	Smathers
Bilbo	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Brewster	Kilgore	Taft
Bridges	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Brown	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	McCarren	Thomas, Utah
Butler	McFarland	Tobey
Byrd	McKellar	Truman
Capper	McNary	Tunnell
Chavez	Maloney	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	Maybank	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Wagner
Connally	Millikin	Walsh
Davis	Murdock	Wheeler
Downey	Murray	White
Doxey	Norris	Willis
Ellender	Nye	
George	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

## DETECTION OF SUBMARINE SUPPLY BASES IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the sinking of ships in the Atlantic Ocean, both in the North and South Atlantic, and the Caribbean Sea, has become one of the most important phases in the war. We are appropriating vast sums of

money, and we have devoted a considerable part of our economic man power, and a great deal of the priorities as to material, to the building of merchant ships. I suppose that today practically 2,000,000 men are directly and indirectly employed in the building of transports and merchant ships. The sinkings which are occurring in the Western Hemisphere are very seriously eating into the effectiveness of our shipbuilding program.

Some months ago I wrote to the Navy Department suggesting that the Navy offer a reward of either \$25,000 or \$100,000 for any information which would lead to the detection of Axis bases in the Western Hemisphere. The Department wrote me at that time that they appreciated the suggestion, but did not believe they needed to do that, that they felt that submarines were being supplied by Axis mother ships sent across the ocean from Germany.

Their opinion may be accurate, and I have no information to the contrary, but in view of the large number of submarines operating in the western Atlantic, it occurs to me as being not at all improbable that the submarines are being supplied in whole or in part from bases, or supposedly friendly ships operating from bases, located in the Western Hemisphere.

This afternoon I have renewed my request to the Navy Department for our Government to offer a reward of \$25,000 or \$100,000 for any information that will lead to the finding of any base from which, in whole or in part, Axis submarines are being supplied. I believe they are being supplied in whole or in part from bases in the Western Hemisphere.

There are many rumors now being published in the newspapers that a base may be located in the northern part of South America. There is some information tending to show that from either Cuba or Mexico small groups of people are attempting to supply these submarines by supposedly friendly shipping.

I should like to see such a reward offered. If no evidence is presented showing that bases are located in the Western Hemisphere, then the reward will never have to be paid. On the other hand, if we are able to find any bases, and break them up, we shall have done much to preserve our status in shipping, which is certainly vital to the whole war effort.

I feel constrained to make this statement publicly because I believe it is in the common interest of the national defense that such a reward be offered. I believe it would stimulate the people in all countries of the Western Hemisphere to try to search for bases. Many places on the coast line of the Western Hemisphere are sparsely settled, communications are difficult, and a reward of this kind would, in my judgment, stimulate persons to look here and there and everywhere in the hope of such bases being detected.

I publicly express the hope that the Navy Department will now, out of funds at its disposal, offer a reward of \$25,000 or \$50,000 or \$100,000 for information which will lead to the location of bases from which, perhaps, Axis submarines

are being supplied. If we can break up the bases and compel the submarines to go all the way back to Germany for oil and other supplies we shall have saved many ships which otherwise will go to the bottom, if these submarines are being supplied from bases in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. HUGHES. Does not the Senator think that in making such a suggestion he is asking the Navy Department to do something which would greatly embarrass it? I think the Navy Department should make an extraordinary effort and should use every possible means to discover these bases; but to resort to the ordinary method of detecting or catching some criminal by offering a reward would perhaps be considered a reflection on the Navy. It might be thought that it was not able to do its job and could not do what might be done by offering a reward and having private individuals work for us. The Senator's suggestion impressed me that way.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not agree at all with the Senator. I do not think there would be the slightest embarrassment to the Navy Department.

Mr. HUGHES. I think it would be an embarrassment to the Government.

Mr. TYDINGS. On the contrary, I think the Navy Department would accept the suggestion with alacrity. I think that the greatest embarrassment that can come to the Navy Department is to have sinkings continue without the Navy being able to stop them. I think the Navy is making every effort to stop them. However, we must keep in mind the fact that the coast line of South America, and, indeed, the whole geography of the West Indies are different from the coast line and geography of the United States. In South America and the West Indies are large areas with scarcely any means of communication, with no roads, no flying fields, no railroads, few ship callings, if any at all, and there are many places at which Axis bases could be established and maintained for a long while without being detected. It is said that the mouth of the Amazon River is approximately 200 miles wide—a tremendously great gulf, with many tributary streams. The region is very sparsely settled, and it may be that in any one of those places there are storage tanks, munitions dumps, and the like.

It strikes me as rather odd that the Axis submarines can be so effective in the Caribbean and along the North Atlantic coast, thousands of miles from Germany. The suggestion about their being supplied from a mother ship may be correct; but I should like to see all the thousands of people in the South American countries, and, indeed, in our own country, stimulated to make a search so as to make sure that there is no possibility that Axis submarines are being supplied from a base in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWNNEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall yield in a moment. First, I should like to point out that in the years following the last war it was discovered that on the mainland of Mexico there had been maintained vast quantities of German stores from which submarines and other vessels could have been outfitted. Since such bases were maintained in that war, it is not impossible that similar bases are being employed in this war.

I now yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HUGHES. It occurred to me that what the Senator has just said about the maintenance of German supplies in Mexico during the last war may be true, because I recall that Mexico was not one of our allies then, as it is now; also, it had not declared war.

Mr. TYDINGS. Most of the countries of South America have not declared war as an ally of ours in the present war.

Mr. HUGHES. I agree with the Senator, and I think it very probable that in some of the South American countries—for instance, in the regions in the vicinity of the mouth of the Amazon River of which the Senator speaks—there may be Axis supply bases. Nevertheless, it does not seem to me that the South American countries are playing the part of allies if they do not find out about those things.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think the Senator comprehends the difficulties offered by the territory of South America.

Mr. HUGHES. I have seen much of it.

Mr. TYDINGS. We are likely to look at it as we look at North America. In South America it is possible to go for thousands of miles without finding a good road.

Mr. HUGHES. I realize that.

Mr. TYDINGS. For thousands of miles there are no telegraph lines, no automobiles, no airfields. Therefore, no matter how friendly may be the government or the people of a South American country, there is ample opportunity for the Axis Nations to establish a base there without even the government or the people of the country in which the base is located knowing a thing about it. What I want to have done is to have the people in each of those countries and in our own country exhaust every possible opportunity of searching for and locating such bases.

I want to leave this thought with the Senate: It is not only a question of saving ships; but many hundred lives have been lost; and certainly if there is any embarrassment to the Navy Department in respect to receiving the suggestion to which I have referred, I think its embarrassment is very small as compared with the possibility not only of saving our ships but of saving the lives of United States seamen and seamen of South American countries.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEWART. Does the Senator know whether the possible or probable establishment of bases on the isle of Martinique or other islands in that vicinity might have a bearing upon the situation?

Mr. TYDINGS. It is quite possible.

Mr. STEWART. Has any exploratory work been done in that field?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not know; but I assume that the Navy, in addition to performing its other duties, has made an extensive search as possible of all that area in an attempt to ascertain whether Axis submarines are being supplied in whole or in part from bases in the Caribbean. On several occasions I have been through some parts of the Caribbean, as I know other Senators have. It is a place where submarines or submarine bases can be hidden quite easily. There are a great many uninhabited islands in that area. Anyone who has traveled through that very beautiful island-dotted sea will realize that submarines might well be supplied from islands there and might escape detection by persons passing by.

At any rate, I think this Government should make an extraordinary effort to find out whether there are any Axis bases in the Western Hemisphere, and I think that no stone should be left unturned in the attempt to bring to light the possibility that such bases may be maintained there. Our losses have now reached such proportions that the orthodox methods will not be sufficient. We should offer to all the people of the Western Hemisphere a reward sufficient to cause them to exert their energies in ever greater degree in order to discover where Axis bases are located, and thus cut down our losses and their losses, and the loss of lives of our citizens and also of citizens of the countries of our South American friends.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HUGHES. I simply wish to remark that I am in entire accord with what the Senator says. I think that every effort should be made to discover where the submarines are obtaining their supplies, because the present situation is intolerable.

The Senator also speaks of the loss of lives. I have in my pocket a telegram which I have received from the father of a young man whom I have known since his infancy. He formerly lived in the county in which I live. Yesterday the young man lost his life in the sinking of one of our vessels. He was one of those aboard a merchant vessel whose duty it was to man the guns. His ship went down in 10 minutes from the time it was torpedoed, and almost all the officers and crew have been lost. I think that something should be done at once to do away with this intolerable situation.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me say to the Senator that, as I stated before, this is not the first time I have made this suggestion. About 90 days ago I made the same suggestion. The Navy Department had it under consideration for some time, but at that time did not think it was wise. That is the reason I am speaking of it today, because I believe it is so sound

and simple, and has the promise of so much success—and certainly of no injury even if it is not efficacious—that it should receive public support. I am hopeful that it will receive public support so that every avenue will be explored in a successful endeavor to break up the submarine menace and the possibility of further loss of life as the result of the sinking of ships.

This matter was first called to my attention by one of the leading citizens of my State, Mr. Jacob Epstein, a very fine and upstanding citizen who has been one of our leading lights in all civic endeavor, a great philanthropist, and a very successful businessman. He has repeatedly brought this matter to my attention as a possible means of solving the problem of the submarine menace. The more I think of it, the more I believe he has the germ of a splendid idea; and I am hopeful that the Navy Department will accept the idea and carry it out.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I am in hearty accord with the suggestion which has been so ably initiated by the able senior Senator from Maryland. In many instances the people of my State have actually stood on the seashore and seen tragic sinkings of American vessels. So I should like to see adopted not only the Senator's suggestion, but also one in which I believe the Senator from Maryland and other Senators will interest themselves. That is the pecuniary and honorary recognition of the gallant men who in so many instances have given their lives in this war in serving on ships on the sea.

Mr. President, I do not believe that in all human history any greater epics of heroism have been written than those written in this era when so many men have gone down not only to sea, but to their graves, in ships. I have been looking forward to seeing the President establish some method of honoring merchant seamen. I think they are just as much sailors as are the sailors in the Navy, and just as much serving in the war as are sailors who lose their lives while serving in the Navy. They are just as much entitled to decoration as are our Army airmen and men of the armed forces generally. All of us recall that in England certain recognition has been provided for civilians who exhibit heroism in the war. I wish the able Senator, who is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, would interest himself in this meritorious suggestion and try to have established some special form of decoration which would be appropriate to merchant seamen. In addition to that, I am sure that the Finance Committee is going to note with particular interest Senate bill 2620, which we had under discussion a few days ago. The fact that for the first time that bill proposes to embody in the law a provision for benefits being payable by the Government to merchant seamen who sustain disability in the performance of their duty. Under existing law, if they lose their lives, as I understand, their dependents get \$5,000, but if a man was burned so

that he was totally disabled for the rest of his life he would not get a dime under the existing arrangement, unless the company which employed him chose to give it to him.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am in thorough sympathy with the objectives of the Senator from Florida; I will be glad to confer with him, and if he will take it up with the Navy Department and show me the correspondence, and a bill can be formulated, I shall be glad to join with him. I should be glad to do it myself, but so long as he has already undertaken to make a study of the matter, I should prefer to have the information he has obtained. I am in thorough accord with what he seeks to accomplish, and I think the idea is a very commendable one.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWNEY in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House had disagreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and requested a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments to the Interior Department appropriation bill which are still in disagreement, agree to the further conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. I submit a conference report on the agricultural supply bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate and amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, 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 House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 46, 47, and 48, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$528,798"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$26,624,730"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$12,766,446"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,830,075"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$886,446"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: 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: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79: That the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to said amendment numbered 79.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure "10" proposed by said amendment, insert the figure "7"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figure "10" proposed by said amendment, insert the figure "7"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 42, 43, 44, 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, and 97.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
M. E. TYDINGS,  
J. H. BANKHEAD,  
E. D. SMITH,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
CHAS. L. McNARY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
CHARLES H. LEAVY,  
D. D. TERRY,  
ROSS A. COLLINS,  
W. P. LAMBERTSON,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the conferees on this bill have encountered a great deal of difficulty in attempting to reach an agreement on various amendments. We have discussed the amendments at great length and have thoroughly canvassed the position of the respective Houses on them.

This is the second report from the conferees. I shall state the items affected by this report. One is the appropriation for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The House and Senate agreed to divide the amount appropriated by the Senate in the partial restoration by the Senate of the Budget estimate for this item.

We also settled the appropriation for forest-fire prevention and for maintenance of forest roads and trails in the conference report. The conference report allows an additional million and a half dollars for forest-fire protection to the national forests, and likewise a million and a half dollars additional to be expended under the terms of the Clark-McNary Act in combating forest fires in State forests and on private land.

The amendment relating to the maintenance of forest roads and trails, wherein the Senate allowed a million dollars additional above the House figure, was likewise divided, and the item in the bill is now \$7,000,000, as provided by the conference report. All that is not for maintenance; some two and a half million dollars, in round figures, are to discharge existing obligations for the construction of roads in the national forests.

Those matters are embraced within the report. It will be necessary for the House to take action on them separately because they are agreeing to Senate amendments with amendments.

There are still in disagreement, Mr. President, the amendments of the Senate numbered 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 95, 96, and 97. Among these is the Senate amendment which provides that soil-conservation payments to farmers shall be included in computing the parity payments to be made to farmers; in other words, to determine whether or not the farmer has secured parity.

I do not apprehend that there will be any great difficulty in regard to some of these amendments; but the amendments on which the conferees seem to be hopelessly deadlocked are those which allow the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding purposes and to utilize Government-owned grain for rubber and alcohol and the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. The Senate conferees have exhausted every argument that is known to them on these amendments; we have made any number of offers of compromise, but we have been met with the flat rejection of every proposition which has been submitted. We have undertaken to work out an agreement which will recognize the right of the Senate to appropriate funds and to amend appropriation bills originating in the House. The Senate amendments are within the Budget estimates, but the representatives of the House have been adamant in their position that the Senate had no right or justification for changing the action of the House in any degree. The Senate conferees have been reasonable but we have heretofore insisted on the right of the Senate as a coordinate body to take a part in the enactment of appropriation bills.

Mr. President, I think it is wholly possible that we may not reach any agreement with the House conferees under the present instructions, and I, therefore, desire to ask the Senate with regard to certain amendments to take a record vote, so that the Senate conferees will know whether or not they are justified in further insisting upon the position of the Senate on these matters. It seems possible that we may not be able

to agree and get a bill and for that reason the Senate conferees request another expression from the Senate on these items.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First, the Chair must inquire, Is there any objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the report is agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move now that the Senate further insist upon its amendments numbered 81, 90, 93, and 97.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I think that a vote should be taken. I have no desire to ask for a roll call, but I personally desire to vote against the motion.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say that on the controversial items I intend to ask for a roll call. I therefore intended to make the motion in two parts.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought he was asking for a vote on the amendments en bloc. I have no objection to the course he is following.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendments just voted on by the Senate were only those affecting totals and the less important items. Now, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment No. 83, and on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Which amendment is that?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is the amendment which changes the House provision regarding the sale of grain to which the Commodity Credit Corporation has title. There are really three of these amendments which are necessary to carry out the purposes of the action of the Senate, and I cannot conceive of there being any objection to voting on them together. It will avoid three roll calls. So, if there is no objection, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendment No. 83, which is the amendment changing the word "and" to "or," which Senators will recall was discussed at some length when the bill was pending before the Senate; amendment No. 85, which permits the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding purposes; and amendment No. 86, which provides that no grain shall be sold for less than 85 percent of the parity price, be considered together.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when a similar request was submitted at the time the bill was before the Senate I objected to it until we narrowed the issue to the last amendment mentioned by my colleague. I do not care to object now, but I desire to have the RECORD show that I am not concerned with any one of the three amendments except the last; that is, the amendment which authorizes the sale of a stated number of bushels of wheat for 85 percent of the corn parity price. It is only on that amendment that I would vote "nay."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to take the floor, if the junior Senator from Georgia has concluded.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not care to keep the floor, but I do ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HILL. Before the vote is taken, I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum. Does the Senator from Kansas wish to discuss the proposal before the Senate?

Mr. REED. Yes; and I should like to proceed now.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there should be a quorum present, and I suggest the absence of a quorum. Then Senators will have the benefit of the remarks of the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	Nye
Andrews	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Ball	Green	Pepper
Bankhead	Guffey	Reed
Barbour	Gurney	Rosler
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Schwartz
Bridges	Hughes	Shipstead
Brown	Kilgore	Stewart
Burton	Lee	Taft
Butler	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McKellar	Truman
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Connally	Maybank	Van Nuys
Davis	Mead	Wagner
Downey	Millikin	Walsh
Doxey	Murdock	White
Ellender	Norris	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senate for about 10 minutes upon a subject of paramount importance to the United States and to the world. It is of such importance that it transcends any jealousy between farm organization leaders or any friction between farm organizations. The trouble is that this question has not up to this time been considered on its merits. That is all I am asking of the Senate at this time.

Let me go into the immediate feed situation. The section of the United States from which I come has long been the granary of the United States. It is now the granary of the world. We are not only having to feed our own people, we are having to feed the world. The necessities in the way of feed take the form of condensed foods, of peculiar and particular value, such as fats and oils and other foods which require the minimum amount of space in shipping.

There are on the farms of the United States today the largest number of livestock—the farms of this country ever held—beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens—and they require more feed. It is not a matter to be easily disposed of, it is a matter of stern necessity, that these animals be fed, for the good of this country and of the world.

What is our situation with regard to the grain which is primarily the feed for livestock? On October 1 of last year there was a carry-over of corn of about 646,000,000 bushels. This year, on the

1st of October, there will be a carry-over of about 518,000,000 bushels. The animals now on the farms will in the 12 months from October 1 consume 375,000,000 bushels of corn more than we will produce this year. All these figures are based on the best estimates available at this time. One hundred and forty-three million bushels of corn next year, which will be left of the carry-over on October 1, is below the line of safety, and such a condition should not be tolerated. That is the important question before the country; that is the question at issue here.

Mr. President, I do not think there would have been any issue before us except for the jealousy between farm organization leaders and friction between farm organizations, and I wish to bring the question back to its merits.

On the 11th of June I placed in the RECORD a statement which had been prepared for me by the Department of Agriculture, which will be found at page 5135 of the RECORD. The figures I have quoted I took from that statement.

Mr. President, as I have said, corn is the prime grain used for feeding; no other grain is found to be so generally useful, whether in feeding cattle or hogs. Wheat can be used as a substitute. There is a difference of opinion between the conferees on the part of the Senate and the conferees on the part of the House. The Senate conferees ask that the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized to sell for feeding purposes 125,000,000 bushels of wheat which is now owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. We put in the measure the provision that it should not be sold at less than 85 percent of the corn-parity price.

I wish to call to the attention of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who is interested in the particular phase of the question, to the fact that 85 percent is about the loan value of corn, and being the loan value of corn, it is about the going price of corn at this time. So there is no desire anywhere to break the price of corn, to do any injustice to the corn grower. We discussed this question in the early stages of the consideration of the bill, and I think I can fairly say that I thought the differences, so far as the Senate is concerned, were resolved.

Mr. President, I come from the greatest wheat-producing State in the Union. I am not asking for any favors for wheat. I am trying to preserve a safety factor in the matter of feed available for sheep, hogs, dairy cattle, and beef cattle.

I shall speak very briefly, but I again want to emphasize the importance of this question. There is now on hand an unmanageable surplus of wheat. In the course of a year the country consumes for bread, for seed, and in the natural disappearance of wheat, about 630,000,000 bushels of wheat. I repeat, that includes about 525,000,000 bushels out of which is made flour for bread for the people. About sixty or sixty-five million bushels are required for seed, depending on the acreage that is planted. Then about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat simply

disappear; no one knows where that wheat goes; it is used for chicken feed and wasted on the farm. That makes up a total of 630,000,000 bushels of wheat consumed by the country in the course of a year.

We raise from 775,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. In addition to our domestic requirements we used to export much wheat, but we have lost our export trade. So, on the 30th of June there will be 630,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over into next year, which is sufficient wheat, Mr. President, to make all the flour and to furnish all the seed that will be needed next year if we do not harvest a single bushel of wheat this year.

So when we come to consider the situation as to grains we find we have an unmanageable surplus of wheat. We have no unmanageable surplus of corn. As a matter of fact, as I pointed out a few moments ago, and as will be found in the statement which I placed in the RECORD on the 11th of June, the margin of safety with respect to the carry-over of corn on October 1, 1943, is too low.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a table which has been prepared for me by the Department of Agriculture in the last hour, showing the annual production in bushels of corn from 1930 to 1941, and the annual carry-over for the same years.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Production	Carry-over
1930	2,080,421,000	136,332,000
1931	2,575,611,000	167,771,000
1932	2,981,261,000	270,333,000
1933	2,399,632,000	386,321,000
1934	1,461,123,000	337,090,000
1935	2,303,747,000	65,076,000
1936	1,507,089,000	179,547,000
1937	2,651,284,000	66,222,000
1938	2,562,197,000	363,093,000
1939	2,602,133,000	585,543,000
1940	2,460,624,000	694,804,000
1941	2,672,541,000	645,750,000

With 1937-41 average yield, and with acreage indicated March 1, 1942, it could be estimated that the 1942 corn crop will be 2,600,000,000. A carry-over of 500,000,000 to 550,000,000 is expected.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I challenge the attention of the Senate again to this point. We had a drought in 1934 and we raised only 1,461,000,000 bushels of corn in that year. The average crop is 2,600,000,000 bushels, and we need more than 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn now because of the unprecedented numbers of livestock on the farms. It is the desire of the Secretary of Agriculture, and of the President, and of the people of the country, for that matter—there is no division of opinion on this subject—that we shall feed all the livestock we can get on the farms in order to furnish food for our own country and for our Allies. Any serious disaster to the corn crop this year would put us down to a margin of carry-over so low as not to be safe, and next year we would actually be at a point below our actual requirements.

For example, we can find between extreme drought years and extreme good corn years, from one year to the next, a variation in production of corn as high as 1,100,000,000 bushels. We plant about 90,000,000 acres to corn. It is easy for weather conditions to cause a variation of two or three bushels an acre, and if anything untoward should happen, if we were to have great damage by insects, if we were to have too much rain, or too little rain, we could easily have a variation in corn production this year of two or three bushels to the acre, and if that should happen, we would be in distress before October 1, 1943.

Mr. President, I do not want to detain the Senate any longer. I have tried to make the matter clear. It is a subject to which I have given earnest consideration. I have worked closely with the Secretary of Agriculture. I know what is in his mind. He does not want to break the price of corn. He is anxious, and so am I, that we shall have a supply of feed available, and if anything happens to the corn crop, he wants permission to sell wheat for feeding at a price that will not break the price of corn, but will make wheat available for feeding purposes. For hogs, particularly, wheat has about the same feeding value as corn.

On the question of parity I will say that I am one of the Senators who has been vocal on this particular farm question, and I was vocal on the question years and years before I was a Senator. I have done everything I could in private and public life to improve the condition of agriculture; no one could get me to do anything which I thought would injure the farmer or agriculture; but I do not want an academic discussion of the parity question to take place. I do not want jealousy between farm organization leaders, I do not want friction between farm organizations to come in here at this important hour and cause us possibly to take a step which would threaten the welfare of the country.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate to support the Senate conferees, and to maintain the Senate's position upon this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have the question stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate insist upon its amendments numbered 83, 85, and 86.

