

that were not registered when said births occurred in said District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RICH:

H. J. Res. 367. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a term of 4 years for Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Republic of Cuba memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to continental solidarity and of the interchange which should be maintained between the legislators of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ARNOLD:

H. R. 7857. A bill granting an increase of pension to Garrett Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 7858. A bill to permit naturalization of Mrs. Susie Demeter; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 7859. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary E. Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 7860. A bill for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stever; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEYER of Maryland:

H. R. 7861. A bill for the relief of Delores Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7862. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mildred B. Hampton; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

3485. By Mr. LECOMPTE: Petition of members of the First Methodist Church of Colfax, Iowa, petitioning Congress to prohibit the sale and dispensing of intoxicating liquor in the Army and in areas adjacent to Army camps in this country; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3486. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of Bernard J. Smith and others, of Kenosha, Wis.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3487. Also, petition of Leo P. Heinisch, of Racine, Wis.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3488. By Mr. TENEROWICZ: Resolution of the Common Council of the City of Hamtramck, Mich., urging the President of the United States and the Congressmen of the State of Michigan to do everything possible to postpone the gas-rationing program at least for the time being; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, November 30, 1942)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of Love, with contrite hearts, turning from earth's vain pomp and show we would come again to a rude manger where lies a Little Child. Purge our spirits, we beseech Thee, from the bitterness and the blight of cynicism which the gray years have brought. May the Love that came down at Christmas give us fresh hope that we may find again our own lost child heart. May we enter that radiant realm whose law is love, to which a hate-wrecked world turns once more so eagerly and wistfully to hear the angels sing. Grant us, in all our attitudes toward our fellow men of every color and kindred, a love that is very kind, that knows no jealousy; a love that makes no parade, gives itself no airs, is never rude, never selfish, never resentful; a love that is never glad when others go wrong but is gladdened by goodness; a love always slow to expose, always eager to believe the best, always hopeful, always patient. We ask it in the name of love's Best Love, the Crystal Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days Monday, December 7, and Tuesday, December 8, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

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 December 8, 1942:

S. 1099. An act for the relief of Leslie Charteris (Leslie Charles Bowyer Yin) and Patricia Ann Charteris;

S. 1334. An act for the relief of Anthony Famiglietti;

S. 2363. An act for the relief of Percy Ray Greer, a minor;

S. 2593. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the fire which destroyed the Administration Building, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., on January 26, 1941;

S. 2608. An act for the relief of Dennis Hall;

S. 2618. An act for the relief of Beatrice Milan Vda. de Vazquez;

S. 2705. An act for the relief of Camilla C. Moore;

S. 2712. An act for the relief of Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear; and

S. 2741. An act for the relief of Charles E. Naghel.

On December 9, 1942:

S. 2317. An act for the relief of Lillian La-Bauve Linney.

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 bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2341. An act to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide

for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes";

S. 2353. An act to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge;

S. 2769. An act to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy; and

S. 2852. An act to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of belligerent nations.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2889) to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced 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 House to the bill (S. 1666) to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7575) to expedite the prosecution of war, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act;

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania;

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

H. R. 7785. An act to authorize and empower officers, agents, special agents, or duly accredited representatives of the Counter-Intelligence Corps or Military Intelligence Division of the Army of the United States or of the Naval Intelligence Service of the Navy of the United States to administer oaths in certain cases;

H. R. 7826. An act to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government for other purposes;

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons; and

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 357. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining, preparation, and

utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the war effort;

S. 1008. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938;

S. 2268. An act to further amend section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to authorize travel pay for certain military and naval personnel on discharge or release or relief from active duty;

S. 2422. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to designate the titles of certain offices and departments of instruction at the United States Military Academy;

S. 2619. An act to amend Article of War 114 so as to broaden the power to administer oaths and take acknowledgments;

S. 2734. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2798. An act amending the first sentence of Article of War 52, relative to execution of court-martial sentences;

S. 2824. An act to amend the act of January 24, 1920, so as to authorize the award of a Silver Star to certain persons serving with the Army of the United States;

S. 2867. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit;

S. 2891. An act to amend paragraph 8, section 127a, of the National Defense Act so as to authorize certain service to be counted in determining precedence among officers when dates of rank are the same;

H. R. 4923. An act for the relief of the estate of Orion Knox, deceased; and

H. R. 6410. An act for the relief of Alex Gamble.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 7141. An act to amend the act of April 20, 1918, as amended, entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes"; and

H. R. 7810. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7336. An act to permit the reemployment of persons retired under the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 7650. An act for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7785. An act to authorize and empower officers, agents, special agents, or duly accredited representatives of the Counter-Intelligence Corps or Military Intelligence Division of the Army of the United States or of the Naval Intelligence Service of the Navy of the United States to administer oaths in certain cases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 7826. An act to authorize the sale or transfer of property belonging to the Government for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 7844. An act to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942

(Public, 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons; to the calendar.

H. J. Res. 365. Joint resolution to amend the Revenue Act of 1942; to the Committee on Finance.

CREDENTIALS

Mr. GURNEY presented the credentials of HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Dakota a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 3d day of November 1942, HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1943.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of South Dakota.

Done at Pierre, the Capital, this 3d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1942.

By the Governor:

HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,
OLIVE A. RINGSRUD,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

Mr. McNARY presented the credentials of JOHN THOMAS, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1943, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come,
Greeting:

Whereas the State Board of Canvassers of the State of Idaho, in obedience to the provisions of section 33-1204 of the Idaho Code, Annotated, has found, certified, and declared that a canvass of the abstract of votes cast at the general election held in the State of Idaho on the 3d day of November 1942, shows that JOHN THOMAS, of Gooding, Idaho, has received the greatest number of legal votes cast for the office of United States Senator.

Now, therefore, I, George H. Curtis, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, do hereby declare and certify that said JOHN THOMAS of Gooding, Idaho, has been duly and regularly elected to the office of United States Senator for the term beginning January 4, 1943, and is entitled to all the rights, honors, and privileges pertaining thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Boise, the Capital of Idaho, this 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1942, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

[SEAL]

GEO. H. CURTIS,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF PERSONS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualifications thereof, of each person commissioned in the Army of the United States without prior commissioned military service, for the period

October 1, to November 30, 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEGISLATION ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Two letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Councils of St. Croix and of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION RELATING TO WAR EFFORT

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries in connection with the war up to October 31, 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF COURT OF CLAIMS ON CASES DISMISSED

A letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on certain cases against the United States (referred to the court by Senate resolution dated November 10, 1941) which were dismissed in open court on defendant's motion; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Association of Women Graduates of the University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., favoring granting by Congress of the right to the people of Puerto Rico to decide, as soon as world conditions may permit, the form of government which shall obtain in Puerto Rico, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

COMPENSATION OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Civil Service a letter which I received from L. B. Hildenbrand, 718 Maytide Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., with reference to a bill, now pending, proposing to increase the pay of civil-service employees.

I trust the committee will consider the statements made by Mr. Hildenbrand and will take prompt action, so that a proper bill may be passed and become a law before the Christmas holidays.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
December 8, 1942.

The Honorable JAMES A. DAVIS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: According to press reports, the Senate Civil Service Committee has approved a bill providing for a 15-percent raise to civil-service employees paid from \$2,100 to \$2,900 per year, also a 20-percent raise for employees receiving up to \$2,100 per year. This bill also provides for a 48-hour week basis and the abolition of the 40-hour week.