Mr. BYRD. What are the amendments?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, these are the amendments which relate to the disposition of 125,000,000 bushels of

wheat for feed at a price not below 85 percent of corn parity.

Let me point out further, while I am on my feet, that under the provisions of the House bill the Government of the United States could not utilize 1 pound of the grain which is the property of the Government, in the manufacture of synthetic rubber or in the manufacture of alcohol to produce high explosives to use in this war, unless it paid 100 percent of parity to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In my opinion—while I do not represent an area which produces grain for commercial uses to any large extent—that is a very shortsighted policy for grain producers to take, because new outlets and new markets would be provided for grains, which might be the salvation of the farmers in years to come. The House conferees have taken a position which would forbid the use of Government-owned grains, despite the staggering surpluses which are now depressing prices, even for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, unless 100 percent of parity were paid to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate insist upon its amendments numbered 83, 85, and 86. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. VANDENBERG's name was called). The senior Senator from Michigan is absent because of illness. He has a pair with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER]. I am advised that if the Senator from Michigan were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. The senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is absent on important business in one of the departments. I am advised that if he were present and voting he would vote "yea."

Mr. STEWART. I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. NORRIS. On this vote I am advised that if the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BONE. I announce that my colleague [Mr. WALLGREEN] is unavoidably detained.

Mr. CHAVEZ. My colleague [Mr. HATCH] is necessarily absent. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY and Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator

from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] are detained on business in various Government departments. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea."

My colleague, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is necessarily detained. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. If present, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—46

Aiken	Gerry	Pepper
Andrews	Green	Reed
Ball	Guffey	Rosier
Bankhead	Gurney	Russell
Barbour	Hayden	Schwartz
Bone	Hill	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Brown	McFarland	Truman
Burton	McNary	Tydings
Butler	Maloney	Van Nuys
Byrd	Maybank	Wagner
Capper	Mead	Walsh
Chavez	Murdock	White
Downey	Norris	Willis
Doxey	Nye	
Ellender	O'Mahoney	

NAYS—13

Bilbo	Lee	Taft
Clark, Mo.	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	McKellar	Tunnell
George	Millikin	
Hughes	Shipstead	

NOT VOTING—37

Austin	Glass	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hatch	Reynolds
Barkley	Herring	Smathers
Brewster	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bunker	Kilgore	Tobey
Caraway	La Follette	Vandenberg
Chandler	Langer	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Wheeler
Danaher	Murray	Wiley
Davis	O'Daniel	
Gillette	Overton	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendment No. 91.

This is the amendment providing authorization for the Farm Security Administration to borrow \$40,000,000 from the R. F. C. to loan to the farmers who are sharecroppers or tenants, to enable them to purchase farms. This appropriation is within the Budget estimate, and it is \$10,000,000 below the appropriation for the current year.

As I have said before in discussing this amendment, there has been a perfectly amazing record of repayments. Ninety-nine percent of all the farmers who have borrowed these funds have kept their loans current. When we consider the disaster which befell agricultural crops in various sections of the country, that is a perfectly amazing record. One hundred and twenty percent of the maturities have been paid; in other words, the borrowers have anticipated their payments. In spite of that, we have been unable to secure any agreement whatever with the House of Representatives in this matter. We have offered every conceivable compromise, and I should like to have a record vote so that when we go back into the conference on this matter the Senate conferees may know whether the Senate sustains them in insisting upon this amendment. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator yield?  
Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. As I understand, the Senate committee allowed only a little less than half the Budget estimate which was \$55,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. The item to which the Senator is referring was the rehabilitation item of the bill. That will be passed upon later. We had allowed the full amount of the Budget estimate, which was \$40,000,000, for loans to tenants and sharecroppers to enable them to become home owners.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. LA FOLLETTE's name was called). The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is necessarily absent. If he were present and voting on this motion he would vote "yea."

Mr. STEWART (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. I make the same announcement as on the previous vote.

Mr. HILL (when Mr. WHEELER's name was called). The senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is absent on important business in one of the departments. I am advised that if he were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BONE. My colleague, Mr. WALLER, is necessarily detained from the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I announce the absence of my colleague the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY and Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], and the Senators from Montana [Mr. MURRAY and Mr. WHEELER] are detained on business in various Government departments.

Mr. McNARY. My colleague the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent because of illness. If present, he would vote "yea." He has a general pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER].

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is necessarily detained. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. If present, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—52

Aiken	Green	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Guffey	Pepper
Ball	Gurney	Reed
Bankhead	Hayden	Rosier
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Kilgore	Schwartz
Bone	Lee	Shipstead
Brown	Lucas	Smathers
Burton	McCarren	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McNary	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	Maloney	Truman
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Tunnell
Connally	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	White
Doxey	Murdock	Willis
Ellender	Norris	
George	Nye	

NAYS—7

Bridges	McKellar	Tydings
Byrd	Taft	Walsh
Gerry		

NOT VOTING—37

Austin	Bulow	Danaher
Bailey	Bunker	Davis
Barkley	Caraway	Gillette
Brewster	Chandler	Glass
Brooks	Clark, Idaho	Hatch

Herring	Murray	Tobey
Holman	O'Daniel	Vandenberg
Hughes	Overton	Wagner
Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe	Wallgren
Johnson, Colo.	Reynolds	Wheeler
La Follette	Smith	Wiley
Langer	Spencer	
Lodge	Stewart	

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, two amendments are left in disagreement. Those two amendments, on which the Senate has not yet acted, relate to the appropriations for the administration of the land grant and rural rehabilitation section of the Farm Security Administration, as well as the loans for rehabilitation. If there is no objection, I think we can save time by voting on those two amendments together. One naturally complements the other, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that those two amendments be considered together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I now move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments numbered 95 and 96.

I may point out, Mr. President, in order to refresh the recollection of other Senators, who have not been living with this question quite so intimately as I have for the past several weeks, that these are the two items for the rehabilitation of loans to farmers who have no considerable credit elsewhere. Both Senate items are below the Budget estimates. I think the administration item is some \$14,000,000 below the Budget estimate, and the loan item is \$55,000,000 below the Budget estimate.

I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter addressed to the President, under date of June 20, signed by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Murray Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary of the American Railway Labor Executives Association; L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Association; and Benson Y. Landis, of the Federal Council of Churches. The letter goes directly to the issue which is under consideration at the moment.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1942.  
President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You have requested Congress to do its part toward insuring adequate supplies of essential foods for the war efforts of our Nation and of our Allies. You have proposed to keep milk, meat, and other key foodstuffs flowing freely by expanding the output of the underemployed family-type and small farmers through increased Farm Security Administration appropriations and by keeping the food-price structure on a reasonable level so that an inflationary spiral will not shrink up the supplies.

Specifically, you asked that a sum of \$293,598,000 be appropriated by Congress for the rehabilitation and other programs of the Farm Security Administration. The Senate approved an appropriation of \$222,800,000 by the preponderate vote of 48 to 16. The House, on the other hand, has at this writing, without a record vote, insisted on an appropriation of only \$127,070,000 for the Farm Security Administration. This is \$166,528,000 less than you recommended and \$95,730,000 less than the Senate approved.

The House figure not only vitiates any hope that hundreds of thousands of family-type and small working farmers, now underemployed, may be given facilities fully to utilize their labor in all-out production of essential foods; it hamstrings the programs of the Farm Security Administration now in operation.

Specifically you have asked that the Government be authorized to sell some of its wheat and corn for feeding purposes at 85 percent of the corn parity price. Explaining this request as based on the desire to keep prices of livestock and dairy products within the price structure now established to prevent an inflationary spiral, you have pointed out that the wheat and corn grower is guaranteed parity prices for his grain through Soil Conservation and other payments regardless of what disposition the Government makes of its surplus stocks.

The House has heeded the unfounded arguments of certain corporate and speculative farm interests that no justification has been shown for Farm Security appropriations to increase food production on family-type and smaller farms. It has listened to the assertion of these same interests that the grain feeding proposal will undermine the price of all farm commodities. It rejected without a record vote the grain feeding formula which the Senate accepted by a vote of 62 to 18.

We who sign this letter to you, including representatives of farm organizations, are convinced that there is concrete and important evidence of the real need to provide additional facilities for underemployed small farmers to utilize their own labor capacities to the limit. The present manpower situation, with its shortage of agricultural day laborers in numerous areas, confirms this. We are equally convinced that the fears about your grain feeding formula torpedoing farm commodity prices in general are without basis. We are confident, Mr. President, that public opinion will support your position solidly on these crucial problems once that opinion realizes their major significance. At stake is in very fact an important element in the question of scarcity or abundance, of possible defeat or certain victory, both on the battle front and at home. The fats and oils shortage is a pertinent example. We earnestly urge you to take this problem to the people of our Nation immediately.

The people do not realize that even under the Senate-approved appropriations for farm security—although they are about \$70,000,000 less than you recommended—the 576,000 families which would be helped by them can produce in 1943, exclusive of their home consumption, 1,211,630,000 pounds of milk; 307,406,000 pounds of pork; 26,440,000 pounds of chicken; 136,740,000 dozen eggs; 4,210,000 bushels of tomatoes; 3,225,000 bushels of peanuts; and 1,422,000 bushels of soybeans.

The people do not know that the estimated increase in food production by these low-income farmers would be enough to supply an army of 2,400,000 men with their needs in milk, cheese, and eggs for an entire year and their needs in potatoes, pork products, and butter for 6 months.

The people do not appreciate that the release of stipulated amounts of wheat and corn at 85 percent of corn parity involves roughly 5 to 10 percent of the annual pork and lard production or from 750,000,000 to 1,500,000,000

pounds, about 5 percent of the fluid milk production or 6,000,000,000 pounds, about 5 percent of the egg production or between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 dozen eggs. These items of livestock, dairy, and poultry production are just samples of the shrinkage which might well occur if the ratio is not maintained as you suggest between the price of feed grains and the price of those products under the anti-inflation price structure.

The facts have been obscured by a welter of accusations and counteraccusations. This is particularly true regarding the Farm Security Administration which has been subjected to a baseless barrage of smearing attacks. It is noteworthy that these attacks have come solely from farm interests committed to the high-price-through-scarcity concept. Recognizing this, it is easy to understand why these interests label the expenditures of Farm Security as nonessential. But such understanding only emphasizes the utter falsity of the labeling. These expenditures are basically important to our war effort. Hitler and his Axis partners must be gloating at the headway thus far made in the attempt to slash these funds.

Our earnest request to you stresses the immediate war urgency of these problems because we sincerely believe the food necessities and manpower situation warrant that stress. We have only hinted at the importance of the Farm Security operations in relation to corporate and large-scale commercial farming. The future of agriculture in our Nation is involved. It is a question of deep concern to labor and to all elements in our population dedicated to the democratic way of living. We are sure you will see that what happens now in agriculture will shape what happens after victory has been won.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES G. PATTON,  
President, National Farmers Union.  
MURRAY LINCOLN,  
Executive Secretary, Ohio  
Farm Bureau Federation.  
WILLIAM GREEN,  
President, American  
Federation of Labor.  
PHILIP MURRAY,  
President, Congress of  
Industrial Organizations.  
J. G. LUHRSEN,  
Executive Secretary, American Rail-  
way Labor Executives Association.  
L. G. LIGUTTI,  
Executive Secretary, National Catholic  
Rural Life Association.  
BENSON Y. LANDIS,  
Federal Council of Churches.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I give notice that when the Senate next convenes I shall discuss the question of agricultural exports.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate further insist upon its amendments numbered 95 and 96 to the agricultural appropriation bill, House bill 6709. On this motion the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAVEZ (when Mr. HATCH's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. LA FOLLETTE's name was called). Mr. President, making the same announcement as that which I previously made regarding the absence of the senior Senator from Wis-

consin, I announce that, if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

Mr. STEWART (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. Therefore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BONE (when Mr. WALLGREN's name was called). In connection with this vote I make the same announcement as that which I earlier made concerning my colleague.

Mr. HILL (when Mr. WHEELER's name was called). The senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is absent on important public business in one of the departments. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY and Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], are detained on business in various Government departments.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are necessarily absent. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS].

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] has a general pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER].

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is necessarily detained. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. If present, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—48

Aiken	Guffey	Nye
Andrews	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Bail	Hayden	Pepper
Bankhead	Hill	Rosier
Barbour	Hughes	Russell
Bilbo	Kilgore	Schwartz
Bone	Lee	Shipstead
Brown	Lucas	Smathers
Burton	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Connally	Maybank	Truman
Downey	Mead	Tunnell
Doxey	Millikin	Van Nuys
Ellender	Murdock	White
Green	Norris	Willis

## NAYS—9

Bridges	Gerry	Taft
Byrd	McFarland	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Walsh
NOT VOTING—39		
Austin	George	Overtor
Bailey	Gillette	Radcliffe
Barkley	Glass	Reed
Brewster	Hatch	Reynolds
Brooks	Herring	Smith
Bulow	Holman	Spencer
Bunker	Johnson, Calif.	Stewart
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Tobey
Caraway	La Follette	Vandenberg
Chandler	Langer	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Lodge	Wallgren
Danaher	Murray	Wheeler
Davis	O'Daniel	Wiley

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance, to which were referred the following bill and joint resolution, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

H. R. 7234. A bill to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders (Rept. No. 1524); and

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1525).

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance I have reported favorably House bill 7234 and House Joint Resolution 327, and announce that it will be my purpose when the Senate meets tomorrow to call up these two measures, because the Treasury is very much interested in their early consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill and joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 324) making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. McCARRAN) on page 30, in lines 9 to 11, to strike out all of section 33, and in lieu thereof to insert certain language.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to detain the Senate long, but I deem the matter of sufficient importance to discuss it briefly.

The Senate Appropriations Committee placed in the pending bill, which is the Work Projects Administration appropriation bill, the following language:

SEC. 33. No part of the funds made available in this joint resolution shall be used for the maintenance of regional offices:

There are six regional offices in the United States under the administration of the Work Projects Administration. By these regional offices certain States are grouped for supervisory purposes under a regional office. There are six such groups. It is my contention that if this language remains in the bill it would be far better were we to refuse to

appropriate at all for the Work Projects Administration. The reason for my thought in that respect is that, while the committee retains the State administration, as it should retain it, the State administration in some instances is thousands of miles away from the Capital City. The State administration would be entirely under the national administration in Washington, although in many instances, indeed in most instances, there is little or no sympathetic understanding between the Washington administration and the State administration.

This is especially true in the western section of the country, and the States farthest away from the city of Washington.

What is more, Mr. President, the language now in the bill was placed there by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Let me say frankly that while I am a member of that committee, this provision was entirely overlooked by me when it was adopted by the committee. I did not realize then the harm which I now see and understand. If the language remains in the bill as it was placed in it by the committee, on the 1st day of July six regional set-ups will be without any administrative funds whatever, they will not have enough money even to wind up their regional affairs. There will be regional functions to be performed without any power on the part of the regional administration to function. In other words, the language of the pending bill would cut off an administration which has been set up, and which has been administering the affairs of W. P. A. through regions for the past several years, ever since W. P. A. was started. At one time there were seven regions. The W. P. A. has consolidated until it has six.

I now ask that the clerk read the pending amendment so that the Senate may understand it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, it is proposed to strike out all of section 33, lines 9 to 11, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 33. The costs of maintaining regional offices of the Work Projects Administration shall be so reduced that all of the administrative expenses incurred for the maintenance of such regional offices during the fiscal year 1943 will not bear a larger proportion to the total administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year 1942 than the expenses incurred for the maintenance of such regional offices during the fiscal year 1942 bore to the total administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration for the fiscal year 1942.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, boiled down to the last word, the amendment means that there must be a scaling down in the administrative expenditures, just as the committee and the Congress have provided for a scaling down in the State expenditures. The whole matter would work uniformly; the State expenditures would be reduced; the regional expenditures would be reduced, and the national expenditures would be reduced; but to cut off one function of this well-working administration without giving it anything whatever with which to operate

would merely destroy the efficacy of the entire set-up.

MR. LEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

MR. LEE. Am I to understand that the effect of the Senator's amendment would be to save the regional offices?

Mr. McCARRAN. My amendment is designed to save the regional offices but to provide that the expenditures within the regions, and in the regional offices shall be scaled down proportionately to the scaling down of the State administrations.

MR. LEE. Will the Senator yield to me to ask the Senator in charge of the bill a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

MR. LEE. I ask the Senator from Tennessee was it the purpose of the committee to eliminate the regional offices?

Mr. MCKELLAR. It certainly was.

MR. LEE. I wish to say that I am very much in favor of doing so. I have never seen any need for the regional offices. They have merely been one step of delay, making once removed the questions we had to take up with Washington.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the able Senator from Oklahoma that if he believes the regional offices involve one step of delay, when he comes to consider the work in his own State administered from the offices in Washington, he will find that they are two or three steps of delay.

MR. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

MR. CHAVEZ. I have never seen any particular function performed by the regional office or establishment which could not be performed by the State officials. Is not that true in Reno, Nev., and elsewhere?

Mr. McCARRAN. The regional office which has to do with the region in which the State of New Mexico exists is an office which knows and understands the problems of that particular section, and knows and understands the needs of the State of New Mexico. The office of the national administration is about 3,000 miles removed from the State of New Mexico and from an understanding of the needs of the State of New Mexico.

MR. CHAVEZ. Let me say to the Senator from Nevada that the regional director of W. P. A. in New Mexico is as far from Santa Fe, N. Mex., as is Washington. He happens to come from Spokane.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know what his home State is; I know he has been administering the office, and I take it perhaps the Senator from New Mexico understands why he is opposed to that office.

MR. CHAVEZ. I am opposed to any regional office. I think the people of New Mexico know more about the needs of New Mexico than anyone who might come from somewhere else, no matter how good he may be, whether he is from Reno or Spokane.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Nevada voted to retain State administrations.

MR. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. And the State administrations will not be interfered with by the amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But the Senator from New Mexico voted against retaining the regional director in W. P. A., and he will vote against any regional director under any other agency.

Mr. McCARRAN. That may be true; I did not happen to hear what the Senator had to say about that matter, and that was my misfortune.

In the bill there is a provision to do away with the regional offices. If we are to do away with this whole administration, well and good, but let us do it in such a way that it will be orderly. Let the regional offices at least function so that as time passes they will be eliminated in an orderly way. To eliminate them next Wednesday will mean that the whole administration will go out, and that the affairs of the regional offices cannot even be wound up.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall take but a moment in discussing this question. There are six regional offices, and I wish to state their locations. One is in New York City. I never heard of very much trouble about getting from New York City to Washington. Another is in Atlanta, another in New Orleans, another in Chicago, another in St. Paul, and a sixth one at Salt Lake City.

The Administrator, Mr. Dryden, made this statement in answer to a long question I asked him:

As you know, Senator, we are the agency that really originated State administrations, and we are the pioneer in that field among the Federal agencies.

At another place Mr. Dryden stated:

I am proposing this year to curtail the regional offices.

The majority of the committee believed that the regional offices in W. P. A. were a fifth wheel on the wagon, that the regional director in New Orleans could not be familiar with the Alabama and Mississippi problems, that, with the drastic curtailment being made, there was no necessity for regional offices. There might have been some possible necessity for them when we were spending \$4,800,000,000 a year; at that time conditions were somewhat different; but now we are spending about \$300,000,000 a year, \$280,000,000 being carried in the bill now before us, and there being a carry-over of \$56,000,000. That is all we are spending this year. Under those circumstances there is a vast curtailment of W. P. A., and those connected with it do not see the necessity of these offices. They say they are going voluntarily to reduce the number anyway. It will save the Government \$750,000 in cash if we abolish them, according to the testimony. Why should we retain this fifth wheel on the wagon when we can save \$750,000 which can be used for the needy of the country? I feel that the committee's action should be upheld, and I very much hope that the Senate will uphold the committee's action.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I was interested in what the Senator said with respect to \$750,000 being saved. I was under the impression that no money would be saved at all as a result of the elimination of the regional offices.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Oh, yes; the cost of the regional offices alone amounts to \$750,000.

Mr. LUCAS. But the committee's action does not decrease the appropriation?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No; it does not affect the appropriation. It simply saves that much money to be distributed among the needy, and it seems to me that persons could be found—I hope not as many as formerly—but I think persons could be found who are needy, for whom this fund should be used, rather than being distributed to the regional offices of the country.

Mr. LUCAS. Is there any testimony in the record which shows what will happen to the regional directors and to the personnel in the event the language of the bill is retained?

Mr. MCKELLAR. They can all get work in the Government. The Government is very desirous of obtaining the services of men and women all over the country at this time, and there will be no question about their being transferred to departments where their services are needed.

Mr. LUCAS. I was wondering whether the regional directors and personnel of the W. P. A. will not merely be sent into the different States and become part of the State organizations.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Not of W. P. A., so far as I know. Wherever they can be affiliated with the W. P. A. in other capacities I have no doubt that will be done. If not, they can always get jobs at the present time. There is no trouble at all about that.

Mr. LUCAS. What I wanted to find out definitely was whether or not there would be a decrease in the appropriation.

Mr. MCKELLAR. No; there would not be.

Mr. LUCAS. There would be no decrease in the appropriation. It is merely an administrative matter?

Mr. MCKELLAR. It is an administrative matter.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I desire to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. I know how the present plan has worked in my State. The Senator from Nevada said the States would not be interfered with if his amendment should prevail. I wish to say that in my State we have not had a thing to do with the W. P. A. since the regional government, so to speak, in W. P. A., was set up. A ditch cannot be cleaned out in the State of Delaware unless the regional control agrees to it. The man in charge in Delaware has not been on a single project in the State of Delaware since regional government was established. The result of its establishment has been to make a farce of the W. P. A. in my State.

I am told that for a long time Delaware was the only State in the Union which

had been completely wiped out so far as the W. P. A. was concerned, but now I understand that there are six regions in a similar situation.

Mr. President, in the first place we object to the regional directors, because we do not get any cooperation from them at all. In the second place, the establishment of regional directors removes from the State any authority it may have had at any time with reference to W. P. A. The regional directors control every single dollar of expenditure, and the State directors have nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TUNNELL. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the language now contained in the bill should be retained, it would mean that the State administrator would have nothing to do with the work. What is more, the work would be administered entirely from the city of Washington, which is entirely removed from the State, and the Senator would find his State administrator having to appeal to Washington at every turn.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I do not think that statement is correct at all. I believe that under the language of the bill as recommended by the committee the work will go back to the State authorities, where it was until it was taken over by the regional authorities. If adoption of the language of the bill results in taking the work to Washington, or to New York, or Boston, or to any other place, we are in favor of it. We are in favor of a change.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I wish to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. We have here involved a matter of administrative policy which is quite clear. Speaking from experience during the depression period, and speaking for the region which consists of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia, I will say that it was quite impossible during the depression to obtain action of a responsible kind from the national administration, without the regional office. There may be a question as to whether it is advisable to have national relief and national work projects at all, but if we do have them, as was necessary then, I believe it is absolutely necessary to decentralize the administration. It is impossible to operate every work project in America from Washington. I believe it is a practical thing to operate work projects from the regional standpoint. I believe that if the amendment does not add \$1 to the appropriation, but merely redivides the money already appropriated, so that there will be an intervening agency between the States and the National Government, it is in the interest of a sound and intelligent administration to retain the regional offices.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will prevail. There has been much complaint about bureaucracy

in Washington. It is said that if the language of the bill is retained it will be necessary to come all the way from one's State to Washington to have projects and other matters in connection with W. P. A. approved. I do not know what the situation is in other areas, but, so far as the southeastern States are concerned, I will say that I have never heard one complaint with respect to the administration of the regional office. The plan works well there because I think the regional director understands the people of the region with which he is dealing. If we cut off the regional office it will make necessary hunting through a bureaucracy in Washington in order to have projects and other matters acted upon.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. HUGHES. The Senator from Florida said that if the language of the bill were retained, it would mean that those who were interested in certain projects would have to come to Washington. I cannot understand that argument at all. Projects all have to be approved at the main office. The director here is in control. It will be necessary to come here anyway, either personally or by agent.