Exercising my civilian rights as a free American citizen, I desire to protest vigorously about this bill. I cannot understand why the present administration, which is so lenient and generous to the employees of private concerns, permits sweatshop hours and sweatshop wages to prevail among Federal employees.

This, as you can see, is no increase in pay at all, as the average employee would have to work 4 more days per month to receive approximately \$25 more per month. I strongly urge the enactment of a measure that will provide for a 20-percent increase in wages, based on a 40-hour week, which will offset the 20-percent increase in the cost of living, and also time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of the basic 40-hour week. This measure should have "teeth" in it, so as to stop any bureaucratic Hitler from refusing to pay overtime or to compel the Federal employees to falsify their time reports. This should carry a penalty of fine and imprisonment, the same as the Federal wage-and-hour law requires. Pay should also be received for time spent in traveling from official headquarters to post of duty. As an example: Leave Erie at 5:30 p. m., arrive Pittsburgh at 10 p. m., 4½ hours for nothing.

I would like to have a copy of this letter given to the Senate Civil Service Committee and, indeed, would also like to have it read on the floor of the Senate, as you no doubt will agree that this is not more than our just due. Why should Federal employees suffer and be the goat, when billions of dollars are being freely given to other countries; and you know as well as I do that we will never get a cent of it back.

I do not object to long hours to assist the war effort; indeed, I work some weeks 60 to 70 hours, but do expect some reasonable compensation.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

L. B. HILDENERAND.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

H. R. 7695. A bill to aid in preventing inflation, to stabilize the rents of real property, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1840).

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2610. A bill for the relief of Richard Barker; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1833); and

H. R. 4741. A bill for the relief of the Midwest Oil Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1834).

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2894. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William Butak, Dorothy Clyde, Mrs. Albert Westcott, Mrs. Albert Meyer, Florence Johnson, Marie Grill, Mrs. Leo Maloney, Marian McDonald, Mrs. Edward Beier, Mrs. E. L. Bly, Mrs. Lucien Miller, Lois Kehnl, Reka Berg, Mrs. Ollis Klicker, Wilma Vogler, and Mary Chisholm; without amendment (Rept. No. 1835).

By Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2176. A bill for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields; without amendment (Rept. No. 1836);

H. R. 4918. A bill for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1837); and

H. R. 6510. A bill for the relief of L. H. Miller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1838).

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1214. A bill to provide for the payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs; without amendment.

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 7650. A bill for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and dis-

bursing officer for Pennsylvania; without amendment (Rept. No. 1839).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 6861. A bill to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of the Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1841); and

H. R. 7191. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Wash., for national forest lands in the State of Washington; without amendment (Rept. No. 1842).

By Mr. MCCARRAN, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. 2915. A bill relating to the administration of grazing districts; without amendment (Rept. No. 1843); and

H. R. 6671. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1844).

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 2881. A bill for the relief of John Sweeney; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1845).

GASOLINE RATIONING AND FUEL OIL SITUATION—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM (PT. 13 OF REPT. NO. 480)

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, of which I am chairman, and to have inserted at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a summary and general discussion of the report, and I should like to have the report and the summary printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The summary and statement of the report submitted by Mr. TRUMAN is as follows:

For several years the increasingly frequent showers of increasingly complicated questionnaires have been driving small businessmen to despair and larger concerns to the creation of increasingly complicated organizations devoted solely to the preparation of governmental forms.

Into this scene there now comes the proposal to restrict by formula the supplies of oil products to millions of Americans everywhere.

The farmer with a small truck working 12 hours a day to keep body and soul together and to contribute perhaps in some small measure to the war effort finds himself suddenly obliged to digest a 32-page pamphlet of instructions and to fill out an elaborate questionnaire requiring detailed data on activities long past from entirely nonexistent records.

The practical experience of men of intelligence and integrity familiar with the problem of the small farmer and truck operator should have been called to the council table in far greater degree when determining how to proceed.

Sharing confidences with the Congress as representative of the country would have insured something of that measure of public understanding and confidence that is vital in a republic where widespread cooperation is essential to the success of any rationing program.

Lack of confidence between business and government wherever it arises is a serious handicap in our war effort. Lack of confidence by the people generally in the intelligence, reasonableness, or integrity of their Government can mean disaster.

Reorientation of rationing along simpler lines, together with the cooperation of all agencies concerned in forming public opinion, will provide insurance that the vast majority of our people understand what it is all about. The rest will then willingly fall in line.

No challenge is required of the sincerity of those in authority in urging a far closer and more sympathetic contact with the problems of those everywhere in America who are bearing the burden of the war effort.

This is no time for epithets or name calling. A democracy must demonstrate its capacity to mobilize 100,000,000 Americans. Their united strength is irresistible if used against the enemy.

Nation-wide gasoline rationing to conserve rubber seems abundantly justified by the developments of every passing day. The Baruch report on rubber in September and the recent report of William Jeffers as Rubber Director have confirmed the recommendation of this Committee last May that the rubber situation was extremely critical and that every possible measure of conservation should be immediately adopted.

The committee at the same time stressed the importance of a simple and sensible approach and emphasis on local responsibility so far as practicable.

The truck regulations on rationing constitute an outstanding illustration of the present difficulty. Early modification and simplification is essential to avoid a crisis in our productive economy this coming year.

Pleasure driving should pass out for the duration. When William Jeffers as Rubber Director advises the American people that only a miracle can produce the rubber essential to keep our military machine functioning and that any break-down such as ordinarily is anticipated might mean the paralysis of our military and civilian economy it is high time for America to stop, look, and listen.

Fuel oil rationing on our east coast is absolutely essential and must grow more and more stringent. Fuel-oil rationing in the Midwest can be justified only on the ground that it will release essential transportation that will help the East. The authorities are moving to make this possible. Community cooperation in accepting all reasonable restrictions and in making conversions to coal will be of tremendous benefit to the war effort. Compulsory conversion wherever practicable, may soon be essential.

A more practical approach by local rationing boards in cutting red tape and making sure that minimum requirements for home heating are satisfied is imperative. No Americans must freeze. War production must not be impeded by epidemics.

As America moves into the valley of regimentation in food and manpower those in authority must keep their gaze on the peaks and not lose their way in a forest of detail.

Americans realize that in war we cannot expect absolute equality of individual sacrifice. That is not the way of war. Americans expect only simple common sense. With complete faith in the loyalty, reasonableness, and intelligence of the American people, this committee seeks only to assist in applying simplicity, faith, and common sense to the entire program of rationing.

Rationing of gasoline for passenger automobile use should be made Nation-wide as a rubber conservation measure. Rationing should apply even to those areas where gasoline is plentiful.

Such rationing should be administered locally by local boards that are familiar with local needs and have authority to provide gasoline for those needs. Certain conditions exist in the West and Middle West, such as the great distances involved, that do not exist in the East. Full consideration should be given to those differences when determining the amount of gas to be allowed.

The applications which farmers and other truck operators were asked to fill out to obtain certificates of necessity for gasoline for

trucks were unnecessarily complex. The Office of Defense Transportation should not have attempted to handle the allocation of gasoline on a national basis from Detroit. The matter should be handled by local boards which should include, in their membership, farmers and other truck owners familiar with truck operations. Truck operators found guilty of black-market operations should be punished.