Mr. President, the situation in my State, as I stated earlier today, is that the director happens to come from the State of Maryland, and he took over the work in the State of Delaware and placed it under the office in the State of Maryland. There is a mere skeleton set-up under the local director in Delaware. All the activities are taken from that State and placed under the Baltimore office. The one in charge there tells us what to do, and he sends agents to Delaware to look after the projects. The result is most embarrassing.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, that is not the fault of the system; it is the fault of the person in charge.

Mr. HUGHES. Whenever they have the power to do such things they will continue to do them. The situation cannot be changed unless the change proposed in the bill is made.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think it is not the fault of the system. I believe the system is all right. The State of Delaware is unfortunate in the matter of the director and the way the situation is managed there, it seems to me.

Mr. HUGHES. The same director manages the Maryland office also.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, we do not find any fault with the system in our State. Our State management works efficiently. By the time the project gets to Washington it is disposed of almost automatically, because there is someone handling it who knows what he is doing.

Mr. HUGHES. Under the power he has the regional director can place the administration of projects located in the Senator's State in an office located in another State.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, as a matter of principle, there is no difference between a State doing business with a bureaucrat within the State and a State doing business with a bureaucrat in a city several hundred miles away. In one

instance there may be greater State control. I think the only thing involved is the question of saving \$750,000, to be used in caring for the poor of the Nation through the W. P. A.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to the committee amendment on page 30, in lines 9 to 11. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEWART (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. I am informed that if he were present he would vote as I intend to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. HILL (when Mr. WHEELER's name was called). The senior Senator from Montana is absent at one of the departments on important business. I am advised that if he were present and voting he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BONE. I announce that my colleague [Mr. WALLGREN] is unavoidably absent.

Mr. LEE. My colleague the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] was called from the Chamber on official business.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and Mr. REYNOLDS, the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Arkansas [MRS. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on business in various Government departments.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are necessarily absent. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent because of illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER].

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] has a general pair with the Sen-

ator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. He is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—22		
Andrews	Guffey	Rosier
Ball	Kilgore	Shipstead
Barbour	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Bone	McCarran	Truman
Brown	Mead	Walsh
Burton	Murdock	Willis
Clark, Mo.	O'Mahoney	
Downey	Pepper	

NAYS—32		
Aiken	Green	Nye
Bankhead	Hayden	Russell
Bilbo	Hill	Schwartz
Bridges	Hughes	Smathers
Butler	Lee	Stewart
Byrd	McFarland	Taft
Capper	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Connally	Maloney	Tydings
Doxey	Maybank	White
Gerry	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—42

Austin	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Radcliffe
Barkley	Gurney	Reed
Brewster	Hatch	Reynolds
Brooks	Herring	Smith
Bulow	Holman	Spencer
Bunker	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Johnson, Colo.	Tobey
Chandler	La Follette	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	Langer	Van Nuys
Danaher	Lodge	Wagner
Davis	Murray	Wallgren
Ellender	Norris	Wheeler
George	O'Daniel	Wiley

So Mr. McCARRAN's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 30, lines 9 to 11.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer a perfecting amendment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Let it be stated.

Mr. HAYDEN. On page 30, line 10, in the committee amendment, after the word "used," I propose to insert the words "after September 1, 1942." That will allow a little time to liquidate the offices. They cannot be liquidated next Tuesday.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to the committee amendment on page 30, line 10.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, because there may be no record vote on the joint resolution I wish to record my opposition to any appropriation at this time for W. P. A. It seems to me perfectly obvious that this is an entirely unnecessary function of the Federal Government today. It seems to me perfectly obvious that that agency was created solely to meet a great depression. Certainly no one can claim that there is any depression whatever today. I believe that any man can find work somewhere in the United States if he goes out after it.

When we came to convert the automobile industry we heard a great deal of criticism because of the fact that we did not act soon enough. We finally found that the only way to do it was to stop the manufacture of automobiles. Once that was done, though it threw men out of work, we found we could go ahead with the conversion, and employ

all those men in war work. The only way to get these men into war work is to stop employing them through the Federal Government on W. P. A. Now is the time to convert W. P. A. into war work.

We have a manpower problem in the United States today. We are drafting 300,000 or 400,000 men into the Army every month. During this entire summer the farmers have been unable to obtain the labor necessary to do the work on the farms. The manpower problem will constantly increase. It seems to me more than obvious that employment by the Government on W. P. A. should cease. Most of the work which is being done is good work. Senators no doubt receive cards every day describing projects in their States. They probably cannot be criticized. This is one which I received about 2 months ago, describing a W. P. A. music project in Ohio:

The Works Projects Administration maintains two dance orchestras and one concert orchestra for the entertainment of the public free of charge. It is understood, of course, that no admission shall be charged. \* \* \* May we offer you one of these orchestras to play in the recreation quarters of your plant during lunch hour or rest period?

I find a project of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society having to do with architecture, industry, and agriculture in the State of Ohio, or elsewhere, and preparing maps and photographs, editing and writing material.

A number of these projects relate to the improvement of public roads and sewers, all of which are valuable projects, but which today are being discontinued. The States themselves are unable to proceed with such projects because they are unnecessary to the progress of the war.

Next I find a State-wide project in Ohio, \$73,000, to collect, salvage, and conduct operations with respect to micro-filming noncurrent Federal records. The sponsor is The National Archives.

There is a fair number of projects conducted directly for the Army, but today there is a shortage of men. Every one of the Army projects could be handled by contract at less expense to the Government, and with possibly half the manpower which is being required for the W. P. A. projects.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield for a question.

Mr. PEPPER. In view of the fact that the W. P. A. wage is so low I wonder to what the Senator attributes the fact that people will remain on W. P. A. in preference to seeking employment in private enterprise.

Mr. TAFT. Largely because the work is easier and it is convenient to them to remain where they are, and they do not want to change. Why did not the automobile plants convert more quickly? Because it was easier to go on manufacturing automobiles. There is an inertia which is natural. People want to stay where they are. It is proposed to employ only 400,000 men. Why employ any? Why go on with any Government work projects?

Mr. President, several years ago the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from New Jersey

[Mr. BARBOUR], and I offered a plan for Federal assistance to State relief. That plan should be studied. Evidently it is being studied, for the President himself, in his message to Congress, has practically taken the position that the time to abolish the W. P. A. has about come. Why wait another year before getting to that point? The President states in his message on this very bill:

For the period beyond the fiscal year 1943, the provision of work and other forms of aid for those who cannot be absorbed in private employment must be considered as an integral part of comprehensive measures for social security and public assistance. I am now giving attention to proposals for revising and extending the Social Security Act and expect to make recommendations to the Congress for such legislation as may be necessary to extend the protection of our social-security measures to provide alternative means of meeting the needs presented by the residual group now being aided by the Work Projects Administration.

No doubt during the year the President will recommend that the W. P. A. be abolished. I can see no reason why Congress should not take the lead in that movement. The country at large is demanding that Congress assume some leadership. We should not wait for the President to tell us what to do on every measure before us. If the W. P. A. can be abolished 6 months from now, it can be abolished now; and it seems to me the time has come when the Congress should say that we can save \$300,000,000. We can devote it to war purposes. I venture to say that no individual in the United States would suffer for more than a few weeks, if at all. In fact, I venture to say any individual on the W. P. A. roll would probably be better off 3 months from now if the W. P. A. were abolished today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill to which I have referred as having been introduced by the Senator from Michigan, the Senator from New Jersey, and myself be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[76th Cong., 1st sess.; S. 2721; in the Senate of the United States, June 28 (legislative day, June 22), 1939; Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. BARBOUR, and Mr. TAFT introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief]

A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for grants to States for direct relief and work relief

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE XII.—GRANTS TO STATES FOR DIRECT RELIEF AND WORK RELIEF

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States Government to discontinue on July 1, 1940, the administration of direct relief and work relief (which shall not be construed to include the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps) and to assist thereafter only in financing the administration of such relief by the States and the local subdivisions thereof. The Administrator shall cooperate with the States and local subdivisions and assist them to set up the necessary records, personnel, and organization to handle work relief, and on July 1, 1940, he

shall discontinue the direct administration of relief.

"(a) The term 'needy individual' means any person who lacks self-support and who lacks resources from which may be derived support adequate to provide a reasonable standard of subsistence compatible with decency and health for such individual and for persons legally dependent upon such individual living in the same household, and includes such persons legally dependent upon such individual living in the same household.

"(b) The term 'State' shall include the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

#### "APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 1202. For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, plans for providing financial assistance, including both direct relief and work relief, to needy individuals not otherwise receiving assistance or benefits as referred to in titles I, II, III, IV, and X of this Act, or for whom the assistance or benefits received as referred to in such titles is inadequate to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, the sum of \$1,250,000,000, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this title. The sums made available under this section shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Board, State plans for such services.

"SEC. 1203. A State plan for direct relief and work relief within the meaning of this act must—

"(1) Provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State;

"(2) Provide for financial participation by the State, or by political subdivisions thereof, or by both, in the cost of such relief;

"(3) Either provide for the administration of the plan by a single permanent State agency, or provide for the administration of the plan by agencies of political subdivisions within the State, supervised by such single permanent State agency; and shall provide that such State agency be directed and controlled by a relief board of not less than five persons, no more than a bare majority of whom shall be members of any one political party;

"(4) Provide that all officials (except board members) and employees of such State agency, and of all agencies of political subdivisions administering the plan, shall be selected and protected in their tenure of office by civil-service laws of the States;

"(5) Provide that the State agency and the agencies of political subdivisions within the State will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Board may, from time to time, require;

"(6) Provide that there shall be no unreasonable discrimination between needy individuals within the jurisdiction of the State, and particularly no discrimination on account of race or color;

"(7) Provide for the periodic reexamination and reconsideration of all individuals receiving direct relief or work relief under the plan;

"(8) Provide that the State agency may enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate agencies in other States for the care, treatment, and redomiciling of transient needy individuals; and

"(9) Provide the exact manner in which the share of the State or the subdivisions, or both, shall be paid into the relief fund.

"(b) The Board shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that it shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for work relief under the plan—

"(1) Any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided therein continuously for 1 year immediately preceding the application; or

"(2) Any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

"Sec. 1204. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State, which has an approved plan under this title for each quarter beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1940, an amount, which shall be used exclusively as financial assistance, equal to two-thirds of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as financial assistance by the State and the political subdivisions therein under the State plan, in which expenditures shall be counted—

"(1) Payments of direct relief, both in cash and in kind, with respect to needy individuals who at the time such payments were made were not inmates of any public institution; and

"(2) The ascertained cost of all work-relief projects on which only needy individuals (other than supervisors) are employed, and 80 percent of all expenditures are direct payments to such needy individuals: *Provided*, however, That the total amount paid to any State for any quarter shall not exceed such State's quota as calculated under paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

"(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows:

"(1) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, fix the total amount which it will distribute during such quarter to all the States out of the amount or amounts appropriated by Congress for the entire fiscal year; it shall then calculate the quota of each State for such quarter by apportioning 90 percent or more of the amount it has fixed for all the States, among the several States in the following manner:

"(a) One-third in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States, as shown by the latest available Federal census;

"(b) One-third in the ratio which the number of unemployed individuals in each State bears to the total number of such individuals in all the States, as shown by the latest available Federal census of unemployment, including the unemployment census of 1937, or by the latest available statistics with respect to unemployment supplied by Federal or State agencies;

"(c) One-third in the ratio which the prevailing average of wage rates, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in each State, bears to the prevailing average of wage rates for all of the States, as similarly determined.

"(2) A sum not to exceed 10 percent of the amount or amounts appropriated by Congress for the entire fiscal year may be apportioned among the States or local subdivisions thereof by the Board without regard to any limitations as to amount or percentage prescribed by this title: *Provided*, That such apportionment shall be made only among such States or local subdivisions which have made written application therefor and only when the Board, after a complete hearing, finds that by reason of disaster, or extraordinary conditions of unemployment, or extraordinary conditions of inability to finance relief, such States or local subdivisions are unable to provide adequate relief within their boundaries, and the President approves such findings.

"(3) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter, under subsection (a) of this section, but not exceeding the quota fixed under paragraph (b) (1) of this section, plus such sum as may be apportioned under paragraph (b) (2), such estimate to be based on (a) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in

such quarter in accordance with the provisions of such subsection and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and its political subdivisions for such expenditures in such quarter, and if such amount is less than one-third of the total sum of such estimated expenditures, the source or sources from which the difference is expected to be derived; (b) records showing the number of needy individuals in the State and (c) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

"(4) The Board shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by it, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which it finds that its estimate for any prior quarter was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State under this act for such quarter, except to the extent that such sum has been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Board for such prior quarter.

"(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Board, the amount so certified.

"Sec. 1205. In the case of any State plan for financial assistance under this title which has been approved by the Board, if the Board, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds—

"(1) That the plan has been so changed as to impose any residence, citizenship, or other requirement for relief prohibited by section 3 of this title, or that in the administration of the plan any such prohibited requirement is imposed, with the knowledge of such State agency, in a substantial number of cases; or

"(2) That in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1203 of this title to be included in the plan; "the Board shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, and that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until it is so satisfied it shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, in partial reply to the distinguished Senator from Ohio, the records show that the Senator's State is not in the condition in which some of the other States find themselves. The number of contracts which have been awarded to industries in his State in the war program would equal the number in six Southern States. That statement also applies to several other States which I could name. The people of Ohio are not in the condition the people of Florida find themselves. Many old couples went to Florida several years ago to retire. They had bonds, from which they could clip the coupons. They had accumulated something to live upon in the latter days of their lives, but the Hoover depression struck them, and they have nothing left. There are many thousands of them in my State today; indeed, a large percentage of the old people there have nothing to do and no way of making a living. There are more of them in the State of Florida than in any other State of the Union. The percentage is much higher than it is in any

other State. I am sorry the Senator from Ohio has left the Chamber, because I should like to tell him that I am sure there are in Florida a thousand people from the State of Ohio for whom we are today endeavoring to get help. There are thousands of women there from other States of the Union, not from Florida, making their living in the sewing rooms. The conditions are pitiful. But the job is not only ours in Florida; it is the job of the United States to provide those people some decent way by which to make a living.

This is not the last time this question will come before the Senate. It will appear again whenever the necessity arises to mention relief.

Mr. GUFFEY. To what depression did the Senator refer?

Mr. ANDREWS. We call it the Hoover depression.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 30, lines 9 to 11, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 11, to insert:

Sec. 34. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this joint resolution in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 324) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7181, to provide appropriations for the Department of Labor and Federal Security Agency. I have no desire to go further with the bill this evening.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, before the motion is put, I should like to ask the

Senator from Nevada a question. I shall be here tomorrow. I shall not be here on Monday or for some days thereafter. There is a bill which is very much desired by the Federal Reserve Board, and which was unanimously reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am sure that its consideration will not take more than 5 or 10 minutes, and I wish the Senator would agree to yield to me tomorrow for the purpose of having action upon it.

Mr. McCARRAN. That will be satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

#### AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, there is a House bill on the Vice President's table, House bill 7212, which passed the House unanimously. An identical Senate bill has been unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The bill affects only the State of Kentucky. The Senate bill was introduced jointly by both Senators from Kentucky. It simply proposes to extend the time within which the State of Kentucky may pay certain funds out of the State unemployment fund into the Federal unemployment fund. The purpose of extending the time is merely to give the Legislature of Kentucky time in which to act. The bill has the approval of the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Security Administration, and the railway labor executives. In fact, it has the approval of all parties who may be affected. It affects only the State of Kentucky. The bill has been unanimously passed by the House, and, as I have said, an identical Senate bill was unanimously reported by the Senate committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7212) to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I join in the request of the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2590 will be indefinitely postponed.

#### CHARLES L. LAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lucas in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4370) for the relief of Charles L. Lair, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

(H. R. 4370) for the relief of Charles L. Lair, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### E. A. WILLIAMS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5920) for the relief of E. A. Williams, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CHARLES E. YATES AND THE MOTOR FACTS SALES CO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5385) for the relief of Charles E. Yates and the Motor Facts Sales Co., and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROSIER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CECILE McLAUGHLIN

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5496) for the relief of Cecile McLaughlin, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### BELLA COSGROVE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4355) for the relief of Bella Cosgrove, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROSIER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EMIL LASSILA AND OTHERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4953) for the relief of Emil Lassila, Martha Lassila, Ellen Huhta, and Sylvia Huhta, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. TUNNELL, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MRS. CECILE HERZOG AND LUCILLE HERZOG (AN INFANT)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5449) for the relief of Mrs. Cecile Herzog and Lucille Herzog (an infant), and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### GERHARD R. FISHER

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of Gerhard R. Fisher, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. WILEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### HENRY DALEY, GUARDIAN, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5499) for the relief of Henry Daley, guardian of James Ray Daley and Norman Franklin Daley, and requesting a conference with the Senate

on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES FILED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 22d instant.

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted during the recess of the Senate:

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

James Lawrence Fly, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1942 (reappointment).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Timothy J. Keleher, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 11th day of June 1942 and to continue during his assignment as a member of the Army and Navy Munitions Board;

Capt. Arthur G. Robinson, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from June 16, 1942;

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of admiral pursuant to an act of Congress approved June 16, 1942 (S. 2285);

Rear Admiral Charles S. Freeman to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 17th day of June 1942 and to continue during his assignment as commander of the Northwestern Sea Frontier;

Capt. Carleton H. Wright to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 15th day of May 1942;

Several majors (temporary), to be majors in the Marine Corps from April 29, 1942; and Sundry citizens, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from April 20, 1942.

#### NOMINATION OF THOMAS F. MEANEY—REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. SMATHERS. I am authorized and directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to report favorably to the Senate, with recommendation for confirmation, the nomination of Thomas F. Meaney, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey, vice Thomas Glynn Walker, resigned. I ask that the nomination be placed on the Executive Calendar. In

this connection, I should like to say that tomorrow I shall have to be in New Jersey, and I do not intend to ask that this nomination be considered until Monday of next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS REPORTED AND CONFIRMED

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, from the Committee on Military Affairs, I report favorably sundry nominations for temporary appointment in the Army, and ask unanimous consent for their present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nominations? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc. They are routine nominations for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Alexander Murchie to be United States Attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States marshals.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations of United States marshals be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the diplomatic and foreign service.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the diplomatic and foreign service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Lawrence Fly, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1942.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, at the request of two absent Members of the Senate, I ask that the nomination go over until Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will go over until Monday.

#### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Loraine Rollins to be register of the Land Office at Evanston, Wyo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, yesterday I reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs several nominations in the Navy. One of them is the nomination of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, and another is the nomination of Charles S. Freeman, both of whom are retiring as of July 1. I ask to have these nominations, as well as the other nominations in the Navy, confirmed today, and that the President be immediately notified, so that there will be no difficulty about these officers receiving their promotions before July 1. I ask that the Navy nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Marine Corps are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the nominations in the Navy and in the Marine Corps confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all other nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

#### RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 26, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 25 (legislative day, June 18), 1942.

#### MUNICIPAL JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

William E. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for a 10-year

term as chief judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, new position.

Nathan Cayton, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for an 8-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, new position.

Andrew McCaughrin Hood, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for a 6-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, new position.

George P. Barse, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for a 10-year term as chief judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, new position.

Walter J. Casey, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for a 10-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, vice himself.

Brice Clagett, of Maryland, to be appointed for an 8-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia vice Hon. George C. Aukam, deceased.

Nathan Ross Margold, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for an 8-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, vice Hon. Robert E. Mattingly, term expired.

Aubrey B. Fennell, of the District of Columbia, to be appointed for a 6-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, vice Hon. Nathan Cayton, elevated.

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

George H. West, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas, vice Summerfield S. Alexander, resigned.

James B. Frazier, Jr., of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee. Mr. Frazier is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 26, 1942.

#### UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Anton J. Lukaszewicz, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Mr. Lukaszewicz is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 24, 1942.

William Ryan, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Illinois. Mr. Ryan is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 8, 1942.

Joseph A. McDonald, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for division No. 4, district of Alaska. Mr. McDonald is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired March 12, 1942.

William T. Mahoney, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for division No. 1, district of Alaska. Mr. Mahoney is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired April 22, 1942.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Hon. George F. Alexander, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for division No. 1, district of Alaska. Judge Alexander is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired March 12, 1942.

#### MEMBER FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, of New York, to be member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education (reappointment).

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. William Henry Harrison, Army of the United States, for temporary appointment as Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, under Public Law No. 252, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved September 22, 1941.

Colonel Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., Corps of Engineers (Reserve), for temporary appointment as Brigadier General in the Army of the

United States, under the provisions of section 37, National Defense Act, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 15, 1933.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Capt. Milton Omar Beebe, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. Felix Claudius Feamster, Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. Winston Clarkson Hainsworth, Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. Laurence Mercer Hursh, Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. John Joseph Maloney, Medical Corps Reserve.

Capt. Edward Kernaghan Mills, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. John Charles Benson, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Edward Lloyd Seretan, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. William Morrow Webb, Medical Corps Reserve.

#### APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Norman Paul Williams, Infantry, with rank from August 30, 1940.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Charles Wolcott Ryder (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Edwin Pearson Parker, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Charles Hunter Gerhardt (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. James Lester Bradley (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Terry de la Mesa Allen (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Shirley Wood (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Paul Woolever Newgarden (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

##### TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Troy Houston Middleton (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Solomon Kilburn (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. John Theodore Pierce (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Earl Chambers (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Kelly Garrison, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Floyd Lavinus Parks (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Abram Franklin Kibler (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Claude McMahon (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Lt. Col. Robert Miller Montague (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Wilton Burton Persons (lieutenant colonel, S'gnal Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Percy William Clarkson (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Edward Stanley Ott (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. William Maynadier Miley (major, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Paul Vincent Kane (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Samuel Lusker McCroskey (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Fred W. Miller (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer (major, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Lyle Martin (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Alan Walter Jones (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Willard Stewart Paul (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Joseph Cowles Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Robert LeGrow Walsh (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Allen Frederick Kingman (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Harold Whittle Blakeley (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Donald Wilson (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. James Taylor (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Holmes Ely Dager (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. John William Leonard (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Jesmond Dene Balmer (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Harry Russell Kutz, Ordnance Department.

Col. David Norvell Walker Grant (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. John Reed Hodge (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lawrence Hyskell Hedrick, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Col. David Goodwin Barr (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Henry Balding Lewis (lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. James Raymond Alfonte, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Raymond Foster Fowler, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Allen Russell Kimball, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Robert Chapin Candee (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Delmar Hall Dunton (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Paul Stivers (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Andrew Willoughby (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lester Johnson Whitlock (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

#### IN THE NAVY

Capt. Charles W. Crosse to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 10th day of January 1942, and to continue during his assignment as commander, Subordinate Command, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 25 (legislative day of June 18), 1942:

##### THE JUDICIARY

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Alexander Murchie to be United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS

M. Frank Hammond to be United States marshal for the southern district of Texas.  
Neale D. Murphy to be United States marshal for the district of Rhode Island.  
Donald A. Draughon to be United States marshal for the district of Puerto Rico.