Fuel for farm tractors should not be rationed, but the amounts used should be reported to local boards charged with the duty of examining and correcting those cases where the use appears to be excessive.

There is a shortage of fuel oil in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains which was caused by the increased requirements of the war program and by the inability to obtain huge supplies of fuel oil which were formerly shipped to east coast ports by tanker from the Caribbean area. Tankers are not available in sufficient number because of the diversion of many of them to other routes for military purposes and because of the submarine menace. The lack of tankers forces us to transport petroleum products from the Gulf region and the Middle West to east coast terminals by railroad tank cars. It is not possible greatly to increase the number of tank cars in that service, so it is important to obtain as much as possible from the Middle West instead of the Gulf region because of the shorter haul. Two tank cars moving from the Middle West to east coast terminals can transport as much as three tank cars originating from Texas.

Great quantities of oil could have been transported by barges which could have been converted to haul petroleum and for which adequate hauling power could have been made available. The Committee advocated last spring that this be done, but a plethora of Government agencies working at cross purposes failed to get the program under way soon enough.

The shortage of fuel oil and the shortage of transportation make it necessary to ration the use of fuel oil for residential heating in the Middle West, as well as in the East. Every possible effort should be made to produce more crude oil and utilize idle refinery capacity in the Middle West, even if there is no transportation available to send it to the east coast. Such fuel oil should be used locally to lessen the extent of the rationing necessary. Wherever possible, the requirements of fuel oil for military and industrial uses, as well as for residential heating uses, should be reduced by using coal instead of oil.

The fuel-oil shortage will be greater in 1943 and in 1944 than in 1942, and all home owners in rationed areas where coal is available who have grates and furnaces capable of conversion to coal should do so just as soon as they can get the means of conversion.

Attention should be given now to providing the necessary materials and labor to produce the amount of coal which will be needed next year because the mines cannot store huge quantities of coal and the railroads are better able to transport it in the summer months.

The rationing of fuel oil for residential heating purposes should have been done in the first instance by determining the percentage by which consumption would have to be reduced in each area and announcing a straight-line cut of that amount of last year's consumption. This would have produced some inequities. Local boards should have members familiar with local heating problems and should have authority to allow more oil to those who need it. Such boards could also have examined those cases where the amount of oil used per person appeared to be excessive and required the home owner to make whatever changes in heating practices could be made to reduce the consumption of fuel oil.

The formula which was used to determine the amount of fuel oil to be allowed was com-

plicated, and in many cases produced unworkable results. We should not attempt to administer rationing programs from Washington through complicated formulas which cannot easily be understood unless they produce proper results in almost all cases. There should be more confidence in the ability of the American people to handle such matters locally through persons familiar with local problems who have obtained the facts from the persons they are rationing. General principles should be determined to guide such local boards in their decisions, and they should be removed if they do not achieve the over-all savings which are to be realized from their areas, but within those limits they should have authority to allocate the materials to be rationed in accordance with the facts as to each situation as they find it.

The American people will enforce rationing in themselves whenever the need is demonstrated and the program is reasonably simple, clear, and fair. A great majority of them will welcome the opportunity and will respond cordially to responsibility placed upon them.

PRINTING OF REPORT OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I report an original resolution to authorize the printing of the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The report has been printed annually for the past 35 years. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 332) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the forty-fifth annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended April 1, 1942, be printed as a Senate document.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 8, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1099. An act for the relief of Leslie Charteris (Leslie Charles Bowyer Yin) and Patricia Ann Charteris;

S. 1334. An act for the relief of Anthony Famiglietti;

S. 1953. An act for the relief of James B. Shuler;

S. 2195. An act for the relief of Charles E. Salmons;

S. 2292. An act for the relief of Fred Walker, Sr., legal guardian for Fred Walker, Jr.; the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia;

S. 2317. An act for the relief of Lillian LaBauve Linney;

S. 2363. An act for the relief of Percy Ray Greer, a minor;

S. 2593. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the fire which destroyed the administration building,

naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., on January 26, 1941;

S. 2608. An act for the relief of Dennis Hall;

S. 2618. An act for the relief of Beatriz Milan Vda. de Vasquez;

S. 2705. An act for the relief of Camilla C. Moore;

S. 2712. An act for the relief of Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear;

S. 2741. An act for the relief of Charles E. Naghel; and

S. 2742. An act for the relief of Guy E. Mish.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2920. A bill for the relief of Garnet Charles Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWARTZ:

S. 2921. A bill to provide that the rates of compensation or pension to veterans and dependents of deceased veterans under laws and veterans regulations administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be increased by 15 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. JOHNSON of California):

S. 2922. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the exemption of members of the military and naval service from payment of the tax on the transportation of persons; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2923. A bill for the relief of Tivoli Brewing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. J. Res. 169. Joint resolution extending the period for which overtime rates of compensation may be paid under the act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), and June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 241); to the Committee on Civil Service.

USED TIRES DELIVERED TO DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit, and ask to have referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, a resolution authorizing and directing the making of a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the methods used and prices paid for used automobile tires.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 333) was received and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to methods used to determine prices to be paid for used tires delivered to the Defense Supplies Corporation pursuant to the idle tire purchase plan. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purpose of this investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents,

to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$....., shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING OF WOOL—EXTENSION OF SENATE RESOLUTION 160, SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHWARTZ submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 334), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 160, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, providing for a committee of five Senators to make a full and complete investigation of the production, transportation, and marketing of wool, be amended by providing that the results of such investigations shall be reported to the Senate not later than the beginning of the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and such resolution remain in effect until said date.

IT'S TIME TO REDISCOVER AMERICA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. SCRUGHAM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "It's Time to Rediscover America," delivered by Senator O'MAHONEY on Friday, December 4, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONGRESS AND THE BUREAUCRACY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the subject Congress and the Bureaucracy delivered by him on December 8, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PALESTINE, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE JEWS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject Palestine, the Future Home of the Jews, delivered by him at Manhattan Center, New York, November 17, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY COL. STANLEY WASHBURN TO SOLDIERS ON ENTERING THE SERVICE

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address by Col. Stanley Washburn to the Ocean County contingent of men leaving for Port Dix on Monday, November 30, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

MONETARY RECONSTRUCTION—ADDRESS BY H. MICHELL

[Mr. McCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Monetary Reconstruction," delivered by H. Michell at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, May 25, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENT'S AWARDS TO SOLDIERS OF PRODUCTION—ARTICLE FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the New York Times of December 11, 1942, entitled "Production Medal Given to Workers," which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FUEL SITUATION—ARTICLE FROM BOSTON TRAVELER

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled

"Résumé of Fuel Situation," from the Boston Traveler of November 25, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

WARTIME PROHIBITION—EDITORIAL FROM BEVERAGE BULLETIN

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Beverage Bulletin of November 9, 1942, on the subject of wartime prohibition, which appears in the Appendix.]

SILVER STUDY REFUTES CHARGE AIMED AT WEST'S SENATORS—ARTICLE BY HARRY J. BROWN

[Mr. THOMAS of Idaho asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article on the subject of silver and its availability for war purposes, written by Harry J. Brown, Washington correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FIRST TO SUFFER—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The First to Suffer," published in the New York Times of December 2, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

GASOLINE AND FUEL-OIL RATIONING—LETTER FROM R. J. KOCH

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter concerning gasoline and fuel-oil rationing, written by Mr. R. J. Koch, of Illinois, under date of December 7, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR—EDITORIAL FROM RICHLAND COUNTY FARMER-GLOBE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Agriculture and Labor," published in the Richland County Farmer-Globe of November 27, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to propound a unanimous-consent request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed forthwith to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which no objection is made, beginning with where we left off the last time the calendar was called. I make the request, Mr. President, because there are a number of bills on the calendar which ought to be disposed of; many of them are House bills, and Members are anxious and interested about having them finally acted upon. I think this is an appropriate time to take up the calendar. It may be the last time we shall be able to do so at this session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

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:

Andrews	Brewster	Byrd
Austin	Brooks	Capper
Bailey	Brown	Caraway
Barbour	Bulow	Chavez
Barkley	Butler	Clark, Idaho

Danaher	McCarran	Shipstead
Davis	McFarland	Shott
Downey	McNary	Spencer
Doxey	Maybank	Stewart
Gerry	Mead	Thomas, Idaho
Gillette	Millikin	Truman
Green	Murdock	Tunnell
Guffey	Murray	Tydings
Gurney	Nelson	Vandenberg
Herring	Norris	Van Nuys
Hill	Nye	Wagner
Johnson, Calif.	O'Daniel	Wallgren
Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Kilgore	Pepper	Wheeler
Langer	Radcliffe	White
Lee	Russell	Wiley
Lodge	Schwartz	
Lucas	Scruggam	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are out of the city on important public business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] is attending the funeral of the late Representative Philip A. Bennett of Missouri, and is, therefore, necessarily absent.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is absent on public business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The clerk will state the first bill which is in order on the calendar under the unanimous-consent agreement.

The bill (S. 2904) to amend the act approved May 27, 1937 (ch. 269, 50 Stat. 203), by providing substitute and additional authority for the prevention of speculation in land of the Columbia Basin project was announced as first in order.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there has been an order for the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, and I am wondering whether the matters Senators have to present could not go over until the conclusion of the call of the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the order for the call of the calendar, we will proceed under the rule, under which there is a limit on debate. I had

thought we could run through the calendar in a short time, and that all reports and speeches which would take more than 5 minutes could await the conclusion of the call of the calendar. I hope Senators can accommodate themselves to that schedule, because it will not take long to dispose of the measures on the calendar; and if one Senator obtains permission to speak indefinitely, it will be difficult to prevent others doing so, and I hope we can finish the calendar before anything else is done.

FOURTH REPORT OF WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the fourth report of the War Production Board covering operations under the act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and the act of October 16, 1941, for the period from August 15, 1942, through November 15, 1942, with respect to the requisitioning and disposition of property required for national defense.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 9, 1942.

[NOTE.—The report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.]

SEVENTH REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the attached report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith the seventh quarterly report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

Since the last report, the war has entered a new phase. United Nations' forces attacking from Egypt and North Africa are contesting with the Axis for control of the African coast line of the Mediterranean. The Soviet Army, having held with stubborn bravery at Stalingrad, has now assumed the offensive. The Japanese have been recklessly expending ships and men in the Solomons, a battleground of our own choosing.

The Axis Powers have, temporarily at least, lost the initiative. We must do all we can to keep them from regaining it.

We must bring the full strength of all the United Nations to bear directly against the enemy. We must bring together our joint productive capacity and our material resources, our finished munitions and our fighting manpower; and we must do this in accordance with a single world strategy. That we are making good progress in this direction I think is shown by recent developments, and by this report on the part played by lend-lease.

We also have another task, which will grow in magnitude as our striking power

grows, and as new territories are liberated from the enemy's crushing grip. That task is to supply medicines, food, clothing, and other dire needs of those peoples who have been plundered, despoiled, and starved.

The Nazis and Japanese have butchered innocent men and women in a campaign of organized terror. They have stripped the lands they hold of food and other resources. They have used hunger as an instrument of the slavery they seek to impose.

Our policy is the direct opposite. United Nations' forces will bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick. Every aid possible will be given to restore each of the liberated countries to soundness and strength, so that each may make its full contribution to United Nations' victory, and to the peace which follows.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 9, 1942.

RATES OF PAY, HOURS, AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk and referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 11, 1942.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: The Government of the United States, which is the largest single employer in the Nation, has permitted a condition to develop regarding rates of pay, hours of work, and overtime compensation, for its civilian employees, which is grossly unfair, is one of the major causes of needlessly high personnel turn-over, and is impeding the successful prosecution of the war effort. This condition may be summarized briefly as follows:

(a) The pay rates for most mechanics, tradesmen, and laborers in navy yards, arsenals, and other production establishments of the Government are fixed and adjusted to correspond with prevailing wage rates for similar work outside the Government service in the same locality. These pay rates have kept pace with the increases in wages which have occurred in private industry; hours of work for these groups have generally been set at a minimum of 48 per week, and the earnings of these employees have been further increased through the receipt of overtime compensation at time and one half rates for work in excess of 40 hours per week. The situation with respect to these employees corresponds with that pertaining to industrial employees and represents a satisfactory condition which requires no change.

(b) The pay rates for the positions held by most salaried employees—clerical workers, postal employees, hospital attendants, professional, scientific, technical, and administrative employees—are generally fixed by statute and cannot be adjusted by any administrative action. Except for recent increases in the rates of pay for custodial employees, the last

general readjustment of salary rates occurred in the 1928 and 1930 amendments to the Classification Act, and in 1925 insofar as the postal service is concerned. The workweek for these types of employees has been extended to 43 hours in the War and Navy Departments, and to 44 hours in other departments and agencies, with the exception of the postal service where the amount of overtime varies with the volume of work in each locality. The Government service would generally have been placed on a 48-hour week except for the existence of the Saturday half holiday law which has already been suspended insofar as the War and Navy Departments are concerned but still requires in other agencies of the Government, compensatory time off for work in excess of 4 hours on Saturday.

(c) In four agencies of the Government, namely, the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, specific legislative authority has been granted to pay overtime compensation to certain groups of these salaried employees for work in excess of 40 hours per week. But other employees in the same agencies and in other agencies of the Government performing similar work, whose hours of duty have been lengthened beyond the peacetime workweek of 39 or 40 hours, cannot be paid overtime. This is a complete violation of the principle of equal pay for equal work which has been the guiding policy in Federal pay matters since the enactment of the Classification Act of 1923. The authority for the payment of this type of overtime compensation to groups in the War and Navy Departments expired on June 30, 1942, and has since been twice extended by joint resolution, the last extension expiring on November 30, 1942.

I approved these extensions of existing authority to pay overtime compensation to limited groups notwithstanding the gross unfairness and inequalities which this condition created, because the Congress had been considering various means of solving this urgent and complicated pay problem. I felt that by approving these extensions of overtime compensation authorization, opportunity would be afforded to arrive at an equitable solution which would meet the needs of the Government service and of the employees involved.

It is my judgment that any further temporary extension of this authorization to pay overtime to limited groups of employees is only perpetuating a bad situation and should be avoided. However, it can be avoided only by immediate action on the part of the Congress to deal realistically with this entire problem. Unless immediate action is taken, hundreds of thousands of employees in the War and Navy Departments will suffer a severe cut in earnings for the first half of December because of the stoppage in the payment of their overtime compensation.