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

## PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 2

Raymond H. Geist  
Loy W. Henderson

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 3

Selden Chapin  
George F. Kennan  
Samuel Reber  
Robert Lacy Smyth  
Angus I. Ward

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 4

Maurice W. Altaffer  
William W. Butterworth  
Paul C. Daniels  
Cecil Wayne Gray  
A. Dana Hodgdon  
George H. Winters

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 5

LaVerne Baldwin  
Warren M. Chase  
Oliver Edmund Clubb  
Raymond A. Hare  
Bertel E. Kuniholm  
Rufus H. Lane, Jr.  
James S. Moose, Jr.  
William T. Turner

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 6

George V. Allen  
Robert Y. Brown  
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.  
Robert D. Cee  
John B. Faust  
Claude H. Hall, Jr.  
R. Borden Reams  
Charles S. Reed 2d  
Arthur R. Ringwalt

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 7

Robert A. Aacy  
Fritz A. M. Alfsen  
Edward Anderson  
Hiram Bingham, Jr.  
Ralph J. Blake  
Carl H. Boehringer  
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.  
Sherburne Dillingham  
Douglas Flood  
Miss Constance R. Harvey  
Reginald S. Kazanjian  
Edward P. Maffitt  
Ernest de W. Mayer  
George E. Miller  
Reginald P. Mitchell  
William D. Moreland, Jr.  
Shiras Morris, Jr.  
Paul H. Pearson  
Archibald R. Randolph  
Frank A. Schuler, Jr.  
Elvin Seibert  
Jay Walker  
Joe D. Walstrom  
Rolland Welch  
H. Bartlett Wells

## To be Foreign Service officers of class 8

Maurice M. Bernbaum  
Stephen C. Brown  
Leslie W. Johnson  
Fred K. Salter  
Milton Patterson Thompson

## REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE

Lorraine Rollins to be register of the land office at Evanston, Wyo.

## IN THE ARMY

## TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

## General officers

The nominations of Charles Wolcott Ryder et al. to be general officers for tem-

porary appointment in the Army of the United States, which were received today by the Senate.

(Note.—A full list of the names of the persons whose nominations to temporary appointments in the Army of the United States were confirmed by the Senate today may be found in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today under the caption "Nominations.")

## IN THE NAVY

## APPOINTMENT TO THE RETIRED LIST

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of admiral.

## TEMPORARY SERVICE

Charles S. Freeman to be vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from June 17, 1942, and to continue while commander of the Northwestern Sea Frontier.

Carleton H. Wright to be rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 15, 1942.

Arthur G. Robinson to be rear admiral, for temporary service, to rank from June 16, 1942.

Timothy J. Keleher to be rear admiral, for temporary service, to rank from June 16, 1942, and to continue while a member of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

## PROMOTIONS

## To be majors

Frank H. Schwable  
Peter A. McDonald  
Fred D. Beans

## To be second lieutenants

Gerard T. Armitage  
Charles D. Barrett, Jr.  
Thomas H. Barry  
Frank J. Clarke  
Hugh Corrigan  
Edward C. Cushman, Jr.  
Joseph P. Daly  
Donald K. Dayton  
Jay C. Griffith, Jr.  
James A. Harris  
Arthur W. Larson  
Preston St. C. Malone  
Nathaniel S. Mewhinney  
William A. Murphy  
Harry B. Smith  
George Swinston, Jr.  
John S. Todd  
Paul T. Torian

## POSTMASTERS

## MINNESOTA

Evelyn M. Kolheit, Cottonwood.  
Malter B. Gullickson, Peterson.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Hazel E. Hetrick, Beavertown.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Edward G. Latch, minister, Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Eternal Father of our spirits, our refuge and strength, our present help in time of trouble, we lift our hearts to Thee in prayer. We thank Thee for Thy mercies which are new every day and fresh every morning. We thank Thee for Thy loving care which is ever about us. Always Thou art sustaining us. Make us worthy, we beseech Thee, of all Thy good gifts.

We pray for strength and courage amid the temptations of this hour. We pray for understanding and a purity of purpose that with clear heads and clean minds we may ever seek the truth—the truth that makes men free.

Bless the leaders of our Nation with Thy never failing guidance, assure them always of Thy presence and keep them in the path of their higher moods we pray through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

## ACCORDING THE PRIVILEGES OF FREE IMPORTATION TO CERTAIN GROUPS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 327, to accord privileges of free importation to members of the armed forces of other United Nations, to enemy prisoners of war, and civilian internees and detainees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.* That all articles imported into the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, consigned or addressed to members of the armed forces of the United Nations, other than those of the United States, who are on duty therein, which articles are intended for their personal or official use, shall be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions: *Provided, however,* That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find that any of the other United Nations does not accord similar treatment to members of the armed forces of the United States, the privileges herein granted shall, after collectors of customs have been officially advised of such finding, be accorded to members of the armed forces of such nation only to the extent that similar treatment is accorded to members of the armed forces of the United States.

SEC. 2. In order to implement the provisions of article 38 of The Convention Between the United States of America and Other Powers Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, ratified by the President on January 16, 1932, and proclaimed on August 4, 1932 (47 Stat. (pt. 2) 2021, 2043), all articles consigned or addressed to enemy prisoners of war and enemy civilian internees and detainees in the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, shall be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions.

SEC. 3. All articles made by members of the armed forces of the United Nations interned or detained as prisoners of war by any enemy country or made by nationals of the United States interned or detained by any enemy country as enemy nationals shall, when imported into the United States, its Territories or possessions, including the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, be admitted free of all duties and internal-revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation and all customs charges and exactions.

SEC. 4. The exemptions from duties, taxes, charges, and exactions provided for by this joint resolution shall be subject to com-

pliance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. This joint resolution shall be effective as to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date of its enactment and before the expiration of 6 months after the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has been considered by the Ways and Means Committee and unanimously reported, but I think it of sufficient importance to ask for some slight explanation from the chairman of the committee before the question of the passage of the resolution is put.

Mr. DOUGHTON. This action was requested by the Treasury Department. The joint resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means after careful consideration yesterday.

Section 1 of the joint resolution provides that articles used by the armed forces of the United Nations other than the United States imported for personal use shall be admitted free of customs duties and internal-revenue import taxes. Very frequently the people back home send wearing apparel, cigarettes, chocolates, and things of that kind, and it is the purpose of the first provision of the resolution to admit such articles free of duty, provided other nations accord similar treatment to the forces of the United States in like circumstances.

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

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. TREADWAY. I think it might be well for the gentleman from North Carolina to explain a little more in detail how this resolution came to be reported so quickly, namely, at the request of the Treasury Department, in view of the large number of troops that are scattered in foreign countries to whom our people want to send little gifts, such as cigarettes, socks, or things of that kind; and the same treatment must be accorded prisoners we may have on the border countries, like the State of Texas.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Section 1 does not deal with prisoners, but deals with armed forces. Prisoners and interns of enemy countries are dealt with in section 2. Section 2 provides that articles imported for their use shall be admitted free of import duties or internal-revenue taxes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, the only remark that I care to add is that the resolution was thoroughly explained. It seems to be simply a humane measure, treating our people and foreign enemies in the same general way in relation to their families.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I thank my distinguished colleague for his contribution. If we expect prisoners of war of the United Nations or of the United States who are in the service of the United Nations to be accorded humane treatment,

we must extend such treatment to prisoners of war and interns of other nations in this country.

The resolution was earnestly recommended as rather an emergency measure by the Treasury Department. The Committee on Ways and Means heard representation and statements made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sullivan, in whom we all have confidence, and we were convinced that it was not only an important measure but a necessary one to insure humane treatment of our own people in accordance with the regulations of warfare.

The resolution 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.

**EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS**

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7234) to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have the bill explained?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 7234, is unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means at the very urgent request of the State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments. The committee considered the matter very carefully and unanimously reported the bill favorably.

The purpose of the bill is to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. It provides for the importation of personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States or his family or of any person evacuated to the United States if such articles are forwarded to the United States by reason of Government instructions regarding the movement of the owner of the article even though the owner thereof by reason of military operations or wartime conditions does not intend an immediate return to this country and, in fact, may be precluded by the event of war from ever returning to this country.

In effect, the bill simply provides that the household and personal effects of our people on duty in foreign countries who were caught there by reason of the war may be sent to this country without having to pay the duty on them. Of course, they could bring them in without paying the duty, but obviously they cannot come to bring them in because they are either required to stay there on duty or some of them are detained and cannot bring their personal and household effects back to this country.

Your committee was advised of a report from the collector of customs at San Francisco that they have about 90

shipments of household goods and effects of Army officers and Navy officers that have been sent to this country where the officers had to remain in foreign countries and those shipments out there are being held in the Customs Service.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. TREADWAY. I simply desire to confirm the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee and to say that the minority members of the committee thoroughly agree with the request that this bill be promptly passed.

Mr. COOPER. None of these articles are to be offered for sale.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. RICH. This equipment, furniture, and things are owned by our own people who are in foreign lands?

Mr. COOPER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. It would not permit them under present-day conditions to go out and purchase a lot of equipment and material that they expected to use if they do not have it in their possession at the present time?

Mr. COOPER. No. It is only intended to take care of the things they have with them and want to send back here for safekeeping.

Mr. GEARHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

Mr. GEARHART. It will only apply to those articles of household furniture, and so forth, that the Government orders brought in?

Mr. COOPER. Exactly. They have to be brought in under instructions of the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

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

*Be it enacted, etc.* That, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States, or of his family, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders, may be brought into the United States or any of its possessions, pursuant to Government orders or instructions, without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon, or by reason of, importation.

SEC. 2. This act shall be effective with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after December 8, 1941, and shall have no force or effect on or after the day following the proclamation of peace by the President. The free entry herein authorized shall apply to any effects described in section 1 which are in customs custody on the effective date of this act, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 490 and 491 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

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.

**FILING OF MINORITY VIEWS**

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file the minority views of members of the Committee on Military Affairs to Report No. 2272.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

**AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13 OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923, AS AMENDED**

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 510, Rept. No. 2276), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6217) to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

**PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE**

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

**THE HONORABLE JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.**

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we are going to win this war. One of the most convincing portents is the unified cooperation of the membership on this floor regardless of party affiliation, in a splendid effort to throw into the balance all the resources of the Nation. We are all Americans united in a common cause and motivated by the fixed determination that in this war we shall not fail.

I call to witness the fact that in this united action no man has been more dedicated and cooperative than the distinguished minority leader the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

No Member on either side of the Chamber but knows his devotion to the cause and his consistent cooperation with the majority leadership in working to the end, so essential to our war effort. No one knows it better than our beloved Speaker and our sincere and able majority leader.

In light of this record it came as a shock to all of us to read in this morning's papers that the President in calling a war conference of paramount importance, a conference including the legislative leaders of both the House and the Senate, failed to include the able and patriotically dedicated minority leader.

It is with a great satisfaction, which I know will be shared by all, that I announce to this chamber that the newspapers were at error. JOE MARTIN was invited and did attend this conference at the White House this morning.

I know I speak the mind and heart of every Member here when I say that a war conference which includes legislative leaders without JOE MARTIN would contribute neither to a spirit of fairness nor the promotion and security of that unity which President Roosevelt himself has insisted is so essential in this time of national crisis.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

Mr. HILL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an address I made over KFKA, at Greeley, Colo., on June 20, 1942, and also to extend my remarks and to include an article appearing in the Mountain States Beet Grower on sugar.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a speech delivered by the distinguished commentator, Al Sisson, over radio station WHAM, Rochester, N. Y., at the Bausch & Lomb celebration on Saturday, June 20, 1942.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN]?

There was no objection.

**SCRAP RUBBER CAMPAIGN**

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a report on the scrap rubber campaign, in two divisions, alphabetically and by States.

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

There was no objection.

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

**AXIS PROPAGANDA**

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, in view of some things that occurred on the floor of this House this week, I want to tell you about a letter I have just received. It comes from a young man in the Army in Ireland, who is very close to me. I tell this with the hope that Members of this House may be more guarded in what they say on this floor.

This young man has a small radio, and is able to hear the broadcasts from Germany easily. He writes me that the German radio stations pick up things said in this House and make propaganda of it. He then states that "Members of Congress ought to be very careful about what they say on the floor." Make no mistake about it, my friends, what you say here reaches the Germans, and quickly, too. I am not arguing against criticism; we welcome just criticism always, but we ought to be very guarded about statements made on this floor because such

statements are regarded as official, and are subject to be turned into Axis propaganda. In behalf of our men in the services, and as a father who has surrendered his all in this struggle, I appeal to you to see to it that Hitler and his bunch may not derive comfort from unguarded remarks made in this House.

**CONTINUATION OF PAY OF ALL PERSONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1 YEAR FROM THE DATE OF THEIR DISCHARGE**

Mr. LYNCH. 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 to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I introduced, last Tuesday, H. R. 7293, which would continue the pay of all persons in the armed services of the United States on or after December 8, 1941, and prior to the termination of the present conflict, for a period of 1 year from the date of their honorable discharge.

When we passed the Selective Service Act we sought to provide that the trainees would get their old jobs back. Since we have been in the war, however, priorities and scarcity of materials have driven or will drive many employers out of business, and with this loss of business will go loss of employment opportunities for many after the war. By a continuance of service pay for 1 year for the honorably discharged it will give them aid when aid is most needed, it will help them support themselves and their families while they are looking for work, it will prevent a glut of the labor market, and then above all it will keep them off the W. P. A. or other relief rolls.

I sincerely trust that the Military Affairs Committee will act speedily and favorably on this bill, for I know it would have a splendid reaction on the morale of our armed forces to know that the Government will not abandon them when the fighting is over.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943**

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight in which to file a conference report.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

**PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE**

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and further to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I had intended later today to address the House for about 15 minutes with respect

to the attempt of the Henderson camel to stick its nose farther under the tent. I shall be precluded from doing that by reason of the engagements of the day, my own and the program which is before the House, but I propose to extend my remarks and put something in the Appendix. Those of you who are opposed to the bureaucratic attempts of this man to assume to control the minutest details of your lives had better read it and see whether or not you agree with what I say.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PADDOCK. 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 to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Ed Hammer, president of the Wyoming Automobile Dealers' Association.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two places, in one to include a short paragraph from the Christian Herald, and in the other to include the text of a minority report filed by myself.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very able address by Mr. Charles Fahy, Solicitor General of the United States, to the Federal Bar Association.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from the President addressed to the teachers of the United States.

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

There was no objection.

#### COLLECTION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Mr. McLEAN. 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 Jersey?

There was no objection.

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

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a tribute to the memory of our late colleague, Colonel Rutherford.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio address delivered by myself on Memorial Day.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Institute of Architects.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may include two extensions of remarks in the RECORD; in one to insert an editorial from the Houston Post; and in the other to include a letter from Mr. John L. Bogert, editor of the Marine Journal.

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

There was no objection.

#### THE RUBBER SITUATION—MORE ACTION, FEWER ADJECTIVES NEEDED TO SOLVE RUBBER PROBLEM

Mr. MUNDT. 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 South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is considerable merit in the position taken by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] that Members of Congress should be careful in making remarks that will give aid and comfort to the enemy. I think, moreover, that this philosophy can be carried further and extended to include high administrative officials of this Government, who should be careful not to make statements that will confuse and perplex the American people.

We have had a long series of jigsaw puzzle statements by high officials con-

cerning the rubber situation. I hope Members of the House will read the remarks made by Fulton Lewis on Monday and Tuesday, wherein he makes some serious charges to the effect that certain interests in this country are sabotaging the rubber program.

We read in the papers of June 20 a statement made by Wendell Lund, after being in the Government about 30 days, saying that the War Production Board is going to requisition the tires of private automobiles in this country. I think the time has come to enact some such legislation as I have introduced in the bill H. R. 7253, which has for its purpose the setting up of a rubber administrator who can speak authentically on the rubber situation in this country, and which is now before the House Banking and Currency Committee. In this way the responsibility for rubber production and utilization can be definitely fixed in this country and an end can be put to the motley chorus of inconsistent, ill-considered, and incompetent statements which administration spokesmen have been making to perplex and plague the people.

Members of Congress and private citizens can help substitute action for adjectives in a solution of the rubber situation by insisting on the immediate consideration of H. R. 7253.

#### THE TAXICAB STRIKE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago a gentleman called attention to Hitler's radio relating things that occurred on the floor of the House. I am sure that Hitler's radio must have been busy yesterday telling about the taxicab strike in Washington. I commend the District Committee for its fine work in bringing that strike to an end, and especially commend the work of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] who performed a great service in suggesting the method by which the strike was ended. At the same time I call attention to the arbitrary and officious way in which the chairman of the Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia acted on that occasion. I think it is high time that we got rid of some of these dictatorial and officious bureaucrats who are provoking these unnecessary conditions which are so abhorrent to the American people. Calvin Coolidge once said that it is a crime to strike against the public welfare. How much more reprehensible it is to strike against the Government during wartime. This strike in this, our Capital City, carried with it an ominous note. A little more intelligent administration and foresight on the part of Mr. Hankin would have prevented this occurrence. It is well that it was effectively handled by the District Committee and experienced men like the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], who knew how to cope with this situation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

MARSHALL FIELD 3D AND RALPH INGERSOLL

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

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

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## LET US GET THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FUNCTIONING AGAIN

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

[Mr. VORYS of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## HIS MAJESTY, KING PETER II, OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there is in the city today a distinguished king of a great people, His Majesty, Peter II, of Yugoslavia. I think it is fitting and proper that the Members should have the privilege of meeting this distinguished guest. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

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

## RECESS

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to escort our distinguished visitor to the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

At 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., the committee escorted His Majesty, King Peter II, to the Chamber, and he took his place on the rostrum at the Speaker's side.

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is my privilege upon your part to welcome into this Chamber the head and ruler of a great people who for centuries have stood in the forefront, fighting for what they conceive to be human liberty. Today it is my great pleasure, my high privilege, my distinguished honor to present to you a kingly young man, His Majesty, Peter II, King of Yugoslavia.

King Peter delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, it is with profound emotion that I speak today to the Congress of the United States. In this Hall of historic wisdom the experience of your statesmanship has guided the destinies

of this great country. It has always striven to conduct its foreign policies with friendship to all nations. For that unfailing friendship which you have ever shown toward my people, both in times of peace and of war, I wish to express my gratitude. Today, the people of Yugoslavia who have without stint paid their contribution to the common cause, continue to fight for their deliverance. They fight alone, barred from contact with their fellow soldiers from other lands, but they fight in confidence that the United States and their other powerful allies will support them in this struggle. From those silent warriors of the far-away mountains I bring a comrade salute to the people of the United States.

A short week ago I was in London, where all who have found sanctuary, as has my government, draw strength and inspiration from the quiet patience and the grim determination of the British people to persevere until the inevitable victory is won.

By a cruel twist of fate I have never been able to address the representatives of my own people. A few days after the beginning of my reign all our homes and our institutions were shattered by a ruthless invasion. In the days of my early youth I had always looked forward to the moment when, like my father, I should stand in the modest parliament building in the city of Belgrade and speak to the elected representatives of the Yugoslav people.

Fate had willed otherwise. Our people, together with the other United Nations of the world have been thrown into a struggle the outcome of which will decide for many centuries whether these nations are to live in freedom or eke out a miserable existence in slavery. This war is indivisible, and there can be no freedom anywhere if even the smallest country in any part of the world is enslaved. We did not choose it this way. The ruthless leaders of Germany, Italy, Japan, and all their accomplices told us that we must all be destroyed. They are all our enemies; all of them must be defeated and all of us must be victorious. That is why the soldiers of the United Nations are all fighting the same battle. They may never have seen each other or even heard of each other but they are all united by the same destiny—the warriors of General Mihailovitch who fight in our gorges, the gallant British soldiers and sailors who die in the defense of freedom, the brother people of Russia who have stirred the imagination of the entire world by their heroic resistance, and the brave American fighting men who are giving their lives in every ocean and on every continent of the globe. With them are the men and women of every freedom-loving nation, united in their purposes, united in their determination to defeat the common enemy.

It is for all these reasons that I do not feel a stranger in the Congress of the United States. The Congress represents the will of the American people but it is also a champion and a guardian of those ideals and principles for which we all fight.

Yugoslavia, like the United States, is a country composed of simple, hard-work-

ing men. Before this war was thrust upon us, 16,000,000 Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes lived together, bound by the same customs, speaking the same language, and striving in common for peaceful progress and protection of all our citizens. Gradually, the different elements of our Nation learned to respect and trust each other. Some adjustments and reforms have been needed and these would have been made. We needed time to erase all our differences and to correct the mistakes of the past. But time was not given us. The conspiracy of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria wrecked the patient work of decades. Faced with the choice of resistance or dishonor we accepted war and were obliged to abandon our peaceful task of creating a more perfect union.

Hundreds of thousands of our men have already fallen in battle or been massacred in cold blood. The sacrifice of these men will inspire and guide me in my reign. I shall, with God's help, devote all my efforts to assuring those for whom they died a life worthy of this great sacrifice. Many who were not killed or enslaved by the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians continue to fight under the indomitable leadership of my first soldier, and devoted friend, Gen. Draza Mihailovitch. I think that I can say to them, with your approval, that the might of the United States stands firmly by their side.

We shall win this war. But we must also win the peace that will follow it. Never again must we permit the calamity of war to fall upon us. Never again must we permit a band of tyrants to plunge the entire world into misery and disaster. A lasting peace can never be attained until we purge the nations which today are ranged against us of wicked men whose lust and greed has wrecked many a peace-loving country such as mine. It is only when nations great and small no longer fear the specter of aggression that they will be able to devote all their energies to the pursuit of peace among the nations and of security and welfare within them.

We have welcomed and willingly accepted the principles of the Atlantic Charter, with all its vast implications. In international relations we have already put its provisions into effect by signing a treaty of close political and economical union with our friend and neighbor, Greece. We hope that in the future this treaty will be adhered to by our other neighbors after they have rid themselves of those who are responsible for the crimes which have been committed in their names.

The four freedoms which your great President pledged to his own people will be the aim for which we will strive. We shall judge our citizens not by their political views, not by their racial or religious affiliations, but by their conduct in this present struggle. Whoever fought with us shall share with us in the blessings of victory.

My country has set her standard in the forefront of those who fight for freedom. We do not count the sacrifice and suffering; we do not measure the want and toil. We look only to the goal—the

victory which once was dim and distant but to which we now draw near.

At the conclusion of the address, King Peter took his place in the Well of the House and received the Members.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings which occurred during the recess will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's table today and any other special orders that may have been entered, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of wooden shipbuilding, and include an article published in the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address made by myself last Sunday evening over the radio in Hartford, Conn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune and Leader Press entitled "Give Us the Truth."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting an editorial from the Worcester Telegram in connection with postal employees' pay.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to say to my colleague there are a number of things in this bill that should affect the House very greatly. It seems to me they should be

brought to the attention of the House. I would like to know if it is possible for us to explain for a few minutes just what this conference report provides before we do away with the reading of the conference report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I wish to assure the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, that he will have sufficient time, and other Members will later, after the statement is made on the report.

Mr. RICH. Then is it possible for us to get 5 or 10 minutes now on this report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Not until after the statement has been read.

Mr. RICH. Then we take up the amendments that are in disagreement?

The SPEAKER. The question, then, is on the adoption of the conference report, after the statement is read.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, as the Speaker has stated, the debate will be on the conference report, and the gentleman will have time to debate that at that time.

Mr. RICH. That will be all right.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the statement.