I realize that the enactment of an adequate solution to the problem presents difficulties. I am not wedded to any particular formula for its solution. But I feel the problem is so urgent that

unless the Congress is able to arrive at a solution within the next few days, legislation should be enacted that would delegate to the Chief Executive authority to deal with problems of wage and salary rates, hours of work, and overtime compensation within the Federal service, during the war period or until such time as Congress may otherwise provide.

I am sending an identical letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the letter from the President to the Vice President which has just been read, a duplicate of which has been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with relation to Government compensation, overtime, and kindred matters, I feel that I should make a statement with reference to the present status of the legislation proposed to be enacted along that line.

Senate bill 2666, which deals with the question of compensation of Government employees, overtime, and like matters, has been on the calendar of the Senate for several weeks. The bill has not passed either the House or the Senate. In recently considering the advisability of attempting to pass at this late day in the session a comprehensive Government employees' bill, the steering committee, as I reported some 2 weeks ago, took the position that, inasmuch as it would be impossible to secure final enactment of the bill even if we could pass it through the Senate, the better thing to do would be to pass a simple joint resolution extending present overtime provisions of the law, and making some temporary arrangement for additional compensation to those who do not draw overtime, the arrangement to run until the 30th of next June, so as to give Congress time, in the early days of the approaching session, to deal adequately and comprehensively with the subject.

The matter was taken up with the Committee on Civil Service, which acted some days ago upon a temporary joint resolution extending the overtime provisions of the law, and I think including a 20-percent temporary increase to run until next July for other employees who do not draw overtime.

That joint resolution providing for temporary action was not submitted to the Senate and was abandoned by the committee. I was advised that they were going to stand pat on Senate bill 2666, which, it seemed to me, might well be interpreted as indicating that no legislation on the subject would be passed at this session.

Mr. President, I wish to state to the Senate frankly that I have been advised by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the leaders in the other body that no legislation will be passed by the House of Representatives, except by unanimous consent, during the remaining days of this session, and that unanimous consent could not be obtained for the passage of this bill if we should send it to the House, and that it would not even be reported from the committee to which it would be referred.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I take it that the House has profited by the action of the Senate in making a rule with respect to unanimous consent. It has been the rule of the Senate for some time that under certain conditions no legislation can be passed except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize that. The House has practically adopted that theory but with a little different method.

Mr. President, the situation is that there is not a quorum of Members of the House in Washington, and there is not going to be a quorum during the remaining days of this session. The Ways and Means Committee yesterday, as the newspapers tell us and as I have been otherwise advised, buried the so-called third war powers bill, dealing with the authority of the President to suspend tariff laws, and so forth. That bill is dead so far as this session is concerned.

In view of that situation, and in view of the fact that the Senate bill now on the calendar to which I have referred involves the question of the 48-hour week, and other controversial matters which will be debated if the bill is brought to the consideration of the Senate, and in view of the absolute certainty that it cannot pass the other House no matter what we may do about it here, it seems to me that the only thing to do is what we felt the Civil Service Committee would do, and that is to bring in a joint resolution providing for temporary action of some kind, to take care of the situation, to preserve the status quo until the next session, which will be only 3 weeks hence, and give time for Congress to deal with the subject.

In view of the utter impossibility, which we ought to acknowledge frankly, of Senate bill 2666 becoming law at this session, in view of the fact that under a joint resolution temporary provision can be made for increases in compensation to employees of departments of the Government who do not now receive overtime pay, it seems to me that the wise thing to do is to try to preserve the status quo until the approaching session, at which time or during the early days of which it may be possible to work out a comprehensive and fair bill dealing with the question as affecting Government employees.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. The Civil Service Committee, I feel certain, would be glad unanimously and immediately to report a resolution to extend the present overtime pay. That applies to the 60 percent of the employees of the Government who work overtime. When the question was under consideration as to compensating the other employees of the Government many difficult problems were presented.

A proposal was made that there be an increase of 20 percent in the base salary on a 48-hour-week basis, and then those who were not under the control of the War Labor Board were to have the over-

time taken away, which would result in many discrepancies. The Civil Service Committee gave full consideration to that question, and full consideration to Senate bill 2666, which is now on the calendar. The report made by the committee on Senate bill 2913, to which the Senator from Kentucky refers, was a conditional report to the Senate. An amendment which the Senator from Virginia and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] offered had to be revised in the light of the present bill and worked over, and it was impossible to make that amendment effective without writing into the bill a 48-hour week, because the whole bonus proposition is on such a basis that the employees of the Federal Government, not only those under the control of the War Labor Board, but the employees engaged in mechanical work for the Navy, would work a minimum of 48 hours a week—20 percent more time—and be paid 20 percent more money. That was the difficulty the Civil Service Committee was met with, without having had the opportunity to hold hearings and ascertain the true and actual facts.

Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the only solution to the problem possible under the present conditions is to adopt a joint resolution, which I believe would not be objected to either in the Senate or the House, extending the present overtime pay to the mechanical workers of the Government, until there has been an opportunity to investigate the very difficult question of overtime. This entire question, I feel certain, will receive the early consideration of the Civil Service Committee.

I think there would be no difficulty whatever, Mr. President, in the Civil Service Committee meeting immediately at the pleasure of the leader of the Senate majority and reporting a joint resolution to extend the present overtime pay, which includes workers in the War Department and Navy Department, and in the navy yards and arsenals.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, that would be better than doing nothing. The point I wish to emphasize is there is nothing on the calendar of the Senate dealing with the situation except Senate bill 2666. That bill cannot become law at this stage of the present session. It would be futile for the Senate to pass it, and I think the Senate has indulged in enough futility at this session to justify foregoing any further useless and futile action that might be taken.

I am calling the matter to the attention of the Committee on Civil Service. I appreciate their difficulties, and I appreciate also all the President says in his letter about the confusion, the chaos, and the disorganization that is going on and will continue in the Government departments unless we at least do something. If we adjourn this session without doing anything, those who have been drawing overtime will be deprived of it. The fact is that the provision for paying overtime expired on November 30, and the employees involved who are now working overtime will not receive overtime pay unless we take some action which would be retroactive to November 30.

I am calling the matter to the attention of the Civil Service Committee in the hope that it may report a simple solution of the problem, because we might as well understand that the situation in the Congress in the last week or so of the session is such that it is absolutely impossible to enact comprehensive, adequate legislation to cover all employees of the Government of the United States with a stop watch in front of us, when we have had all of this session to do it, and have not done it yet.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I desire very briefly to explain my position with reference to the proposed legislation, because Senate bill 2666, as well as the subsequent bill, were introduced and sponsored by me. Senators will recall my invitation to attend a meeting of the steering committee, and will also recall the instructions given to me by the steering committee, which are similar to the instructions which are now suggested to be given to the effect that we avoid a controversial measure which would involve a debate on the question of 40- or 48-hour-week legislation.

I recognize, and I so reported to the Civil Service Committee, the good will and the anxiety of the steering committee to do something constructive for the employees before the present session terminates. I think, however, that Senators will also agree that the entire membership of the Civil Service Committee expressed a similar anxiety over the lot of the Federal employee, for by unanimous vote the Civil Service Committee had voted favorably on Senate bill 2666 which is now on the calendar, and the committee again showed their interest in the Federal employee by voting approvingly of Senate bill 2913, the bill which was reported, but not submitted to the Senate, and which was subsequently returned to the committee, and the action taken by the committee rescinded.

Mr. President, we can eliminate a certain portion of the inequity by passing a continuing joint resolution which has its original authority in bills reported by the Military and Naval Committees of the House and Senate, and enacted into law. Those bills, whose provisions terminated at the beginning of this fiscal year, granted time-and-a-half for overtime to the employees of the Army and Navy, except to certain employees in the District of Columbia who come under the Classification Act. It covered all the employees in the field, the field officers in the District of Columbia, and it covered certain other officers and employees. They were all given time-and-a-half for overtime.

Involved in those two departments of the Government are to be found 1,700,000 of the Federal personnel, out of a total personnel of 2,600,000, according to the last report I received. A continuing joint resolution would take care of the major portion of the Army and Navy personnel, but it would leave without any consideration the employees of the old-line departments of the Government who

receive nothing at all for overtime, many of whom are working 48 hours a week, many of whom are denied advances because the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, with the precedents of the years to guide them, have cut the appropriations to the bone, so that we find some of the oldest employees, who have been serving the Government for years, working 48 hours a week, alongside employees who are receiving more money than they are receiving, and some of whom are receiving time-and-a-half for overtime.

I shall refer to one incident that came to my attention—and there are thousands of others just like it. A lawyer in a department in the city of Washington, receiving \$6,500 a year and time and a half for overtime, dictates his work to a \$1,440 stenographer who works 48 hours a week and receives pay for only 40 hours.

Mr. President, a continuing resolution would take care of the military departments of the Government; but if it were expanded just a little, and if its life were continued for only 60 days, so that it would take in the other old-line branches of the Government, we could eliminate many of the inequities. In view of the good will expressed by the steering committee when I attended its meeting, and the unanimous approval of every member of the Civil Service Committee on two occasions when it showed its good will toward the Federal employees, I hope that before we go home for Christmas, in the spirit of the holidays, which are now upon us, the poor underpaid employees of the Government who are working overtime and getting nothing for it will receive something tangible from us before the session ends.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Senator realizes that the Senate can take no action until something is reported to it. I have stated frankly the situation with reference to the bill on the calendar.

Mr. MEAD. In that connection, if the able Senator from Kentucky will allow me to interrupt for a moment, the committee authorized me to offer an amendment terminating the effect of the bill on June 30, 1943; so it would be only a stop-gap measure. The committee has thereby again shown its deep interest in the welfare of the Federal employee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know what can be worked out in view of the situation at both ends of the Capitol. I certainly hope that we shall not adjourn without taking action at least with respect to the status quo. Whether or not anything else can be done without getting into controversial questions, I do not know. I have some doubt of it. The fact that we are approaching the end of the session without having done anything shows that it is difficult to deal with the problem without getting into controversial questions, which, in my judgment, would make it impossible at this time to enact comprehensive and adequate legislation covering all departments of the Government. What I am urging the committee to do is to report a simple and practical measure, and do it at once, so that we may have an opportunity to deal with the situation.

Mr. MEAD. And, if I correctly understand the able Senator from Kentucky, to eliminate references or provisions which might result in a debate on the advisability of a 40- or 48-hour week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not only that, but to eliminate reference to anything which might result in the failure of stopgap legislation in the other House, where no measure can be passed except by unanimous consent. I know that unanimous consent cannot be had for any controversial legislation of this character.

Mr. MEAD. I am confident that our committee is interested in any suggestions which may be offered.

Mr. BARKLEY. The suggestions I have made are for the benefit of the Civil Service Committee. We have now been at war for a year. The inadequacies of the system and the injustices to Government employees have been well known to us, not only during the past year, but even before that. We are now approaching the end of the session, and find ourselves in a blind alley which has no exit so far as comprehensive or adequate legislation is concerned. The new session is only 3 weeks away. After the beginning of the new session, without any stop watch or restrictions, the Civil Service Committee should be able to work out a fair and comprehensive piece of legislation.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the Civil Service Committee is not to blame for the situation which exists.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not blaming anyone. The whole Senate is to blame, in a sense. The legislative body at both ends of the Capitol, is to blame.

Mr. MEAD. The Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee were permitted to report legislation granting time and a half to the civilian employees of the Army and Navy, and Congress approved the legislative recommendations of those committees. That created, to a certain extent, the inequitable condition which the Civil Service Committee is now called upon to rectify. I am sure that if the record is examined it will be found that the Civil Service Committee is wholeheartedly interested in the plight of the employees to whom reference has been made.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that. This patchwork situation has been brought about by piecemeal legislation which has been sponsored by the Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee, but that need not paralyze the Senate.

Mr. MEAD. It did not, because the Civil Service Committee acted and reported a bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately following the remarks just made by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] a statement made on September 23, 1942, before the Senate Civil Service Committee, by the senior Senator from Nevada in support of Senate bill 2666.

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

Senator McCARRAN. It is not necessary for me to draw the attention of this committee to the fact that we are a nation at war, that there is an army that serves that is not in uniform. It reminds us of the old expression, "They also serve who only stand and wait." They also serve who serve at home. If we listened to the report over the radio last night, and if there is any truth in the report, and we hope there is, the greatest avenue of defeat for Mr. Hitler is discontent at home. In other words, it appeared to the commentator, and we hope he was right, that within Mr. Hitler's own homeland discontent is taking hold, so that it may be the greatest agency for his break-down and ultimate defeat.

The greatest strength for the American forces is the contentment of those who serve the Government at home during the time that the American forces are away serving abroad, and at home as well.

No one can gainsay that the cost of living has gone up much more than is reflected by official statistics. The very best barometer of the cost of living today in America is the housewife with her market basket. If you will stand in front of the Safeway Stores, or any of the stores, and greet those who go in and do marketing and ask them whether or not the cost of the essentials of life has gone up, they will tell you in no uncertain terms how those essentials have ascended in price.

Now, the worker in a plant in civil life can demand an increase in wages in keeping with the increased cost of living, but the worker who toils for his Government and who belongs to the army who serves at home during this war period, has no other way of bringing to the attention of the country and the Government the conditions that are inflicted upon him in the way of an increased cost of living excepting by appearing before congressional committees, and he has no avenue by which he can relieve himself of conditions which are imposed upon him, because his wages and his income are fixed by law. He cannot strike, he would not strike, because there is no more patriotic group in all the world than our Federal employees. He would not strike if he had the opportunity, and he hasn't the opportunity in law. But there is imposed on this great army that serves at home the increased cost of living, and I say to you that there is no army that should be taken care of more zealously than those who serve in the Federal services, and we should see to it that they be armed at home with this one everlasting essential, namely, contentment.

Today the Federal employee's family is running on the ragged edge of its budget, because it cannot meet the increased cost of living. If by any chance sickness comes into the family of the average employee, the mother of that family must, of necessity, bear an unusual burden of worry, a burden which she sometimes does not wish to transfer to the worker, her husband, but which she carries and which he eventually gets, because that is an unusual expense that he has no budget for and that his income does not meet at all.

So that I say to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, without desiring to take up your time, there is nothing in the war work more important than to bring into the great army that serves at home the spirit of contentment, and that contentment can best be effected by seeing to it that they have the wherewithal to meet the increased cost of living that has been imposed upon them. So I hope favorable consideration may be given to the pending bill. Thank you.