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. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, 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 number 8, 32, 37, 39, 69, 105, 113, 151, 152, 180, and 295.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 136, 137, 138, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 154, 155, 158, 160, 163, 164, 165, 166, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, and 297; 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 lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$987,170"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,615,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense): For an additional amount to be added to the appropriation contained in the 'Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942' for 'Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense)' \$96,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed \$8,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$49,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$95,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$708,480"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$132,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$107,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$35,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$215,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,927,690"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 277: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 277, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,252,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 278: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 278, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,180,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 279: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 279, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$935,125"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 296: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 296, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 9. Of the total amount available under this Act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of \$315,000, and in addition, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to reserve from expenditure the total sum of \$6,700 under amounts available for traveling expenses in appropriations made in this Act from the reclamation fund-special fund, Colorado River Dam fund, and Colorado River Development fund: *Provided*, That the sum covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury and the sum reserved from expenditure shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this Act below the Budget estimates: *Provided further*, That where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses, expenditures for such purpose shall not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the Budget estimates submitted for the appropriations."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 109, 111, 112, 156, 162, 171, 192, 199, 200, 201, 212, 213, and 214.

JED JOHNSON,  
J. G. SCRUGHAM,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
CHAS. H. LEAVY,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
GERALD P. NYE,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

#### Amendments relating to travel expenses

The following amendments are those in which travel expense only is involved: Nos. 3 to 6, inclusive, 11 to 14, inclusive, 16 to 23, inclusive, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 43, 47 to 59, inclusive, 61, 70 to 86, inclusive, 91, 96, 114, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 127 to 131, inclusive, 135, 144, 149, 150, 153, 155, 156, 163, 172, 174, 179, 184, 189, 190, 193 to 198, inclusive, 202, 207,

208, 215 to 253, inclusive, 255, 256, 257, 259, 264, 265, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 282 to 292, inclusive, 294 and 296. The House made numerous reductions in individual items under the amendments set forth above. The Senate restored these reductions and inserted a paragraph providing for a 10-percent reduction. The conference report inserts the Senate proposal amended to provide that the amounts deducted shall be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury, and with the further restriction that expenditures shall in no case exceed the amount set forth therefor in the Budget estimates submitted for the appropriations. A total of \$315,000 will be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury under the provision recommended by the conferees.

#### Office of the Secretary

No. 1: Appropriates \$967,170 for salaries, office of the Secretary, instead of \$855,650, as proposed by the House, and \$1,002,170, as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$111,520 above the House figure represents approval by the conference committee of \$8,000 for the salary of the Chief of Research and Planning Branch, Division of Power, \$28,520 for the Power Policy Committee, \$50,000 for the Division of Information, and \$25,000 for the Division of Investigations.

No. 2: Appropriates \$126,145, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$120,785, as proposed by the House, for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

No. 7: Appropriates \$2,615,500 for the Bituminous Coal Division, instead of \$2,442,254, as proposed by the House, and \$2,620,500, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$5,000 being applied to communication service.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$1,350,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations, instead of \$1,300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$50,000 in the House figure being provided to restore \$10,000 for travel expenses and \$40,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations under the Bureau of Reclamation, being in addition to the amount which would have been allocated to this Bureau from the appropriation contained in the House bill. The House proposal, \$100,000, for personal services in the District of Columbia, is inserted, in lieu of \$120,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$96,000 for fire protection of forests, as proposed by the Senate.

#### Bonneville Power Administration

No. 15: Provides \$1,700,000 for operation of transmission facilities and expenses of marketing, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$1,350,000, as proposed by the House.

#### Bureau of Indian Affairs

No. 24: Appropriates \$610,040, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$604,280, as proposed by the House, for salaries in the office of the Commissioner.

No. 25: Appropriates \$49,800 for general expenses, in lieu of \$46,820, as proposed by the House and \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 29: Appropriates \$325,000, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$165,000, as proposed by the House, for the acquisition of land for Indians.

Nos. 32 and 33: Appropriates \$95,000 for expenses of supervising mining operations on Indian lands, instead of \$90,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$10,000 of such sum shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House.

No. 34: Appropriates \$708,480, for developing agriculture and stock-raising, instead of \$693,180, as proposed by the House, and \$708,980, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 35: Appropriates \$115,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among Indians,

in lieu of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 36, 37, and 38, relating to funds for loans to Indian-chartered corporations: Appropriates \$132,000, in lieu of \$112,200, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$20,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$27,800, as proposed by the Senate; and makes \$107,000 available for services and expenses in the field, in lieu of \$83,000, as proposed by the House, and \$113,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 39: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate providing \$22,500 for expenses of the National Indian Institute. The action of the conferees does not necessarily mean that they are opposed to the continuance of this activity. However, it is the opinion of the House conferees that this organization should not be given a more or less permanent status by placing funds for it in an annual appropriation bill. The activity is now being financed from emergency funds available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. If continuance of the Institute is regarded as essential by the Interior Department the House conferees believe funds for such purpose should be secured from the agency now supporting it and that the matter of providing funds on a regular annual basis should not be determined at the present time.

Nos. 40, 41, and 42: Appropriates \$35,350, for Indian arts and crafts development, instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate; provides that \$15,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$13,500, as proposed by the Senate and \$16,000, as proposed by the House, and places a limit of \$6,500 on the amount which may be paid as salary for any employee engaged on this work, in lieu of \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$7,500, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 44, 45, and 46, relating to operation and maintenance of irrigation systems: Appropriates \$215,000 for such purpose, in lieu of \$218,475, as proposed by the Senate, and \$193,275, as proposed by the House; makes funds for miscellaneous projects in Arizona and New Mexico available for "projects", in lieu of "project"; and provides \$70,000 for administrative expenses, in lieu of \$65,000, as proposed by the House, and \$71,725, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 60: Appropriates \$166,000 for operation of the Wapato irrigation system, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$159,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 62: Appropriates \$85,300 for protection of project works, in lieu of \$31,900, as proposed by the House, and \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate. Funds are provided for the Fort Hall project, Idaho, and the Duck Valley project, Nevada, on a 10 months' basis; and \$3,600 has been eliminated for the Wind River project, Wyoming, due to the receipt of information that such service would be ineffective owing to the wide area covered by the project.

Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67, relating to construction and repair of Indian irrigation projects: Inserts \$50,000 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$15,000 for the Warm Springs project, Oregon, and \$50,000 for the Wind River project, Wyoming, provides \$136,750 for administrative expenses, and corrects the total for such items; all as proposed by the Senate.

No. 68: Appropriates \$5,830,505 for the support of Indian schools, in lieu of \$5,731,005, as proposed by the House, and \$5,874,755, as proposed by the Senate. Funds are provided for the care of children attending the following mission schools:

St. Agnes (Oklahoma) .....	\$7,500
St. Stephen's (Wyoming) .....	2,500
Papago Missions (Arizona) .....	6,000
St. Michael's (Wyoming) .....	1,750

St. Paul's (Montana) .....	\$6,000
Immaculate Conception (South Dakota) .....	7,250
Old Goodland (Oklahoma) .....	20,500
Total .....	51,500

An increase of \$40,000 has been provided for educational work under the Minnesota State education contract. A Senate proposal to provide \$6,900 for education of Indian children in Terrabonne Parish, La., has been eliminated.

No. 69: Appropriates \$334,375 from Indian tribal funds for educational purposes, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$335,775, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90, relating to conservation of health among Indians: Appropriates \$5,569,713, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,479,835, as proposed by the House, for such purpose; and provides \$23,475 for continued operation of the Fort Yuma Hospital, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, relating to general support of Indians and administration of Indian property: Appropriates \$2,640,870 for general expenses of administration, in lieu of \$2,605,870, as proposed by the House, and \$2,646,870, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$926,500 for relief of needy Indians, in lieu of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$46,250 shall be available for administrative expenses, in lieu of \$30,000, as proposed by the House, and \$59,500, as proposed by the Senate, including \$39,700 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$35,000, as proposed by the House, and \$44,400, as proposed by the Senate; provides that not to exceed \$40,000 of funds appropriated for the reindeer service may be used for exterminating wolves and coyotes; appropriates tribal funds for the employment of a 1 year's basis of attorneys or agents for the Klamath Indians, Oregon, Uintah and Ouray, Utah, Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, Makah, Washington, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Montana, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana; corrects the total for expenditures from tribal funds for support of Indians; provides \$14,375 for the care of children attending the St. Benedict's Mission, Minnesota; all as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$25,000 for expenses of tribal councils, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 110: Appropriates \$1,255,000 for construction of roads on Indian reservations, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$1,148,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 113 and 115, relating to construction and repair of buildings on Indian reservations: Strikes out the provision of the Senate appropriating \$25,000 for general repairs at Carson, Nev., and adjusts the total appropriation for construction items due to such elimination, taking into account the restoration of \$1,642 for travel expenses explained heretofore in this statement.

#### Bureau of Reclamation

Nos. 116 and 117: Appropriates \$148,000 for expenses in the office of the Commissioner, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$135,850, as proposed by the House, of which \$41,000 is made available for necessary expenses, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$28,850, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 120, 121, and 122, relating to the Minidoka project, Idaho: Appropriates \$114,000 for operation and repair of such project, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$13,925 for operation, as proposed by the House.

No. 126: Appropriates \$17,000 for operation of the Vale project, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 132: Appropriates \$45,000 for the operation and maintenance administration, in lieu of \$34,855, as proposed by the House, and \$54,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 133, 124, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, and 143, relating to construction of projects from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Sun River project, Montana, and \$100,000 for the Deschutes project, Oregon, in lieu of \$100,000 and \$200,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$6,000 for the Hyrum project, Utah, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$225,000 for the Riverton project, Wyoming, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$65,000, as proposed by the House; provides \$377,700 for general investigations, in lieu of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$176,500 for administrative expenses, in lieu of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$80,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the totals of appropriations from the reclamation fund.

Nos. 145 and 146: Appropriates \$401,645 from the Colorado River development fund for surveys, in lieu of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$450,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$9,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 147 and 148: Appropriates \$700,000 for protection of project works, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$400,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 151 and 152: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for continuation of construction, All-American Canal, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$5,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 154, 157, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, and 170, relating to construction of projects from the general fund: Appropriates \$1,250,000 for the Gila project, Arizona, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House; \$6,500,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, in lieu of \$4,829,100, as proposed by the House, and \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$750,000 for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico, in lieu of \$299,925, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$400,000 for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$99,975, as proposed by the House; \$2,000,000 for the Provo River project, Utah, in lieu of \$1,286,760 as proposed by the House, and \$2,200,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides that not to exceed \$2,000,000 of funds for the Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, may be used for construction of the pumping plant, reservoir, and dams in Grand Coulee, and inserts subsection numbers for the several items provided for under the project; appropriates \$900,000 for the Roza division of the Yakima project, Washington, in lieu of \$399,940, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$629,500 for investigations, in lieu of \$500,000, as proposed by the House and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$527,325 for administrative expenses, in lieu of \$450,000, as proposed by the House, and \$600,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 173: Strikes out the provision of the House relating to utilization of the services of enemy aliens, and restores similar language broadened to provide that the services of such persons may be used also in connection with the construction of Federal reclamation projects and other work.

#### Geological Survey

Nos. 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, and 188, relating to the Geological Survey: Appropriates \$1,000,000, as

proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$498,515, as proposed by the House, for geologic surveys, of which \$480,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$800,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$647,980, for strategic and critical minerals, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$245,980, as proposed by the House, of which \$100,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$45,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$25,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with mineral resources in Alaska, as proposed by the House, in lieu of \$26,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,308,335 for gaging streams, in lieu of \$1,241,795, as proposed by the House, and \$1,363,130, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$170,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and provides that \$975,000 shall be available only for cooperative purposes, in lieu of \$970,000, as proposed by the House, and \$980,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$246,370 for printing geologic and topographic maps, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$341,180 for mineral leasing, in lieu of \$326,670, as proposed by the House, and \$352,850, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total for Geological Survey appropriations.

#### Bureau of Mines

Nos. 191, 203, 204, 205, 206, 209, 210, and 211, relating to the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates \$356,755 for testing fuel, in lieu of \$283,305, as proposed by the House, and \$376,755, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$744,000, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$93,925, as proposed by the House, for the production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite, permits the purchase of buildings for such work, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of restricting such purchase to one building, as proposed by the House, and makes \$16,000 available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,275,000 for investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$997,500, as proposed by the House, provides that \$55,000 of such sum may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$33,000, as proposed by the House, and \$68,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$1,500 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$1,000, as proposed by the House.

#### National Park Service

No. 254: Appropriates \$10,000 for the Travel Bureau, in lieu of \$9,820, as proposed by the House, and \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### Fish and Wildlife Service

No. 258: Appropriates \$914,715, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$906,715, as proposed by the House, for propagation of food fishes.

No. 260: Appropriates \$472,720, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, for inquiry respecting food fishes.

No. 261: Continues available during the fiscal year 1943 the unexpended balance of an appropriation of \$2,500 for the International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries amended to provide that such sum shall be available for printing the report of the Board, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 262: Appropriates \$368,940, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$194,710, as proposed by the House for investigation and research with a view to assisting the fishery industries.

No. 263: Appropriates \$86,220, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$80,000, as proposed by the House for the fishery market news service.

No. 266: Appropriates \$50,000 for investigations in connection with the economic value

of North American birds, in lieu of \$71,550, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 268 and 269: Appropriates \$201,835 for biological investigations, in lieu of \$131,660, as proposed by the House, and \$231,660, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$35,000 is made available for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, in lieu of \$27,500, as proposed by the House, and \$40,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 270: Appropriates \$916,450 for control of predatory animals, in lieu of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 275: Appropriates \$15,840 for an Alaska fur-seal investigation, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 276: Corrects a total.

No. 277: Appropriates \$1,252,800, in lieu of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,250,000, as proposed by the Senate, for Federal aid in wildlife restoration under the act of September 2, 1937.

No. 278: Corrects a total.

No. 279: Provides that not to exceed \$935,125 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of \$893,605, as proposed by the House, and \$951,505, as proposed by the Senate.

*Government in the Territories*

Nos. 280 and 281: Appropriates \$24,390 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$19,690, as proposed by the House, for expenses in the office of the Governor of Alaska, of which \$12,380 may be used for clerk hire, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$7,780, as proposed by the House.

No. 293: Appropriates \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of \$114,800, as proposed by the House, for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I.

No. 295: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate excepting from the provision of section 7 of the bill (relating to membership in an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence) persons in the field service engaged for a period of less than 60 days in connection with emergency work involving the loss of life or property.

No. 297: Corrects a section number.

*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:

No. 109: Relating to per capita payments to enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 111: Relating to condemnation of land within the Grand Portage Indian Reservation in Cook County, Minn., for highway purposes. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 112: Relating to condemnation of land within the Seneca Indian School property in Ottawa County, Okla. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 156: Relating to funds for the Central Valley project, California.

No. 162: Relating to the operation and maintenance of camp and construction facilities at the Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 171: Corrects a total.

No. 192: Relating to the construction and equipment of an experimental plant for synthesis of motor fuel, Pittsburgh, Pa. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 199: Relating to construction and equipment of a Northwest Electrodevelop-

ment Laboratory. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 200: Relating to construction and operation of plants for research in connection with the gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 201: Relating to the construction and equipment of helium plants. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 212: Relating to the application of section 3709, Revised Statutes, in connection with certain appropriations. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 213: Relating to appointment of skilled and unskilled labor without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of persons employed at experimental plants and laboratories of the Bureau of Mines. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 214: Corrects a total.

JED JOHNSON,  
J. G. SCRUGHAM,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
CHAS. H. LEAVY,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the report represents an agreement on nearly every important item in this bill. We were unable to agree on one or two important matters, notably the Central Valley project in California, and that matter will be discussed when the amendments in disagreement are under consideration.

The bill as agreed upon up to this point is \$6,375,000 below the Budget estimates. Of course, our recommendations represent a compromise between the House and the Senate on the differences between the two Houses. Although the amount agreed upon is approximately \$17,000,000 in excess of the bill as it passed the House, it should be remembered that the Senate received and considered additional Budget estimates totaling nearly \$10,000,000 after the bill had passed the House. Much of the remaining \$7,000,000 added by the Senate is to provide funds for work vital to the prosecution of the war.

I shall not at this time go into a detailed discussion of all the amendments involved, but later will be glad to answer any questions that may be asked.

You will recall that when the bill was before the House the question of travel expense was under consideration. Every paragraph in the bill containing funds for travel was cut by the House, many of them drastically. The Senate restored those reductions and inserted just one paragraph providing for a general 10-percent cut.

The conference report inserts the Senate proposal amended to provide that the amounts deducted shall be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury, and also to provide that the expenditures for travel shall in no case exceed the amount set up for such purpose in the Budget estimates. Under the provision contained in the report \$315,000 will be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury. The action of the conference in this connection follows the general policy adopted in connection with other appropriation bills heretofore acted upon.

At this time, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires, I shall be pleased to yield him 5 minutes.

**CALL OF THE HOUSE**

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting]. Ninety Members are present, not a quorum.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

**[Roll No. 83]**

Andersen,	Hall,	Osmers
H. Carl	Edwin Arthur	O'Toole
Baldwin	Harrington	Paddock
Barry	Harter	Pearson
Beckworth	Hébert	Peterson, Fla.
Blackney	Heffernan	Pfeifer
Boykin	Hess	Joseph L.
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman	Plauché
Buck	Hock	Reece, Tenn.
Buckler, Minn.	Houston	Robertson,
Buckley, N. Y.	Izac	N. Dak.
Burch	Jarrett	Robison, Ky.
Burdick	Jenks, N. H.	Rockefeller
Byrne	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, Okla.
Byron	Johnson,	Romjue
Casey, Mass.	Lyndon B.	Sacks
Clark	Kee	Schaefer, Ill.
Cluett	Kelley, Pa.	Schuetz
Coffee, Nebr.	Kennedy,	Schulte
Cole, Md.	Martin J.	Scott
Cole, N. Y.	Kennedy,	Secret
Culklin	Michael J.	Shannon
Cullen	Keogh	Sheridan
Day	Kleberg	Sikes
Delaney	Klein	Smith, Pa.
Dies	Kociaikowski	Smith, W. Va.
Dingell	Landis	Summers, Texas
Douglas	Larrabee	Sweeney
Drewry	McGranery	Thomas, N. J.
Eberharter	Maas	Tinkham
Ellis	Maciejewski	Vincent, Ky.
Fish	Marcantonio	Vreeland
Fogarty	Mason	Wadsworth
Forand	Merritt	Walter
Ford, Leland M.	Mills, Ark.	Weaver
Gathings	Mitchell	Wene
Gavagan	Murray	White
Gifford	Myers, Pa.	Wilson
Gilchrist	O'Day	Wolverton, N. J.
	O'Leary	Worley

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 318 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, far be it from me to order a call of the House so the membership might hear me speak on this conference report, but I would like to say to the House that the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department sat about 6 weeks early this spring holding hearings on this bill; they spent 3 days in conference among themselves going over the bill before they met with the Senate conferees, and were in conference with the managers on the part of the Senate for 2 days. During this time we discussed the appropriations for the Interior Department.

The bill as it passed the House carried \$162,157,965; the amount of the bill

as it passed the Senate was \$186,924,998, making a difference between the two bills, an increase on the part of the Senate, of \$24,767,033.

The Senate added 297 amendments to the House bill. As I say, before we met with the Senate conferees we agreed upon our policy. We did not agree to do nearly the things in our own conference that we did when we met with the Senate conferees. They seemed to have hypnotized our conferees.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield now; if I have time later I will.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, there were 297 amendments in disagreement. On these the House receded in 214 instances. The House receded with an amendment on 59 of the Senate items. The Senate receded on 11 amendments out of the 297, and there are in disagreement 13 amendments which will be taken up later on in the day, providing we do not agree to the conference report. It will be up to the House to decide what to do with the report and these amendments in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. TABER. On that basis the House record is 3 percent.

Mr. RICH. I say that the House conferees surrendered.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact that after the bill went to the Senate supplemental reports came in from the administration requesting items amounting to nearly \$10,000,000? We did not have those items before us in the House.

Mr. RICH. We always get such last minute requests. There never is an appropriation bill considered but what some Member of Congress goes to the Budget during its consideration trying to secure additional funds. It is nothing new, nothing at all; it is something that happens in every bill.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. LEAVY. The gentleman states that the Senate added 297 amendments and that the House receded on 214. Would it not be fair to state that 157 of these were travel items, some as low as a dollar and a dollar and a half, and that the travel items were all cared for in a single amendment on which we all agreed?

Mr. RICH. There is a good deal of truth in what the gentleman states about these amendments, but let me say that in the House we considered those amendments, and in our own conference we were pretty much of the idea that we did a pretty good job in the House and that we ought not to let those travel items be raised. We should not yield to the Senate. We should hold fast. Nevertheless, when we do yield to the Senate and give them what they want for traveling expenses we ought to find out if we can do without a lot of this traveling.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, far be it from me to give any false impression about this, even to my colleagues with whom I disagree, because I think they are a fine bunch of fellows. I do not agree with the things they do, however. We can have a difference about things, yet be good fellows here, so that I am not going to give in to anybody if I think he is wrong. He has got to convince me. I am like the old preacher, I have to be convinced with my own convincer.

Let me call attention to some of the increases that the House did agree to; I do not think they should have agreed. There is the Bituminous Coal Division, an increase of \$173,246. We ought to cut it down \$500,000 to a million dollars instead of increase it.

There is the Soil Moisture Conservation program, an increase of \$50,000. We should not have increased it a penny.

Here is fire protection in the forests, with an increase, and they put in a lot of new language in here, if you will read amendment No. 10. We have given as high as \$2,000,000 at a time for forest protection in other bills and we should not have increased that item.

There is the Bonneville power project, an increase of \$350,000. We should not have increased that in this bill.

Here is item 29, acquisition of Indian land. The Budget Bureau impounded the money last year. Let me call attention to these items in the traveling-expense division which were increased by \$160,000.

Here is item 68 for Indian schools. We agreed to care for all the children and we gave them all the schools that the Department said they wanted, but just because some members of the committee wanted additional schools the conferees acquiesced after we agreed that we would stand pat. There is where we completely surrendered to the Senate.

Then there is item 97, which has to do with the eradication of reindeer in Alaska, \$40,000. I was told in committee that the reason that that was changed was because the wording was such that they could spend the whole amount or \$90,000. May I say to the House in the best spirit I know how that I was double-crossed on that amendment, because they knew we wanted to take \$40,000 off the reindeer item. When they came to write this up afterward, I went to the Clerk, and I talked to Senator HAYDEN, and I talked to other members of the committee. I think I was double-crossed on the amendment because all they did was to use the word "may" while I wanted them to use the word "shall." They would not do that after they said we would use \$40,000 for that particular purpose of killing wolves and coyotes. If there was a misunderstanding that is one thing, but there certainly was not any misunderstanding so far as I am concerned, because I went back to them and I tried to get them to correct it, but I could not do so.

We will call your attention to a lot more items in this bill that should not have been agreed to in conference providing we agree to the conference report.

We must be saving and economical and I am sure the conferees were not and the money is not available for many of these items which I consider wasteful and extravagant.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report that we are considering today represents the most abject surrender on the part of the House conferees that I have ever witnessed during my term of office in the Congress of the United States. As has been stated by the previous speaker, the House receded on 214 amendments. We receded with an amendment, which is equivalent to a surrender, on 59 additional items, making a total of 273 amendments. The persuasiveness of the House conferees was successful in convincing the Senate that it should recede on a sum total of 11 amendments out of 297.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should go back to conference. This bill should be considered in the light of the action of the House. I protested in conference time after time when the Senate insisted on increasing the amount where the House by a vote here had overridden the action of the committee and reduced the amount. The Senate paid no attention to the House action.

I regret to say that my fellow conferees evidently forgot about the House action. You will remember that on the floor of the House we cut several hundred thousand dollars out of this bill. Did that mean anything to the conferees when we were over there? Not a thing. The record here tells that more eloquently than I can speak it. If a bill ever deserved to go back to conference for further consideration, this is the bill. It is possible to cut several million dollars out of the bill without injuring the services in any way.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Is it the gentleman's recommendation to the House that we turn down the approximately \$25,000,000 added by the Senate, or is there some of it that we should agree to?

Mr. CARTER. There may be some that should be agreed to. But may I say to the gentleman from Virginia that there are certain sums here that are in disagreement that could be still further reduced without doing the least bit of injury to anybody, and there are certain sums we have agreed to that should be further reduced. Then there are certain other sums that should be eliminated.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. In those 13 items that the House conferees did not agree to, how much money is involved?

Mr. CARTER. Approximately \$10,000,000.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. How will the vote come before the House now to do what the gentleman says we should do?

Mr. CARTER. Instead of voting to adopt the conference report, vote against

adopting the conference report, and it goes back to conference, where it can be given further consideration. The proper vote on the pending motion is "No."

May I say to the membership of the House that if a bill ever deserved additional consideration by the conferees, who had instructions from the House on a number of matters that they entirely disregarded, this is the bill. This bill should be sent back to conference, where several items should be entirely eliminated and many reduced by substantial amounts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the parliamentary situation before the House at the moment is this: Shall the conference report as reported by the conferees be adopted? It includes every amendment except some 13 amendments that have been reported in disagreement. It is my belief that the conference report should not be adopted. I am persuaded from such examination as I have been able to make that the report ought to be voted down, and very decisively.

There is involved something of a principle here today. The House subcommittee labored for more than 6 weeks on this bill. I know something about those hearings. They sat 5 days a week, 6 days a week sometimes, from 10 until 12:30 or 1 o'clock, and then resumed again at 2 and labored on until 5:30 or 6 o'clock. It was hard, arduous work. For 6 weeks they labored with the details of this Interior Department appropriation bill.

The Senate committee, however, spent exactly 8 days with this bill. If you need any confirmation of that fact, all you need do is examine the Senate hearings and find that they sat on May 1, May 4, May 5, May 6, May 7, May 8, May 13, and May 15.

If you are willing to make public confession that the mental dexterity, agility, and ability in the other body is considerably superior to that on this side of the Capitol, it will be all right with me, but I do not propose to make that kind of a confession. I am persuaded that in view of their capacity and integrity, the work of the members of the House subcommittee, steeping themselves in this bill for 6 weeks, constitutes an infinitely better exploration and examination of these items than what they gave over on the Senate side. Then to come along and recede on hundreds of items certainly does not augur well for the capacity of the House conferees, and I refuse to put the stamp of approval on that kind of a confession, as a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Will the gentleman, in such limited time as he has, pick out for us the major items for which he thinks these conferees should further contend?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Take a look at the Bureau of Reclamation. Take a look at the Bureau of Mines. Examine some of the other agencies. There you see the totals, there you see the increases.

Let me submit that the Budget estimate which came to the House was \$180,000,000. When the committee reported the bill they reported it \$18,000,000 under the Budget. They did an excellent job. The \$9,000,000 in supplemental estimates went to the Senate committee after the bill left the House. Then the Senate reported a bill of \$186,000,000, which is \$24,700,000 over the bill as it passed the House. Let us be a little mindful of the dollars and cents. Twenty-four million dollars is more than chicken feed in my country.

We have just finished here the consideration of a bill carrying \$42,000,000,000 for the military. We must do everything possible to hold down expenditure, in the light of this war and the necessity for a concentration of the war expenditure, so that victory may be the more expeditiously obtained if we concentrate on the war expenditure. That is all the more reason why every dollar should be saved, for in proportion as this debt level goes up, so the carrying charge becomes greater and the burden upon our people in the years to come, recurring every year in the form of an annual interest charge will be so much more burdensome. It should be held down to the lowest possible level of which we are capable at the present time. That is our duty to the taxpayers of the country.

It has been said here that the House receded on 214 amendments. Assuming that 149 of those amendments are for travel, that still leaves 64, while the Senate receded on only 11.

It is not a question of being arbitrary or capricious. It is a question of whether after 6 weeks of labor the House committee fooled the House on this bill and then went over to the Senate to accept every increase and then returned to the House to recant its earlier action. This is important and is a step not to be lightly taken unless we propose to yield to the Senate complete control of the public purse.

I labored along with the subcommittee when they had the bill on the floor, and I do not propose to make that kind of a confession today. So I am going to join with my colleagues in the hope that we can vote down the conference report and send it back to conference for further consideration. That is fair to the House and to those who deliberated so earnestly and diligently for a long time in the preparation of this bill. Finally, it does involve an increase of \$24,000,000. That is something.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am against this conference report, because it still has the earmarks of a logrolling bill. It still has in it an information bureau costing \$2,430,777, and when you take out the necessary amount to handle the correspondence of the Department of

the Interior, that leaves approximately \$1,500,000 for information service of the Department of the Interior in this bill. For the information service of Interior alone this bill carries 10 times as much as Mr. Mark Sullivan estimates would be necessary for the entire Government—every independent establishment and agency of the Federal Government.

In connection with this conference report, I asked the Department of the Interior to prepare for me a statement of the portions of the Senate amendments that were passed without Budget estimates. In 33 Senate amendments, Budget estimates have been exceeded by \$7,472,225. Remember, they have passed amendments that went over the estimates of the Budget Bureau by nearly \$7,500,000.

Now, it seems to me that the only way you can cut all of these ill-considered amendments, since they are so voluminous that they cannot be discussed in my 5 minutes of this allotment of 1 hour's time, is for the House to send this committee back to conference with the mandate of the House to dispose of these amendments from the standpoint of our national emergency. I sincerely believe there has been too much provincial attitude taken by the members of the conference committee.

This is a country in war. This is a time when we must put first things first, and the first thing we must do is to utilize properly the manpower and the money of the country and send the equipment and the tools necessary for the men on the fighting fronts on the seven seas and the far-flung battlefields of the world.

I am against this conference report because there is too much attention being paid to the reelection of the conference committee members rather than to the good of the country. I earnestly request this House to turn down the conference report.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. When the members of the Ways and Means Committee say they are going to report out a bill providing for the raising of \$6,000,000,000 in taxes, although they were told by the President to bring out a bill for \$9,000,000,000, and they further say that they do not know where to get that money by taxing the people, does not the gentleman believe we ought to begin saving with respect to our appropriations because by doing so we help to reduce the deficit?

Mr. JONES. It might be a good idea for some of the men of the Ways and Means Committee who have struggled with the \$6,000,000,000 tax bill for several months to sit in a conference committee and witness the back-scratching provincial consideration that is given by the spenders on this conference committee.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BEITER. The gentleman has given the figure of seven and a half million dollars over and above the Bureau of the Budget requests. Can the gentleman furnish the House the amount of the requests received from the various departments after the bill had passed the House? What does that amount to?

Mr. JONES. That amounts to \$9,579,810, but that is not a fair comparison because the 33 amendments of the Senate I have cited to you a minute ago are \$7,472,000 over the Budget. So \$7,472,000 of the Senate version of the bill is not accounted for by the supplemental estimates and are no defense for the increases that will be appropriated if this conference report is adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is it not a fact that there is one item here amounting to \$200,000, which will be brought back to the House for the House to decide, and if we agree to that, it is going to cost at least \$15,000,000.

Mr. BEITER. What item is that?

Mr. RICH. That is the power plant in the Central Valley in California.

Mr. BEITER. Was not that recommended by the War Production Board or someone there who asked for it?

Mr. RICH. There is always somebody recommending something.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the War Production Board has declined a priority for that particular item.

Mr. JONES. On that particular item we will later have debate by reason of the disagreement between the House and the Senate. That will be discussed on the floor later.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I just say that the War Production Board recommended, however, the item contained in this bill for a preliminary study of the project?

Mr. JONES. We will go into that matter later.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I do not come down into the Well of the House for the purpose of defending this conference report, because it needs no defense. It is a fact there has been disagreement among our conferees, but the report here with the single exception of one item, as I recall it, has a majority of the conferees supporting it. It has been signed by five of the eight members. I am satisfied that my good friend from Ohio did not mean to reflect upon his fellow conferees when he made a statement from which the inference might be drawn that trades had been made for the purpose of getting political advantage. I challenge him or I challenge anyone to point to a single

item in this conference report that would, in any way, support such a charge.

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

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I do not think the gentleman meant so much for political advantage as he did for advantage to the members of the conference in getting something for their own districts. You recall about the schools that we were asked by some of the conferees to establish after we had agreed among ourselves. What were they put in the bill for?

Mr. LEAVY. There are items in here that are in the districts of the members of the Interior Subcommittee and also in many other congressional districts. The fact that an activity happens to be in the district of a Member of Congress and he secures an appropriation for it, is not, or even remotely to be taken as, an implication of unfairness or of seeking personal advantage.

It is evidence of the fact that the Member knows those things concerning that item and can present the case from first-hand knowledge, so as to convince his fellows on its merits, whether it be in conference, in Committee of the Whole, or in the House.

The suggestion is now being made here that you should vote down this conference report. I cannot believe for a moment that that suggestion is made with intent that it should so be done.

On next Tuesday, June 30, we come to the end of the fiscal year 1942. At midnight on June 30 every dollar that is needed for the operation of a great Government Department, the Interior, will be tied up. We would be in the position of completely tying the hands of the Interior Department from continuing. Numerous activities directly involved in the Nation's war efforts would cease or we must pass some emergency legislation that would reenact appropriations for the current year, and they are much greater than the appropriations carried in this bill for many of these activities.

Let us see if we were overreached by the Senate conferees. Two hundred and ninety-seven amendments were placed on the bill by the Senate. One hundred and fifty of them, better than 50 percent, dealt with items of travel pay and cuts, running as low as a dollar or a dollar and a half. A single amendment at the end of the bill was introduced to take the place of the 150 amendments; this reduced travel pay throughout the Department to the extent of 10 percent. The 150 House items in the aggregate reduced it about 25 percent. The House conferees fixed the reduction at 19 percent. Surely on that there is no particular reason to criticize the conferees.

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

Mr. LEAVY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CARTER. I understood the gentleman to say that those of us wanting to recommit the bill are not doing it with sincerity. I challenge that statement and say that the gentleman is in

absolute error. I am not here to waste the time of the House, or the gentleman's time. My time may be of no particular value—

Mr. LEAVY. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield further. When the gentleman gets up and asks a question then tries to consume my whole 5 minutes, I must decline to yield. It seems to me it would be the height of absurdity to send this bill back under the conditions I mentioned. I do not see how we could accomplish anything further. The conferees would be the same as they are now.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes more.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, let us see if even with the increases the Senate made in this bill it exceeds the Budget estimates. The Senate increased the appropriations of the House by \$24,767,033. The entire amount appropriated in the Senate bill was \$183,521,903. The amount for the current year is \$238,000,000. This is \$54,470,000 more than the bill we have here, and when you add the further reduction made by House conferees it is a reduction of over \$60,000,000, all this in spite of the tremendous war increases. This conference shows we are not only under the amount the Senate reported, but we are under the Budget by over \$6,000,000, and I want you to get this also: After this bill left the House and went to the Senate supplemental estimates for large sums for war purposes came down—something like \$5,000,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and the Geological Survey was increased very substantially, and there were other substantial increases. We will have an opportunity to vote on the Senate items in dispute, such as the Central Valley item and some 12 others, but if you vote the conference report down, let me ask, What have you accomplished by sending the bill back to conference?

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

Mr. LEAVY. I regret I cannot yield now. The bill would go back to the Senate for further conference on Monday or Tuesday, and at midnight on Tuesday, June 30, would be the last moment when existing appropriations are available, and unless special legislation were enacted into law we would leave the Department of the Interior without any money.

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

Mr. LEAVY. I am sure that no one wants to do that. I yield for a question.

Mr. RICH. If we had a conference, we could back today, and work things out and do a whole lot better. The question I want to ask is this: One item in the bill which the Senate reduced was for arts and crafts in the Indian Bureau. Is not that the fact?

Mr. LEAVY. I am talking about the Senate receding.

Mr. RICH. The only item that the Senate reduced was the expenditure for

arts and crafts in the Indian Bureau. Is that not right?

Mr. LEAVY. I am not sure whether the gentleman is right or wrong.

Mr. RICH. They did reduce that item, did they not?

Mr. LEAVY. Possibly.

Mr. RICH. And the House conferees put it back in?

Mr. LEAVY. That would be no reason to reject this conference report.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I am going to take the floor today for the express purpose of setting a precedent as far as my activities as a Member of this House are concerned. Since I have been honored with the position that I occupy upon the Appropriations Committee I have studiously applied myself to its business. Unfortunately at this time I find myself in opposition to the members of my own political party who comprise the membership of this subcommittee.

When we passed this bill out of committee and brought it to the floor of the House we had reduced the bill \$17,682,421 under the Budget estimate. Further cuts amounting to \$476,880 were made on the floor of this House with the acquiescence of the majority of the membership.

Then as a committee, following the usual routine of procedure, we went into conference among ourselves and discussed the bill after it came back from the Senate. There were certain discussions pertaining to what the attitude of the committee would be when it went into conference with the gentlemen of the Senate. Unfortunately there is still disagreement in the membership of our committee.

I want to call specific attention to Members of this House who over a long period of time have manifested and indicated their interest in reclamation as it applies to the benefit of the farming public throughout reclamation districts in the United States, to the following comment, and I quote from the hearings as follows:

We observe in this bill, Mr. Chairman, that there is very little money that will go directly to irrigation.

To this, Senator HAYDEN said:

Well, I asked the question of Mr. Page yesterday, that here is a bill that carries about \$80,000,000 for reclamation, and I asked him how much of that had to do with irrigation and how much had to do with power. And, to my surprise, he said there was about a million and a half in the bill for irrigation and practically all of the rest of the money goes to the development of hydroelectric power.

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

Mr. SHEPPARD. At this time I would rather finish my statement. I will be happy to yield to my distinguished colleague in a moment. I decline to yield at this time.

In bringing this to your attention what is the picture? It is a picture that is not pleasant. We men of the West

have given every effort that we possibly could to carry on a program of reclamation that was constructive, and, desperately needed in the western country. When the time comes that we as Members of this House, prostitute a reclamation appropriation for some other purpose which does not reflect benefit to the farming elements for which the appropriation was originally intended, then I say to you gentlemen the agriculturalist in the West is going to be in a most difficult position.

I do not want to take the time of my colleagues unnecessarily. I feel that it is most unfortunate that I find myself in disagreement with my splendid friends who constitute the rest of the membership of my committee, but I feel I would be derelict in my duty as an officer representing the people of the State of California if I did not bring this subject matter forcefully to your attention. It is something that is going to be far-reaching as policy in the future, not alone as it applies to the situation up to date. Although I concurred in a majority of the recommendations that you have before you, there are some that are in disagreement with the Senate, and those have been brought back. I am going to say to you frankly that I as an individual have had an opportunity since the conference to go into the representation that has been made for the additional funds, and I feel that the House is entitled to send this bill back to conference, because if you do your representatives can do a lot better job than they did in the first instance.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Did you not sign the conference report?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] 4 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, for many good reasons, I shall vote against this conference report. Time will not permit me to discuss the many major items which are objectionable. I desire, however, to call to the attention of the House the fact that the conferees have of their own accord changed the language of amendment No. 266. When the provision to which I refer was stricken from the bill in the House it read, "Food habits of birds and animals." After the appropriation of \$50,000 had been stricken out in the House by an overwhelming vote, it appears that the Senate reinstated the item and increased the amount to \$71,550. After changing the language so as to make it sound a little less ridiculous, it appears from the report that the House conferees made a successful effort and obtained Senate agreement to the change in the language and the reduction in the amount but, at the same time, provided the same \$50,000 which the House had stricken from the bill.

The present provision is, of course, legislation on an appropriation bill and the appropriation is, of course, for identi-

cally the same purpose for which it was originally intended; that is, to investigate the food habits of birds and animals. I would like very much for some member of the committee to explain why the conferees changed the language of this provision if it were not indeed for the purpose of making the provision sound less ridiculous, and for the purpose of camouflaging the item so as to make it less noticeable and objectionable.

The membership of the House will recall that at the time I offered an amendment to strike this item from the bill when the bill was before the House neither the chairman of the subcommittee nor any other member of the committee was able to offer a single word in defense of the appropriation or a single argument in behalf of the same. I now challenge the chairman of the subcommittee to defend this item before the Congress and the country.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come for the Federal Government to stop pouring money into rat holes and spending the taxpayers' money on wild-goose chases. This item just provides \$50,000 for some bureaucrat to carry on some pet hobby of his own. The idea of investigating food habits of birds and animals at a time like this! In addition to this item there are other items in this bill which cannot be defended.

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

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. As I remember, the gentleman's motion struck out the entire amount for the study of bird life and habits. Am I correct?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CARTER. Then the Senate restored the entire amount that was stricken out?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CARTER. Does not the gentleman feel that this bill should go back to conference so we can remedy some of these things?

Mr. COOLEY. I certainly do feel that the bill should go back to conference.

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

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. As I understand it, the gentleman does not think that we should spend this money to study or to investigate wild-goose chases at this time.

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly, I do not think so. I do not believe that Members of Congress can go before the people of their districts in this critical hour in the life of our Nation and defend any such an appropriation as this.

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

Mr. COOLEY. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. BARDEN. Do I understand that this \$50,000 is to be used in the study of the propagation, protection, and method of feeding of the wild birds of the country?

Mr. COOLEY. No. The language of the bill as it originally came to the House was for the purpose of investigating the food habits of birds and animals.

Mr. BARDEN. Is not that the effect of it?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not know. No member of the committee has heretofore been bold enough to defend this item or to explain its purposes fully.

Mr. BARDEN. The reason I am asking the question is to remind the gentleman that the Federal Government collects millions of dollars in taxes each year from sportsmen for the protection of wild game and the study of wild life.

Mr. COOLEY. Suppose we made the investigation contemplated by this item and ascertained the true facts in connection with the food habits of wild birds and wild animals, how in the name of high heaven can we do anything about it?

I appreciate the fact that the item we are now discussing is just one of the small items in a very large appropriation bill but who among you is willing to go home and say to the people you represent that you are willing to spend \$50,000 of taxpayers' money to employ Government agents to snoop around in the fields and forests of America, trying to obtain information concerning the habits of birds and animals? Even if birds and animals do have some bad habits it seems to me that we could well afford to wait until after this emergency before trying to reform them.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California who addressed the committee a moment ago said that a large part of the money in this bill assigned to reclamation was not to be used for reclamation proper but for power production. Let me say in this connection that in our reclamation program we have, of course, power production incidental to reclamation, but in this time of war we must produce more power; so a great deal of the money now being spent through the Reclamation Bureau is for the production of power. That marks no change in our reclamation policy whatsoever.

I find so many Members here saying that we must not furnish money now for the great Interior Department or for the Agriculture Department because we must make guns and weapons of war. Did we not just 2 days ago vote forty-two thousand million dollars to carry on this war program in a military sense? Why then should we hesitate to provide for this corresponding war program, being simply another phase in producing the power necessary to make the airplanes and machines of war? It seems to me some are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel in regard to these two bills. I favor both bills in order to produce food, fiber, and fuel to sustain the men and run the machines of war.

The Reclamation Bureau is carrying on a great engineering work and producing hydroelectric power, but this power is needed directly for the factories of the

West. That part of the money which is assigned to reclamation proper in this bill is multiplying by two, three, or four the productivity of the land for food production. I want to call your attention to the enormous productivity of those acres irrigated. We are told that food will win the war. It is expected that Arizona alone, mostly under irrigation, will produce this year \$100,000,000 of food and fiber for victory.

If I had time I would like to demonstrate to the gentleman who just preceded me that there is a great significance to this matter of protecting our bird life. Our feathered friends protect us somewhat from our insect enemies. If we understood both the birds and the insects better, we could have more protection. Let us not, only a few days before the end of the fiscal year, jeopardize one of the great departments of our Government because of a small item which some cannot justify.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, in my opening statement a few moments ago I gave the House the facts and figures concerning this report. I made it plain then that this report was the result of a compromise between the two Houses. I did not go into detail and discuss the item under discussion, about which my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, is so much disturbed and about which he has poked so much fun. I do not pretend to say that I would personally defend every item in this bill, but on the other hand, since the gentleman from North Carolina has stated that no one has stood on the floor to defend the little item in question, which was formerly unfortunately under the caption of "Food habits for birds," let me say to him and the House that the committee made investigation of this item and found that it is an important worth-while activity.

Maybe the gentleman from North Carolina is unfamiliar with the fact that the Government of the United States has a considerable sum of money invested in this investigation; possibly my good friend who ridicules this particular item never heard of the large laboratory in Maryland and another in Colorado in this connection. I wonder if the gentleman really knows what is being done in the matter of investigations? Perhaps my good friend who scoffs and ridicules this item does not know of the work to eradicate pests of the country in several States of the Union. Maybe the crow and other pests are unknown in the great State of North Carolina but they are a real menace in Oklahoma. They have done a lot of damage in my own State of Oklahoma in destroying small grains. These problems just cannot be laughed off.

Let me read to you what the report from the Biological Service says:

When damage is caused to agricultural crops by birds, food-habits work is of vital importance in determining species responsible for damage and in providing the basis for developing selective, effective, and economical methods of control.

You see, it is one thing to get up here and laugh, scorn, and ridicule the com-

mittee, and it is another thing to at least have an inkling of the real facts.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No; I regret I cannot yield just now. Frankly, I am surprised that the gentleman from North Carolina would seriously insist on sending a bill back to conference because this committee continues an activity that has been in force now for several years, doing a good job, even in the gentleman's own State of North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am sorry, in a moment I shall be glad to yield. Oh, yes; this item can be defended from the standpoint of economy and good administration. I have no apology for defending it. This Department has done a marvelous job, and this, I repeat, is an important and worth-while activity. Under this small appropriation the Department has been successful not only in eradicating and eliminating such pests in the gentleman's State and in several other States, but has made valuable and worth-while investigations in many other respects.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No; not just now.

Mr. COOLEY. Do not get mad about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman has made several speeches ridiculing this particular item and has challenged me to defend it.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am delighted to defend the work of the Biological Survey without apology. It is a matter in which every farmer in my State is interested. Not only that but every sportsman of the country is backing this fine work of the Biological Survey. As I stated a moment ago, the Nation has a big investment in the highly specialized personnel and in laboratories and equipment for this work and cannot afford to lose them during the present period when every effort is being made to increase agricultural production.

This is no laughable matter, it is serious with the farmers throughout the country, and for the gentleman to attempt to replace facts with scorn and ridicule is not in keeping with his usual good judgment and clear-cut statements.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I yield to my good friend, the able and clever gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from North Carolina did not laugh, the House laughed when he mentioned this item. I want to call the gentleman's attention to page 139 where you have a million dollars in this bill for the control of predatory animals.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes; a reduction from the amount allowed last year. Now, may I express the hope that the able gentleman really knows the difference between predatory animals and birds.