Senator MEAD. Thank you very much, Senator. We appreciate your talk.

Mr. LANGER subsequently said: Mr. President, as the ranking member of the minority on the Civil Service Committee of the Senate, I desire to join in what

has been said by the able Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD].

I now serve notice that if the adoption of the resolution requires unanimous consent in the Senate, it will not pass unless the 40 percent who have not received a single penny of increase since 1925 are included. I wish to make that very plain. I have taken the matter up with the able Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], who is chairman of the subcommittee of the Civil Service Committee.

FARM LABOR AND PARITY PRICES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I most earnestly urge the Senate to take action immediately on House bill 7788, which would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include farm labor costs in determining parity prices of farm commodities. In the Anti-Inflation Act of October 2, 1942, there was included a provision that the Office of Price Administration, in determining price ceilings on products made from farm commodities, should include labor costs in addition to parity as determined in the formula used by the Department of Agriculture.

That has not been done, to the best of my information; and it is my belief that the best approach now is to include labor costs in computing parity itself. The farmers of America are being called upon to produce foodstuffs for a good part of the rest of the world in 1943 and 1944. At least 25 percent of 1943 production is scheduled to go abroad for our own troops and for lease-lend operations.

I know that price is not the only essential to farm production. To meet the 1943 production goals, the farmers are going to need more farm labor, more farm machinery, adequate supplies of oil and gasoline, and fertilizer. Also, if there is to be the maximum production required, the producers should be assured of production costs, at least. The present parity formula does not provide for the greatly increased wage scales now necessary to be paid farm labor in competition with war industry wages.

As a matter of justice to the farmers of the Nation, and in the interest of the increased food production required for our boys overseas, for our civilian population, and for the armed forces and civilian populations of the nations of the world to whom we have pledged food supplies, I urge early and favorable action upon this measure, which already has passed the House without a vote cast against it.

In this connection I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at this point a statement from Mr. Fred L. Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, urging enactment of House bill 7788, and giving additional reasons why farm wages should be included in the parity formula.

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1942.
To Members of the Senate:

We note that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has favorably reported

H. R. 7788, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, so as to include farm wages in determining the price parity of agricultural commodities.

As is well known, the present formula used for determining price parity of agricultural commodities does not include farm labor, which constitutes the biggest single factor in the farmer's cost of production. How any industry could be expected to function and remain solvent without taking its labor costs into consideration does not appear.

Under the plan that has been evolved for the recruitment of Mexican and domestic farm workers, farmers who are aided in securing help through Federal agencies are asked to sign contracts which call for minimum wages that are much higher than have customarily been paid in many sections. Various other requirements that will increase production costs are included in these contracts or agreements. Only recently the President issued a statement removing all limitations on farm wage rates.

The latest Price Index of the Department of Agriculture, issued on November 30, shows that the average level of farm wages now stands at 220 percent of the base period 1909-14. To leave such a supremely important factor entirely out of the parity formula and to expect the farmer to absorb these increased costs is perfectly preposterous, and it will not work under prevailing conditions.

The Department of Agriculture has recently made public its production goals for 1943. These call for heavier production than during the present year, and announcement has been made that farmers who fail to achieve their production allotments next year will be heavily penalized.

In view of the present acute shortage of farm labor, which is largely due to the wide disparity which exists between wage rates in industry and in agriculture, and in view of the imperative need for greater agricultural production to meet wartime needs, we think the Senate should promptly pass H. R. 7788. Justice to agriculture and sound public policy alike call for the enactment of this measure without delay.

Sincerely yours,
THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
FRED BRECKMAN,
Washington Representative.

APPRAISAL OF TURNED-IN AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram received from Oscar E. Erickson, commissioner of insurance for the State of North Dakota.

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

BISMARCK, N. DAK., November 25, 1942.
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C.:
Suggest congressional investigation of method used to appraise used turned-in tires. Tires valued at \$13 to \$50 under ceiling prices in June now appraised at and paid for with one 10-cent postage stamp each tire.
OSCAR E. ERICKSON.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say that I have been receiving similar complaints from my State with reference to turned-in tires. People in eastern Montana and in other places complain that when they turn in their tires they receive very little for them. They say that they could receive much more for them if they were sold on the market in their home com-

munities. They are receiving a return of only about 60 cents a tire, which does not begin to equal the value of the tire or to amount to adequate payment for it. I think there must be something radically wrong when people try to cooperate with the Government by sending in their tires, and receive only a small fee for the tires thus turned in.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in that connection let me say that in North Dakota hundreds of farmers who would have turned in their tires and would have sent them by rural delivery by parcel post were required to drive 20, 30, or 40 miles in order to deliver them to the Railway Express Agency. What I have stated has been true in Montana and in various other parts of the West. It seems very strange that the farmers are required to drive such distances in order to deliver their tires.

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with the Senator.

GOVERNMENT WASTE AND INEFFICIENCY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter received by me from an outstanding businessman in North Dakota, Mr. R. F. Gunkelman, secretary-treasurer of the Interstate Seed & Grain Co., of Fargo, N. Dak. I wish to read to the Senate two paragraphs of his letter, particularly to show the waste on the part of one of the bureaus located in Washington. Mr. Gunkelman's letter is dated December 5, 1942:

Since writing you about a week or 10 days ago, another matter has come to my attention and to the attention of the Fargo businessmen, which, to my way of thinking, demonstrates the wastefulness of the various departments in Washington.

In connection with the bond drive, quite a large number of posters were forwarded to Fargo to be put up in store windows and in other public places. Instead of sending these posters by parcel post or by express as anyone else would, they were forwarded to Fargo by air express or all-mail express, whichever it may be. The charges on this bunch of posters amounted to \$95 and some odd cents. If this same procedure was used throughout the Nation, you can readily appreciate what it cost to send out posters, asking people to buy bonds, the proceeds of which are used to pay for some of this inefficiency. All of us are 100 percent in favor of putting as much money into bonds as we possibly can spare; and I think the Fargo businessmen are doing their proportionate share. In fact, I think North Dakota, as a whole, is way up on the top of the per capita basis.

I think that you will agree with me that a piece of such marked inefficiency and wastefulness as this is, is not a help in putting over a bond sale.

I ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

INTERSTATE SEED & GRAIN CO.,
Fargo, N. Dak., December 5, 1942.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Since writing you about a week or 10 days ago, another matter has come to my attention and to the attention of the Fargo businessmen which, to my way of

thinking, demonstrates the wastefulness of the various departments in Washington.

In connection with the bond drive, quite a large number of posters were forwarded to Fargo to be put up in store windows and in other public places. Instead of sending these posters by parcel post or by express, as anyone else would, they were forwarded to Fargo by air express or air-mail express, whichever it may be. The charges on this bunch of posters amounted to \$95 and some odd cents. If this same procedure was used throughout the Nation, you can readily appreciate what it cost to send out posters, asking people to buy bonds, the proceeds of which are used to pay for some of this inefficiency. All of us are 100 percent in favor of putting as much money into bonds as we possibly can spare, and I think the Fargo businessmen are doing their proportionate share. In fact, I think North Dakota, as a whole, is way up on the top of the per capita basis.

I think that you will agree with me that a piece of such marked inefficiency and wastefulness as this is not a help in putting over a bond sale.