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, yes; there is quite a difference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma) there were—ayes 58, noes 95.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 143, nays, 169, not voting 120, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—143

Allen, La.	Granger	Peterson, Fla.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gregory	Peterson, Ga.
Angell	Haines, Ark.	Pittenger
Barden	Healey	Poage
Bates, Ky.	Hendricks	Priest
Beam	Hill, Colo.	Rabaut
Beiter	Hill, Wash.	Ramsay
Bland	Hobbs	Ramspeck
Bloom	Holland	Rankin, Miss.
Boggs	Hull	Rankin, Mont.
Bonner	Imhoff	Rivers
Bradley, Pa.	Jackson	Robinson, Utah
Brooks	Jacobsen	Rockwell
Brown, Ga.	Johnson, Okla.	Sabath
Bryson	Johnson, W. Va.	Sauthoff
Buck	Kefauver	Scanlon
Burgin	Kelly, Ill.	Scrugham
Byron	Kerr	Shanley
Camp	Kirwan	Smith, Pa.
Cannon, Mo.	Knutson	Smith Wash.
Capozzoli	Kopplemann	Somers, N. Y.
Cartwright	Kramer	Sparkman
Chenoweth	Lane	Spence
Cochran	Lea	Starnes, Ala.
Coffee, Wash.	Leavy	Steagall
Collins	Lesinski	Sullivan
Cooper	Lewis	Summers, Tex.
Costello	McCormack	Tarver
Courtney	McGranary	Tenerowicz
Cravens	McIntyre	Terry
Crosser	McKeough	Thom
D'Alesandro	McLaughlin	Thomas, Tex.
Davis, Ohio	Maciura	Thomason
Davis, Tenn.	Magnuson	Tolan
Doughton	Mahon	Traynor
Downs	Manasco	Vinson, Ga.
Eberharter	Mills, La.	Voorhis, Calif.
Elliot, Mass.	Murdock	Ward
Englebright	Myers, Pa.	Weiss
Fitzgerald	Nelson	Welch
Fitzpatrick	Norrell	Welchel
Flannagan	Norton	Wickersham
Ford, Miss.	O'Brien	Williams
Ford, Thomas F.	O'Connor	Woodrum, Va.
Gearhart	O'Neal	Wright
Gehrmann	Patman	Young
Gibson	Patrick	Zimmerman

NAYS—169

Allen, Ill.	Celler	Dworshak
Anderson, Calif.	Chapman	Eaton
Andresen,	Chiperfield	Edmiston
August H.	Clark	Elliott, Calif.
Andrews	Clason	Eiston
Arends	Claypool	Engel
Arnold	Clevenger	Faddis
Barnes	Cole, N. Y.	Fellows
Bates, Mass.	Colmer	Folger
Baumhart	Cooley	Fulmer
Bell	Copeland	Gale
Bender	Cox	Gamble
Bennett	Crawford	Gerlach
Bishop	Creal	Gillette
Boehne	Culkin	Gillie
Bolton	Cunningham	Gore
Boren	Curtis	Gossett
Bradley, Mich.	Dewey	Graham
Bulwinkle	Dirksen	Grant, Ala.
Butler	Disney	Grant, Ind.
Canfield	Ditter	Guyer
Carlson	Domengeaux	Gwynne
Carter	Dondero	Hall,
Case, S. Dak.	Durham	Leonard W.

Halleck	Ludlow	Shafer, Mich.
Hancock	McGhee	Sheppard
Hare	McGregor	Short
Harness	McMillan	Simpson
Harris, Va.	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Maine
Herbert	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Ohio
Heldinger	Meyer, Md.	Smith, Va.
Hinshaw	Michener	Smith, Wis.
Holbrook	Miller	South
Holmes	Monrone	Springer
Hope	Moser	Stearns, N. H.
Howell	Mott	Stefan
Hunter	Mundt	Stevenson
Jarman	Nichols	Stratton
Jenkins, Ohio	O'Hara	Sumner, Ill.
Jenks, N. H.	Oliver	Taber
Jennings	Paddock	Talbot
Jensen	Patton	Talle
Johns	Pfeiffer,	Thill
Johnson, Calif.	William T.	Tibbott
Johnson, Ill.	Ploeser	Treadway
Johnson,	Plumley	Van Zandt
Luther A.	Reed, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Jones	Reed, N. Y.	Wasielewski
Jonkman	Rees, Kans.	Wheat
Kean	Rich	Whitten
Keefe	Rizley	Whittington
Kilburn	Robertson, Va.	Wigglesworth
Kilday	Rodgers, Pa.	Winter
Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.	Wolcott
Kunkel	Rolph	Wolfenden, Pa.
Lambertson	Russell	Woodruff, Mich.
Lanham	Sanders	Youngdahl
LeCompte	Satterfield	

NOT VOTING—120

Andersen,	Hart	Pearson
	H. Carl	Pfeifer
Baldwin	Hartley	Joseph L.
Barry	Heffernan	Plauché
Beckworth	Heas	Powers
Blackney	Hoffman	Randolph
Boykin	Hook	Reece, Tenn.
Brown, Ohio	Houston	Richards
Buckler, Minn.	Izac	Robertson,
Buckley, N. Y.	Jarrett	N. Dak.
Burch	Johnson, Ind.	Robison, Ky.
Burdick	Johnson,	Rockefeller
Byrne	Lyndon B.	Rogers, Okla.
Cannon, Fla.	Kee	Romjue
Casey, Mass.	Keiley, Pa.	Sacks
Cluett	Kennedy	Sasscer
Coffee, Nebr.	Martin J.	Schaefier, Ill.
Cole, Md.	Kennedy,	Schuetz
Crowther	Michael J.	Shulte
Cullen	Keogh	Scott
Day	Kleberg	Secrest
Delaney	Klein	Shannon
Dickstein	Kociakowski	Sheridan
Dies	Landis	Sikes
Dingell	Larrabee	Smith, W. Va.
Douglas	Lynch	Snyder
Drewry	McLean	Sutphin
Duncan	Maas	Sweeney
Ellis	Maciejewski	Thomas, N. J.
Fenton	Mansfield	Tinkham
Fish	Marcantonio	Vincent, Ky.
Flaherty	Mason	Vreeeland
Fogarty	May	Wadsworth
Forand	Merritt	Walter
Ford, Leland M.	Mills, Ark.	Weaver
Gathings	Mitchell	Wene
Gavagan	Murray	West
Gifford	O'Brien, N. Y.	White
Gilchrist	O'Day	Wilson
Green	O'Leary	Wolverton, N. J.
Hall,	Osmers	Worley
Edwin Arthur	O'Toole	
Harrington	Pace	

So the conference report was rejected. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Hartley against.  
General pairs:  
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Baldwin.  
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Mason.  
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Landis.  
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.  
Mr. Pace with Mr. Douglas.  
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Wilson.  
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Scott.  
Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mr. Crowther.  
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Tinkham.  
Mr. Burgin with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Day.  
Mr. Green with Mr. Gilchrist.  
Mr. Pearson with Mr. Powers.  
Mr. Beckworth with Mr. Murray.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Blackney.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. McLean.

Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Houston with Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mr. Plauché with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Hook with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Kee with Mr. Cluett.

Mr. Harter with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Hart with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Burch with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Osmers.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mr. Duncan with Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Ellis with Mr. Jarrett.

Mr. Gathings with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.

Mr. Mills of Arkansas with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. May with Mr. Buckler.

Mr. Romjue with Mr. Marcantonio.

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Leland M. Ford.

Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Harrington with Mr. O'Toole.

Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Izac.

Mr. Sacks with Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy with Mr. Larabee.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Flaherty.

Mr. Forand with Mrs. O'Day.

Mr. West with Mr. Dingell.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Casey of Massachusetts.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Maciejewski.

Mr. Sutphin with Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Walter with Mr. Worley.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Klein.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dies.

Mr. Kociaikowski with Mr. Snyder.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Merritt.

Mr. White with Mr. Wene.

Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma with Mr. Schulte.

Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Sasscer.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and request a further conference with the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, SCRUGHAM, FITZPATRICK, LEAVY, SHEPPARD, RICH, CARTER, and JONES.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, an old friend of mine, the Very Reverend Celestin J. Steiner, S. J., formerly of Detroit, but now president of Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, has brought to my attention the very able address of His Excellency the Most Reverend John T. McNicholas, O. P., S. T. M., archbishop of Cincinnati, at the one hundred and second commencement exercises of Xavier University.

I ask unanimous consent that this address be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The address referred to follows:

Xavier University is observing tonight the one hundred and second anniversary of the close of its scholastic year.

Men of Xavier have marched uninterruptedly down the century. They have had always in their alma mater a wise mother who recognized her obligation to prepare young men for total life, the life of time and eternity, of earth and heaven, the life of adversity and prosperity, the life of peace and of war.

Education that really fits young people for total life is that development which makes them instructed and self-governed men. True education means that a moral character has been formed, that the habits of religious-mindedness have been acquired, that a normal, sane judgment and a laudable human ambition guide individuals in the performance of everyday duties, that the necessary means are employed to attain one's eternal destiny. Men of Xavier, the heritage bequeathed you by your founders and preserved by their successors to this very hour is precious beyond price.

You have been trained in a liberal arts school, in a Catholic school. You have been guided by teachers molded in the spirit and traditions of Ignatius. They have done everything humanly possible to impress upon you, during your formative years, the advantage of acquiring knowledge through hard work and persevering efforts; they have done more—by word and example they have trained you to be self-disciplined men in mind, in emotions, in will, and in heart. Men of Xavier, if you reflect seriously in the years to come, if you try consistently to follow the principles you have learned in your alma mater, and if you show only the ordinary gratitude that must be expected of every alumnus of this institution, you will thank God daily for having brought you under the influence of the Jesuit fathers, whose lives have been dedicated with inspiring disinterestedness and noble sacrifice to your intellectual formation and to your moral and spiritual well-being.

Our country is now involved in war. Men of Xavier, your education for total life gives you the correct attitude of mind toward your country engaged in war; it prepares you to make sacrifices, however great, according to your qualifications; it makes you acknowledge the authority of our country as supreme in defending its citizens, its structure of government, its freedom, and its way of life. You respectfully regard that authority as having its source in God. You know that the war in which we are now engaged was forced upon us. Our Government could make no other choice. You know that our country is engaged in a total war, but our conception of a total war is not that of totalitarians. Our Government, thank God, prosecutes even a total war according to the principles of a moral code. You are happy. I am sure, that our Nation today, under our Commander in Chief, is marvelously united, even in the gruesome thing of war. Disloyalty to our country at war is simply impossible in any true son of Xavier. We can, without fear of contradiction, say the same of every worthy son of any Catholic college in our land. Our country need have no fear of subversive activities or even of disloyal thoughts in any Catholic college.

The Catholic Church knows the horrors and evils of war. She has dealt with them for 2,000 years. Volumes might be written on the Catholic Church and war. More than human prudence has guided the church during the centuries in dealing with nations at war. We have, today, evidence of the wisdom, prudence, and courage of him who loves equally all peoples and all nations and who, in this dark and sad hour, is guiding the bark of Peter. Pope Pius XII, speaking for the whole church, resourcefully opposed the opening clash of arms of the nations. For 3 years His Holiness' efforts for peace have been heroic. Pope Pius XII, in his relations to the nations at war, is the example of the most perfect impartiality of which a human being

is capable. His authentic voice inspires confidence; his counsels have the accumulative wisdom of all his predecessors. His plea for moderation even in war must be accepted, unless men are to revert to a savage state; his principles of peace, founded on the natural and divine law, must be followed, if justice, the dignity of every human being, and the love of all men are to prevail in the peace treaties.

Our President has long labored to have our country see the whole world and to make America understand both its relationship and its obligations to the nations of the world. Just as we find individuals who are characterized by right-thinking and right-heartedness, so we find right-thinking and right-hearted nations. Our President has consistently asked the United States to cooperate with the right-thinking and the right-hearted countries; he has the support of our Congress and of our citizens in throwing our mighty armed forces and boundless resources against the cruel might of the wrong-thinking and wrong-hearted nations of the world.

These decisions of our Government are probably the most far-reaching that have ever been made in our history. They will likely change seriously the whole course of events in our country and will influence all the nations of the world. This is all the more evident when we reflect that we are not only engaged in a global war but we are in the midst of a world revolution, which will affect every nation and the life of every survivor of the war. The momentous decisions of our country can be terrifying, not because of America's wealth or manpower or exhaustless resources or fabulous war production but because of our new position will be one for good or for evil.

If America recognizes that the reconstruction of society and of the world is basically a moral question and insists on fixed moral values, then we can thank God for the revolutionary change which has taken place in our country and for the determination with which our President has insisted that the giant strength of our Nation be drawn from a moral and spiritual source. It was inspiring to have our Commander in Chief tell us that we are not engaged in a war of revenge but in one that will win a just peace for all. We are confident that we shall win the war. But we have no assurance of the just peace desired by our President, unless moral principles govern the rulers of nations and the framers of peace treaties. If, on the other hand, when peace comes, our country be influenced by materialism, by atheistic communism, by pseudo-liberalism, and by a short-sighted opportunism, then the gravest dangers face America—the dangers of regimentation, of might constituting right, of the eventual rejection of moral values, and of that confusion and chaos which will give the subversive forces the opportunity to destroy the American way of life.

As we are at the crossroads, let us confidently hope and pray that America will ever stand for God and for right, for all the freedoms that do not imply abuse, for the supreme importance of moral values. If these be the unalterable decisions of our country, then peace will bring a new day and a new destiny for America. Then we may welcome the vision and courage of our President in asking that America continue, in peacetime, to collaborate with the right-thinking nations of the world. A sane national judgment, a true national heart, and a national soul ever stirred with the conviction that all its citizens have as their eternal destiny—God—must give to America a preeminence in the council of the nations, perhaps the leadership of the world.

We must think of our new duties and of our new position not in a proud spirit, not with boastful words on our lips, but with

humility and prayer that the United States may do what is best for its own citizens and, then, may be as helpful as possible to all the nations of the world. I am certain that the men of Xavier can be counted upon to be true and loyal citizens of America, whatever the future may be.

Tonight, 75 graduates of Xavier University go forth from the college of liberal arts. They are divided into 4 categories: Those receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, bachelor of philosophy, bachelor of science, and bachelor of science in business administration. I am informed that a third of these young men will receive their commissions as second lieutenants in the Field Artillery of the United States Army and will soon enter upon their active duties. May I extend my very sincere congratulations to all the graduates, and may I assure the second lieutenants of this graduating class that the Archdiocese of Cincinnati is proud of them. It is happy to know that Xavier University not only is teaching theoretical patriotism but that it is actually serving our country in the greatest crisis of its history.

Among the men of Xavier we find representatives of all the professions—judges, physicians, lawyers, editors, businessmen, prelates of the church, ranking officials of the secular and regular clergy, fathers of truly Christian homes, and worthy citizens.

Achievements alone do not satisfy Xavier. With the Ignatian spirit, it looks into the future; it is anxious to continue its training of men. I hope its president, Father Steiner, will have the wholehearted cooperation of the clergy and, especially, of the parents in sending their sons to Xavier, that they may be trained for total life. I cannot commend too highly the instruction given, the discipline of mind and heart acquired, and the moral and religious character formed at Xavier University. I earnestly ask priests, parents, Catholic benefactors, and all the men of Xavier to do the most they can to double the student body at this university during the coming year. This will be a true service to our country and to the church.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### THIS NATION'S PART IN WAR AND WORLD PEACE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, when I filed my petition for renomination and reelection I made the statement that I thought politics should be adjourned for the duration of the war. All of our efforts, I said, should be diverted to the war effort and issues prior to Pearl Harbor dropped.

I might say that on this theory I filed for reelection to the House of Representatives, despite the urgings of many of my friends and constituents in Montana to seek nomination and election to the United States Senate, which I knew would bring to the forefront all past issues. There is no place for politics in wartime, I told my friends.

However, it seems that politics must go on in spite of the most terrible war that has ever stricken our Nation, and I regret more than I can say that it now becomes necessary to give the reasons why I voted for or against certain measures.

Before taking up the record, I desire to emphasize what I have always said since President Roosevelt became a candidate for the Presidency in 1932, and his record as President confirms all I said, to the effect that he is one of the

greatest humanitarians that ever lived. Look at the countless measures he has initiated, and which I have supported, all benefiting the common people. In addition, I think he is the most idealistic person, living or dead, who ever held public office. What I have to say here is not by way of criticism of anything that has been done in the past by the administration, but, as I have been maliciously misrepresented and attacked, the people are entitled to know the whys and the wherefores.

We are at war and it is the duty of every American, man, woman, and child, to do his or her share to win this war and make whatever sacrifices are necessary, including life itself, in order to win. Personally, I have a grandson who enlisted as a private in the Air Corps and who is today somewhere in Europe. The smearers and politically ambitious in my own State no doubt prompted by either poor business or political ambitions leave me no other course but to make the record clear.

First, let me say that Congress is doing every bit possible to aid the war effort. Congress cannot fight a war. It is true Congress has been criticized, but let me repeat what Speaker SAM RAYBURN said at a press conference on March 18, 1942, and which was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Congress has given the President every law and every dollar he has asked for defense purposes. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 18, 1942, p. A1079.)

Congress is not infallible, nor do I claim infallibility. No doubt, mistakes have been made by all, and no doubt the saying that the hindsight is better than the foresight applies to all.

#### CONGRESS LOOKED INTO FUTURE

In 1937 and 1938 Congress urged the development of stock piles of strategic materials, including rubber, to be used in case of war, but nothing was ever done about it. Look at our rubber shortage today.

A year ago Congress authorized the construction of pipe lines to carry oil and gas to defense areas as a war measure. Only a week or so ago the powers that be got around to carrying this out.

Four years ago Congress gave authority for the construction of a highway to Alaska. Three months ago the administration got around to carrying out the bidding of Congress.

Seven years ago Congress authorized the construction of six Army air bases, and two were built before Pearl Harbor.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PRE-WAR STATEMENTS TO PUBLIC AND PRESS ARE CITED

In an address at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 19, 1936, President Roosevelt said, among other things:

Peace, like charity, begins at home; that is why we have begun at home.

I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war.

The effective maintenance of American neutrality depends today, as in the past, on the wisdom and determination of whoever at the moment occupy the offices of President and Secretary of State.

Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thou-

sands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches, would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.

We are not isolationists except insofar as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war.

That statement was the basis of my platform in 1936, in 1938, and again in 1940. That was the kind of isolation that our people believed in. That was the basis of our national Democratic platform in 1936 and in 1940. I followed the President through those years. I pledged the people, in addition, that I would never vote for a measure which would, in my opinion, lead this country into war.

On May 16, 1933, the President told Congress:

Permanent defenses are a nonrecurring charge against governmental budgets, while large armies, continually rearmed with improved offensive weapons, constitute a recurring charge. This more than any other factor today is responsible for governmental deficits and bankruptcy.

In September 1937 the President again gave emphasis to the speech heretofore quoted from when at Bonneville he said:

As I look upon Bonneville Dam today, I cannot help the thought that, instead of spending, as some nations do, half their national income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war, we in America are wiser in using our wealth on projects like this which will give us more wealth, better living, and greater happiness for our children.

On October 5, 1937, at Chicago, just a few days after the Bonneville speech, the President declared literally that aggressor nations should be quarantined.

#### A HALF-BILLION-DOLLAR DEFENSE PROGRAM

In 1938 President Roosevelt recommended a 20-percent increase in naval tonnage just to keep up or abreast with the navies of Great Britain, Japan, and other countries.

In January 1939, after Austria and after Munich, the President asked the Congress for one-half billion dollars for an immediate defense program to be spent over a period of 2 years or more. At this time, and on January 12, 1939, the President told the Congress:

No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations.

#### FOUR BILLION FOR 5-YEAR PROGRAM

On May 16, 1940, after Poland had fallen—with Russia fighting on the side of the Axis, Denmark and Norway had been downed, the Low Countries were in peril, and the invasion of France was going on, the President presented to the Congress a 5-year program to cost \$4,000,000,000. To all of these demands, with alacrity, the Congress agreed, as did I.

#### TWO-OCEAN NAVY

Two days before the submission of the above plan to the Congress and on May 14, 1940, President Roosevelt, according to the New York Times, said:

Anyone who believed in a two-ocean Navy was just plain dumb.

On June 12, 1940, the President signed a bill providing for a two-ocean Navy, which bill I supported and voted for.

Also in May 1940 the President called for an annual productive capacity of 50,000 airplanes. No steps were taken to provide for the necessary aluminum. A "fuss" was later raised about aluminum and estimates for the necessary aluminum were raised from 360,000,000 pounds in 1940 to 1,700,000,000 pounds in 1942.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

In a press conference on May 28, 1940, the President stated that there was no thought in Government to revive the draft system, according to the New York Times of May 29, 1940. The President stated:

Mr. Roosevelt underscored his observation that the present defense program was not to be compared with that of 1917. \* \* \* There was no thought in Government today to revive the draft system, whether of men or money.

Through the initiation of a Member of the House and a Member of the Senate a selective draft bill was passed providing for conscription of manpower and within 3 months the President signed the selective-service bill.

On the 5th day of June 1940, the President, no doubt feeling that he and the Congress had provided for a sufficient defense for our country, advised Congress to go home. New York Herald Tribune of June 5, 1940, stated:

President Roosevelt said he saw no good reason why Congress should continue in session for the duration of the emergency, as desired by the Republican Members. Sarcastically he said the situation does not require Congress to remain in session except for the laudable goal of delivering speeches.

#### VERY LITTLE DEFENSE SPENDING

According to figures compiled by a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, during the 7 years from 1933 to 1940, the President spent about twenty-two billions for recovery and relief. During this same period he spent \$6,553,000,681 for national defense; that from March 4, 1933, to June 1940 Congress voted more than eighteen billions to be expended solely at the discretion of the President. Out of these funds the administration spent for defense purposes \$636,248,097.

It is claimed by many that reasonable foresight would have disclosed the necessity of creating stock piles of vital materials. For instance, we had made no adequate preparation for steel, aluminum, copper, rubber, sugar, and other vital materials. Speaking of sugar, in early 1940 I said if we were going to be the bread basket of the world we must also be the sugar bowl of the world and begged the administration to increase our sugar-beet quotas in this country, but to no avail, and, on the contrary, in 1941 the administration decreased our quotas from 17 to 21 percent. Our transportation facilities had not been organized and we were woefully short of military equipment.

#### SHOUTS OF ISOLATIONISM

Now, shouts of isolationism by certain individuals, whose motives might be fathomed are made, regardless of the disunity such charges will create. They want to bring the issues before the American people today prior to Pearl Harbor,

Pearl Harbor unified this Nation and closed debate on everything that happened before, and this country would have remained unified were it not for the malicious individuals of whom I am speaking.

As conclusive evidence of this statement and to show the unanimity of the House of Representatives since Pearl Harbor, the House passed the war declaration by a unanimous vote, save one, and, since, every bill asked for by the President and every dollar he has asked from the Congress has been granted without a dissenting vote. Only the day before yesterday the largest appropriation bill in the history of the world of over forty-two billion dollars was passed by a vote of 352 to 0. I have voted for every such bill.

My purpose at all times was to prepare my country for any eventuality and my purpose was that when we had sufficiently taken care of our own country by way of war equipment and materials, then we should give such as we could spare, without imperiling our own security, to the democracies that were fighting the aggressor nations. Remember we were committed, under the Monroe Doctrine, not only to defend the shores of our own country, but likewise the thousands of miles of shore line in the Western Hemisphere, which was and is some job of itself—the truth of which is being demonstrated at this time by the sinking of our ships right along our own shores by enemy submarines in view of thousands and with Japan already with her feet planted on our territory.

I want to make this matter clear. My purpose in citing the various statements of the President in connection with our foreign policy and referring to the various acts of Congress and the appropriations asked for by the administration up to the time the President addressed the joint session of Congress in January 1941, at which time he asked for lease-lend authority, is not intended in any way to be in criticism of him or of the administration.

Remember Abraham Lincoln said:

There is an important sense in which the Government is distinct from the administration. One is perpetual, the other temporary and changeable. A man may be loyal to his government and yet oppose the peculiar principles and methods of the administration.

I quoted the President just as nearly as I could to show what our foreign policy was up until the time he asked for lease-lend authority and to enable me to more fully answer the criticism that has been directed against me on account of some of my votes. It seemed to me at that time, under the then conditions, that when the President asked for lease-lend authority there was a marked departure from our previous foreign policy. Accordingly I opposed such measures as I thought would get us into the war as somewhat similar measures to some of those proposed, I felt, got us into the war 25 years ago.

#### LEASE-LEND

I opposed the lease-lend bill on many grounds. First I thought Congress was

abdicating insofar as all foreign affairs were concerned. The Senate, under the Constitution, has the power to reject or confirm treaties with foreign countries. The lease-lend bill gave the President, whoever he may be, the power to bypass the Constitution and make any agreement he wishes to with any nation he so desires. He can give any country he sees fit anything that he wishes and forgive repayment of same if he so desires. Recently the press quoted the President as saying:

We do not expect repayment.

The Senate, you will observe, has no power to pass upon such agreements. I could visualize the lease-lend power being used in post-war settlements. Again the Johnson Act was in full force then placing a ban on loans to foreign nations at war who had not repaid their debts to us. The Lease-Lend Act permitted the plowing around of the Johnson Act and the making of loans or gifts. I thought the repeal of the Johnson Act should have been considered by Congress first.

In the President's message to the Congress asking for the lease-lend bill he set forth four freedoms which were to be established everywhere in the world. Among them was freedom from want. I could not go for this because since the beginning of our country we have not been able to establish freedom from want here. In one word, when the Congress passed the lease-lend bill it placed the future destiny of this country, insofar as its relations with foreign countries are concerned, in the lap of the President, whoever he may be.

#### NEUTRALITY ACT

I said on the floor of the House during debate on the neutrality bill on October 15, 1941, that to repeal this law or to modify it this time would be giving the green light or go sign to carry on an undeclared war on the water and in the air. I gave great credit to President Roosevelt for enforcing its provisions in such a way that we had lost scarcely any ships and few, if any, American lives. After the repeal of this law we increased our convoying of ships in the Atlantic and split the Pacific Fleet for that purpose. One hundred and thirty-eight Congressmen, including myself, voted against repeal. Our opposition, it is claimed by a few, caused Pearl Harbor. In answer to this statement I quote Mr. Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Michelson said:

Piratical foray would never have eventuated had not our country, the one agency that could have forbidden the Japonification of the Far East, been tied up in the war of the Atlantic so that it had to divide its forces to meet the Asiatic threat.

Winston Churchill said when he addressed the House and the Senate on December 26, 1941:

If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that it is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign, and, above all, because of your

help in the battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends, and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained.

In this connection may we observe that among the proposals submitted to Japan by the Secretary of State on November 26, 1941, 11 days prior to Pearl Harbor, was that:

The Government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air, and police forces from China and Indo-China.

#### WARNED AGAINST JAPAN

In connection with our relations with Japan, and on June 27, 1939, during debate in the House, I made this statement—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 8007:

Japan is our greatest menace.

I said that the President should slap an embargo on all shipments of war material to Japan as the act of 1937 provided. I pointed out at that time that we were selling to Japan scrap iron, pig iron, high-test gasoline, and other articles to slaughter innocent Chinese. These same materials are today being used against us and are being used to kill our American boys, and stated that the President should have slapped an embargo on shipment of such materials to Japan as was provided for in the act of 1937.

#### ARMING OF MERCHANT VESSELS

My principal reason for voting against such a measure was well expressed by Admiral Stark, who once said—and I quoted him on the floor of the House during the debate:

No armed guard vessel was officially credited with fatally damaging an enemy vessel.

A poorly armed ship is worse than one with no arms at all, as under international law it invites attack without warning. During debate on this measure I also pointed out that gunnery was a profession; that if we were to arm these ships, we had better man them with experienced gunners instead of a crew of men who knew no other trade than sailing merchant vessels over peaceful seas.

#### FORTIFICATION OF GUAM NEVER ASKED

More untruths have been flung over the country about the fortification of Guam than anything that has occurred in Congress since I have been here. The question of fortification of Guam was never before Congress to be voted upon.

An item of \$5,000,000 for dredging the harbor and for aviation facilities at that isolated outpost, 5,500 miles from San Francisco, the closest point on the American Continent, was eliminated in the House on February 23, 1939, by a heavy vote of 205 to 168. I was one of the 205. This item was included in the annual Navy authorization bill, calling for an expenditure of \$52,000,000 for our Navy. I voted for the passage of this bill as amended, just as I have voted for every other bill which provided for the building up of our forces and the protection of our country.

The record of the debate on the Guam item shows that this \$5,000,000 amount was eliminated for the following reasons:

First. It seemed like a useless expenditure of money to waste on a harbor and other facilities that might eventually fall into the hands of an enemy and be used against us, unless the island was to be fortified thoroughly. England spent over four hundred millions of dollars over a period of 20 years fortifying Singapore, and now it is in the hands of the Japanese.

The fortification of Guam would have cost from 140 to 150 million dollars, and it would have taken a long time to complete it.

Here is a break-down of how the \$5,000,000 expenditure eliminated by the House in 1939 would have been spent. It was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 21, 1939, by Representative DREWRY, of Virginia, for many years a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee:

Breakwater	\$2,200,000
Dredging out harbor mooring area	800,000
Dredging inner lagoon and connecting channel	1,070,000
Dike	120,000
Pier	120,000
Grading filled area	70,000
Seaplane ramps	120,000
Seaplane parking area	120,000
Seawall	90,000
Power service	30,000
Gasoline storage	160,000
Water supply	50,000
Roads and walks	20,000
Small-boat pier and boathouse	15,000
Equipment and storage	15,000
Total	5,000,000

On February 21, 1939, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and in charge of the bill, said during debate on this Navy bill:

Opposition to this item has been based on the assumption that Guam is to be fortified and made into a strongly defended naval base for airplanes and submarines. In view of this opposition the committee has gone into this matter at great length, and I can assure you that there is no intention on the part of the Navy Department to fortify Guam or to do anything further than what is included in this bill.

Later the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] said:

I repeat again, nothing in this bill authorizes fortifications at Guam. We hope the necessity will never arise.

On February 3, 1942, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, was quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as saying:

A proposal to improve the harbor at Guam—not to fortify it—was defeated in the House, and I think the record should show that the Navy Department never really asked for the fortification of Guam.

Later the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] said:

No direct request for the authorization for the fortification of Guam was ever put before the committees of the Senate or the House.

The President, Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, did not ask for it;

the Navy Department did not ask for it; the Budget Bureau did not ask for it; the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee did not ask for it. In fact, not a dime was requested of Congress for this purpose.

President Roosevelt, in a radio broadcast February 22, 1942, said:

Those islands, hundreds of them, appear only as small dots on most maps. But they cover a large strategic area. Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost which we never fortified.

Under the Washington Treaty of 1921, we had solemnly agreed not to add to the fortification of the Philippine Islands.

Immediately after this war started, the Japanese forces moved down on either side of the Philippines to numerous points south of them—thereby completely encircling the islands to the north, south, east, and west.

So you can see the President referred to Guam's remote situation when he stated, and I quote:

Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost.

Some of these hundreds of islands, which came into the possession of Japan after the first World War, had been heavily fortified by the Japanese. It was argued that, encircled by a vast chain of Jap forts, it would have been impossible to defend Guam even if heavily fortified, would have been a death trap for any garrison stationed there.

#### PIONEER IN FIELD FOR HIGHER PAY FOR SERVICE MEN

Consideration of the selective-service legislation was had in the summer of 1940. Remember we were then at peace. The Wadsworth bill for conscription provided a monthly base pay of \$5. Later this was raised to \$21.

I introduced an amendment to make the base pay \$50 per month. I also introduced an amendment which would give service men the assistance of State and Federal courts in getting their jobs back when they returned. I also introduced an amendment which, if passed, would have required private employers to rehire the men when they returned. All of these amendments were defeated.

In addition to the foregoing, this bill was acted upon by the Congress long before the last election, and my vote was an issue in the last campaign. The people of my district approved my vote on this issue as well as my record theretofore by a vote approaching two to one over my opponent.

Congress recently passed a special bill making the pay of our service men \$50 per month. This now has been signed by the President. Representative RANKIN, of Mississippi, during debate on the bill in the House on May 12, 1942, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 4117, declared that I pioneered in the field for higher pay for our service men.

#### SEIZURE OF SHIPS

This bill gave authority to take over belligerent nation's ships in our ports to do with as we saw fit. I supported a motion to recommit which provided that we could not take the ships of one nation at war and then turn them over to

another warring nation. I quote Congressman Geyer, of California, who said:

I certainly am opposed to this measure to seize the ships of one warring nation and turn them over to her enemies. By what stretch of the imagination does anyone arrive at the conclusion that such an act is the act of a neutral country? How can we hope to keep out of this terrible conflict and commit such acts of war? (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 7, 1941, p. 3724.)

I would have voted for this bill had it contained this provision.

I have voted for every measure that was asked for to build up our own forces. I voted against every measure which I thought would involve us in the war—at least until we were prepared. Remember we were then at peace and we were pitifully unprepared for war as the indisputable record since conclusively shows.

One of the issues of the New Republic magazine had this to say about me:

JAMES FRANCIS O'CONNOR, Democrat, of Livingston, Mont., came to the House in 1935. During the last term he has served principally as a stooge for BURTON K. WHEELER. An active America Firster, O'CONNOR was a familiar sight on America First platforms throughout the country. He has been a bitter and sarcastic critic of the President and the administration.

The foregoing is a tissue of lies. First, I did not come to the House until January 1, 1937. Second, I have never been a stooge or "yes man" for anybody. Senator WHEELER and I never talked over a single vote cast by either of us. All of the controversial bills were passed in the House before the Senate acted upon them. My record had been made on those bills before Senator WHEELER's. Third, I was never an America Firster, active or otherwise. I never appeared or spoke at any meeting fostered by the America First Committee, save two. One was at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the other at Butte, Mont. I spoke over the radio but three times in connection with our foreign policy. I have never, by act or word, criticized the President personally. I have never criticized the administration except as I thought in a constructive way.

With equal malice my attackers have accused me of voting myself a pension; another untruth. With equal malice they have accused me of having an X rationing card for gasoline, which is another lie, as I have no rationing card of any description.

The Dies committee in a report to Congress just a few hours ago, charged that subversive activities aimed at destroying our representative form of government were on the loose in the United States. The Dies committee charged that such men as Luce and his Time magazine, the New Republic, and others, through scoffing at the legislative branch of our Government, are making every effort to obliterate the Congress of the United States as a coequal and independent branch of our Government.

Many of the efforts to purge individual Members (such as that by Time and the New Republic) are based upon an assumption which reflects discredit upon the entire legislative branch of the Government—

**The report declares—**

That assumption consists of the view that the sole remaining function of Congress is to ratify by unanimous vote whatever wish is born anywhere at any time in the whole vast structure of the executive branch of the Government down to the last whim of any and every administrative official.

We seldom hear a demand that the powers with which Congress is vested by the Constitution be transferred in toto to the executive branch of our Government and that Congress be adjourned in perpetuity.

**The Dies report continues.**

The creeping totalitarianism by which we are menaced proceeds with subtler methods. The senior United States Senator from Wyoming has called attention to the work of men who "in the guise of criticizing individual Members of Congress are actually engaged in an effort to undermine the institution itself."

The Dies committee, continuing its charges, says the whole structure of the organization known as the Union for Democratic Action, which the committee says is a "spearhead of a campaign of creeping totalitarianism," the New Republic, and others are staffed or controlled by known Communists or those controlled or suckled in by Communists. The Dies committee cites the communistic record of each.

**CANNOT PLEASE EVERYONE**

It is generally known that you cannot please everyone all of the time.

A Representative's vote should be based upon the wishes of the majority of his constituents and the information which he has at hand and is able to acquire through his position and from it all he should form a conclusion representing the combined will of his people and of himself. This I tried to do.

From my correspondence and talks with the people in my district my votes met with the approval of 80 percent of my constituents at the time these votes were cast. As proof that you cannot please everyone I was given credit by some Montana newspapers for having saved the extension of the Draft Act by my vote as it carried by only 1 vote. By others I was condemned for this vote as they claimed that had the extension of the draft not been granted the administration would not have gone as far as it did and we would not have been attacked.

**[Here the gavel fell.]**

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, every measure that I have been herein discussing was passed by the House and Senate and approved by the President on the theory that those measures would keep us out of war and keep us at peace. That statement was made by the majority leader of the Senate, of the House, and by the Speaker of the House in the course of the debates, and remember the Speaker of the House said "the President got every law and dollar that he asked for from Congress," and yet we are in war. Is not it paradoxical to say

that those who futilely opposed these measures were obstructionists?

Since 1940 I have voted for \$192,233,542,000 for preparedness and war purposes. Could anyone motivated by honesty, sincerity, and Americanism say that I have been an obstructionist?

I have supported and voted for every bill since I have been a Member of Congress to improve the conditions of the farmer, the laboring people, and the people generally of my State and country. I have worked and will continue to work as long as I am in Congress for the increasing of our production of sugar beets and other agricultural products and for the development and conservation of our natural resources such as water and minerals.

Mr. LEAVY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. And the gentleman might well add to agriculture and mining, the welfare of the Indians. He has been an outstanding champion in the three fields. By reason of my place on the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, I have been in an unusual position to judge the value and efforts of various western Members of Congress in connection with the development in the fields of reclamation, mining, agriculture, and Indian welfare. The gentleman from Montana is too modest to even make brief reference to his exceptional accomplishments during the time he has been in Congress in these fields. The State of Montana will never know the whole story of the rare and exceptional contribution to its welfare during the time the gentleman has served in Congress in these fields. He has served his constituency in these important matters that are so vital to their prosperity, welfare, and happiness, in a manner not exceeded by any man from the great western half of the United States. I make this statement because I feel the gentleman is entitled to it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman from Washington.

I will continue my efforts in behalf of making more secure the lives of our aged people and the unfortunates. I also will do everything possible to safeguard the rights of our Indians.

Since coming to Congress I have pursued a policy of trying to improve the conditions of ex-service men and their dependents. We have great fighting forces and their dependents which will claim my future sympathetic attention.

In conclusion, we are at war. The die is cast. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. It is the duty of every one of us, man, woman, and child, to follow him and uphold his hands in the conduct of this war. We have just one job now to do, and that is to win.

In regard to what our course should be after we have won, the conditions that will exist then among nations is at this time, of course, unpredictable, but in the light of the history of our part in the other war and the history of the current war, a person would be less than a fool

to say that this Nation should not co-operate in bringing into existence some sort of an institution, the purpose being to preserve peace and prevent a recurrence and providing some means of enforcing its decisions. If we are going to have to fight these wars and pay for them, we had better have a part in the preliminary decisions that cause them.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

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

To Mr. STARNES of Alabama, for 2 weeks, on account of official business.

To Mr. DAVIS of Ohio, for 1 day, on account of important public business.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Washington News.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a table on the attorneys in one of the Government departments.

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

There was no objection.

**ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED**

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2424. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels;

H. R. 2646. An act for the relief of L. W. Marek, Jr.;

H. R. 4092. An act for the relief of E. P. Corley;

H. R. 4554. An act for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased;

H. R. 4941. An act for the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy;

H. R. 5070. An act for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle;

H. R. 5454. An act for the relief of David Caron;

H. R. 5619. An act for the relief of certain clerks in the post office at Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 5854. An act for the relief of Madeleine Hammert, Olive Hammert, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young;

H. R. 6033. An act for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6355. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940;

H. R. 6430. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6496. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and

staff corps of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6557. An act for the relief of James Gilmore and Marian E. Gilmore;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916;

H. R. 6908. An act to amend the Defense Highway Act of 1941;

H. R. 7041. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution continuing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the United States.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1622. An act to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the selective-service system;

S. 2316. An act to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain;

S. 2455. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; and

S. 2558. An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war by authorizing the control of the exportation of certain commodities.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 26, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at 10:30 a. m., on Friday, June 26, for consideration of war housing, room 245, old 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, June 30, 1942.

Business to be considered: Hearing on Federal Communications Commission.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 9, 1942, at 10 a. m. H. R. 1616, to amend section 509, as amended, of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

#### 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:

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7234. A bill to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; without amendment (Rept. No. 2275). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 510. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6217, a bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2276). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama: Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. House Resolution 26 and House Resolution 282 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, first session; without amendment (Rept. No. 2277). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 3956. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit exchange of land with private owners; with amendment (Rept. No. 2278). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7142. A bill relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. House Joint Resolution 323. Joint resolution to create a commission for the emergency safeguarding of the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group, and other buildings under the Architect of the Capitol; without amendment (Rept. No. 2280). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. H. R. 7157. A bill to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans; with amendment (Rept. No. 2281). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 7158. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2282). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Patents. S. 895. An act to provide for the registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2283). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOBBES: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7211. A bill to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2287). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. KILDAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2973. A bill for the relief of George O. Hanford; without amendment

(Rept. No. 2284). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 897. A bill for the relief of Stanley McMahan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPARKMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Hyram Colwell; without amendment (Rept. No. 2286). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

##### By Mr. COCHRAN:

H. R. 7297. A bill authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Accounts.

##### By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 7298. A bill to provide that grants-in-aid by the United States to any State shall be computed on the basis of the ratio of the per capita income of the United States to the per capita income of such State in lieu of being computed on the basis of equal matching of funds by the United States and such State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

##### By Mr. KRAMER:

H. R. 7299. A bill to provide for reciprocal privileges with respect to the filing of applications for patents for inventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

##### By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 7300. A bill to provide for 6 months' Reserve service with pay for the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard after the termination of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

##### By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 7301. A bill to amend Article of War 114; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

##### By Mr. MEYER of Maryland:

H. R. 7302. A bill to authorize and direct the United States Maritime Commission to construct towboats and barges adapted for use in the transportation of oil, gasoline, fuels, and other commodities within the Atlantic intracoastal waterway territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

##### By Mr. PITTINGER:

H. R. 7303. A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge or bridges across the St. Louis River at or near the city of Duluth, Minn., and the city of Superior, Wis., and to amend the act of August 7, 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

##### By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 7304. A bill prohibiting the payment of contingent fees for services in connection with the procurement of naval contracts, requiring certain warranties in naval contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

##### By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 7305. A bill relating to the acquisition of foreign silver by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

##### By Mr. CLAYPOOL:

H. R. 7306. A bill for the relief of Floyd E. and Lena Mae Drummond; to the Committee on Claims.

## By Mr. CULKIN:

H. R. 7307. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella E. Dennis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 7308. A bill for the relief of Gerald Estell Proctor; to the Committee on Claims.

## By Mr. McGREGOR:

H. R. 7309. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

3128 By Mr. BEITER: Petition of sundry citizens of Akron, N. Y., urging enactment of Senate bill 860 in order that the young men who are in training for service in defense of the country shall be protected from the influence of alcoholic beverages in cantines and territory surrounding military camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3129. Also, petition of Clarence Grange, No. 892, Clarence, N. Y., urging favorable action on the Sheppard bill, Senate No. 860, to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors in or near military camps or naval bases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3130. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of members of the Youth Fellowship of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Perry, Dallas County, Iowa, urging passage of legislation which will provide the largest possible protection for the men in our Army and Navy against the insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3131. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 82 adult citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Pennsylvania, requesting members of the Senate and House of Representatives to keep the Sheppard bill (S. 860) from becoming law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3132. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Petition presented by Mrs. Earl Taylor, of Flora, Ill., signed by 16 residents of Clay County, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 860, which provides for the elimination of the sale of liquor in and around the camps where soldiers are located; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3133. By Mr. HILL of Washington: Petition of various citizens of Ellensburg, Kittitas County, Wash.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3134. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of D. C. Williamson and 50 others of Axtell, Kans., petitioning the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, together with Congress assembled, to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, sale, or gift of all alcoholic beverages during the war; also, as citizens of a nation founded on Christian principles, requesting and petitioning the leaders of our Nation to regard the command of the Almighty Creator to cease from labor and all worldly activities on the Lord's Day, and that neither we nor our employees work on that day, that we may keep it holy, for thus only can He bless and help us as we recognize and obey His divine commands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3135. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, Pacific region, relative to proposal that all persons in any way connected with contracts for the national defense be relieved and exempted from State taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3136. By Mr. WOLFENDEN: Petition of the Baptist Church of Upland, Pa., favoring Senate bill 860, which provides for elimination of the sale of liquor in and around the camps where soldiers are located; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1942

(*Legislative day of Thursday, June 18, 1942*)

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

Rev. James H. Miers, D. D., minister, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we lift our hearts to Thee on this occasion, thanking Thee for the privilege of meeting in health and strength. We are here before Thee to represent this great country, to assist those who make its policies, and carry them out in the years and months to come. We ask that they may be given special wisdom, special breadth of vision, so that Thy will may be carried out through them in the policies of the country as a whole.

We pray for our men who are in the armed forces of America. We pray wherever they are that Thou wilt spread Thy wings over them, and underneath them may there be Thine everlasting arms.

We trust it is in Thy will to give us the victory for those forces, which we believe are the forces of righteousness now represented by us. Therefore, our God, we pray that Thou wilt make us worthy of the victory which we hope in time will come.

And now, as this great deliberative body meets together to consider the policies which will mean much for us and for the world, guide them we beseech Thee by the fullness of Thy Holy Spirit, and may all that they say or do be begun, and continued and ended in Thee. And to Thee we shall give the praise and the glory, world without end; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, June 25, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

## CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Connally	Lucas
Andrews	Davis	McCarren
Bailey	Downey	McFarland
Ball	Doxey	McKellar
Bankhead	Ellender	McNary
Barbour	George	Maloney
Bilbo	Gerry	Maybank
Bone	Green	Mead
Bridges	Guffey	Millikin
Brown	Gurney	Murdock
Burton	Hayden	Murray
Butler	Hill	Norris
Byrd	Hughes	Nye
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Kilgore	Pepper
Clark, Mo.	Lee	Radcliffe

Reed	Stewart	Tydings
Rosier	Thomas, Idaho	Wagner
Russell	Thomas, Okla.	Walsh
Schwartz	Thomas, Utah	Wheeler
Shipstead	Truman	White
Smith	Tunnell	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY and Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREEN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is absent attending a wedding in his family.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## NOMINATIONS OF JUDGES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS AND MUNICIPAL COURT—NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in accordance with the rule of the Committee on the Judiciary, I hereby give notice that on Thursday, July 2, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., in the Judiciary Committee room, hearings at which all interested persons may appear will be held on the following nominations:

Hon. William E. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, for a 10-year term as chief judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a new position.

Hon. Nathan Cayton, of the District of Columbia, for an 8-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a new position.

Hon. Andrew McCaughrin Hood, of the District of Columbia, for a 6-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a new position.

Hon. George P. Barse, of the District of Columbia, for a 10-year term as chief judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, a new position.

Hon. Walter J. Casey, of the District of Columbia, for a 10-year term as associate judge of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, vice himself.