This is only one instance of many that have come to my attention in recent months. The mails are cluttered up with a world of literature sent out by bureaus from Washington. Most of this literature goes in the waste-paper basket without anyone ever looking at it. Every one of these bureaus duplicates literature that they send out. In our particular office we received seven letters from the Treasury Department asking us to support the bond drive. These letters are quite bulky. Three of them were addressed to our company. I received two addressed to myself and one was sent to a man who has not been in our employ for many years.

The local post office is swamped with this type of mail. We are told that the wires are daily cluttered up with long messages, messages that if sent by business houses would be cut in half or in many instances much could be said in 10 words, as much as these men say in 50.

It all adds up to rank inefficiency in Government departments. In the Department of Agriculture, questionnaires are sent out each year which are of no value and of no help to agriculture or to the industry that serves agriculture. Bulletins are put out which are never read.

Coming back to the gas-rationing program. The forms and reports which we have to fill out on our trucks will almost keep one book-keeper busy a day each month. After looking these reports over, I, as a businessman, do not see of what help they are going to be to the rationing boards or to the conservation of rubber or gas. I think it is high time that our Senators and Representatives in Congress order a thorough investigation of these bureaus and departments.

We are short of manpower, and I think if useless bureaus and useless reports were cut out we could release a very large number of men and women to industry and to our farms where help is so badly needed.

I trust, Senator, that I am not burdening you with something which may have already been called to your attention. But it seems to me that we, as citizens, back here in the areas that must produce and carry on, should begin to interest ourselves in getting a situation of this kind cleaned up.

Best personal regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

R. F. GUNKELMAN.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE AND THE POLL TAX BILL

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when the poll tax bill was pending before the Senate a full page advertisement appeared in certain newspapers urging Senators to vote for the bill. Among the organizations listed in the advertisement

as supporting and favoring the bill was the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The general secretary of that organization desires me to state that the use of the name of that organization was unauthorized, that the conference took no position upon that question, and that the only occasion when it takes a position on pending legislation is when some question arises relating directly or indirectly to religious freedom.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter written to me by the general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the telegram which he sent to the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax be printed in the RECORD. The reason for the presentation of the communication is to express the hope—without regard to the merits of the matter involved—that the names of organizations and individuals will not be used in advertisements without their permission.

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

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1942.
The Honorable DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WALSH: In the Washington Post of November 23 there appeared a full-page advertisement calling on all United States Senators to vote to abolish the poll tax. The advertisement was sponsored by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax with offices in Washington, D. C. It listed a group of "constituent organizations" in which group the National Catholic Welfare Conference was included. I am attaching a copy of a telegram which I sent to the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax regarding the use of the name of the National Catholic Welfare Conference as a constituent organization.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

MICHAEL J. READY,
General Secretary.

NOVEMBER 23, 1942.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX, Washington, D. C.

I read with surprise the name of the National Catholic Welfare Conference among constituent organizations listed by your committee, page 7 display in Washington Post this morning. Regardless of our position your committee included the National Catholic Welfare Conference without authorization. I protest such irresponsible action and demand the elimination of the name of this organization in your publicity.

MICHAEL J. READY,
General Secretary, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

AMENDMENT OF ACT TO PROVIDE VACATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2341) to amend the act approved March 14, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for vacations for Government employees, and for other purposes," which was, on page 2, line 1, to strike out all after "days:" down to and including "year" in line 3 and insert "And provided further, That when the unused leave accumulated equals or exceeds 60 days in

the aggregate, not more than 15 days of unused leave may be further accumulated in any one calendar year."

Mr. BULOW. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION OF RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL IN DENTAL CORPS OF THE NAVY

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2769) to authorize the rank of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including "law," in line 9 and insert "That the rank of rear admiral in the grade of dental surgeon is hereby established in the Dental Corps of the United States Navy, and dental officers shall become eligible for selection and promotion to this rank under the provisions governing the selection and promotion of other staff officers to the rank of rear admiral contained in the Act of June 10, 1926, or in existing law: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than one officer in the Dental Corps in the permanent rank of rear admiral, exclusive of additional numbers."

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER MATERIALS FOR STRATEGIC METALS USED IN MINOR COINAGE, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2839) to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, lines 6 and 7, to strike out the comma and "in his discretion,"; on the same page, line 16, to strike out "1 cent, 3 cents, and 5 cents" and insert "1-cent piece and 3-cent piece"; on page 4, to strike out lines 20 to 22, inclusive; on the same page, line 23, to strike out "3" and insert "2"; on page 5, line 4, to strike out "4" and insert "3"; on the same page, line 24, to strike out "5" and insert "4"; on page 6, line 10, to strike out "6" and insert "5"; on the same page, line 18, to strike out "7" and insert "6"; and on the same page, line 24, to strike out "8" and insert "7."

Mr. WAGNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I was about to ask for the regular order. I have on my desk a number of matters to which I should like to refer, but inasmuch as the calendar has been made the unfinished business, it seems to me that the Senate should now proceed, in accordance with the order entered earlier today, to consider the unobjected-to measures on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is demanded. The clerk will

proceed to state the measures on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1815.

PREVENTION OF SPECULATION IN LAND OF COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT

The bill (S. 2904) to amend the act approved May 27, 1937 (ch. 269, 50 Stat. 208), by providing substitute and additional authority for the prevention of speculation in land of the Columbia Basin project, was announced as first in order, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation with an amendment.

Mr. McNARY. This bill carries no appropriation. It provides a means for controlling and preventing speculation in the great area known as the Columbia Basin. I cannot conceive any opposition; but, Mr. President, I rise for the particular purpose of having inserted following my brief remarks a letter of the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to the President of the Senate, found in the report of the committee, No. 1763. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed at this point.

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

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 30, 1942.
The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I submit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a draft of a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent speculation in lands in the Columbia Basin prospectively irrigable by reason of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam project and to aid actual settlers in securing such lands at the fair appraised value thereof as arid land, and for other purposes" (act of May 27, 1937, 50 Stat. 208), and for other purposes.

I recommend that the proposed legislation be enacted.

The inauguration of a sound land-settlement policy covering the lands in the Columbia River Basin prospectively irrigable by reason of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam is of foremost importance to the economy of the Nation, the Pacific Northwest, and the Columbia Basin. The area affected is about the size of the State of Delaware.

The proposed bill is a product of careful studies conducted over a considerable period with a view of recommending policies and plans for a speedy and stable development of this area. The bill may be said, generally speaking, to emanate from two prime considerations. First, there are the studies conducted under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Reclamation, known as the joint investigations, Columbia Basin project. In these studies the views of many qualified and disinterested experts, and also of diverse affected Federal, State, and local agencies and private interests, were obtained and considered. The leadership of these studies state the adoption of guiding principles as follows:

"First, that the planning should be aimed at making the project a successful project, which will necessitate returning to the Government such funds as the law contemplates shall be returned and taking such steps as will insure, insofar as possible, that the settlers themselves will have a chance to be successful in their efforts to establish decent American homes; second, that the project should be developed in such a manner that numbers of indigent farm families forced from homes elsewhere through no fault of their own will be given an opportunity to

rehabilitate themselves and to reestablish ties with wholesome community life; and, third, that since the future will not bring, so far as we now can see, another opportunity to develop so large and fine a block of land, all the experience gained and the knowledge acquired in past efforts to settle and develop land should be used to make this project, not utopian but as near the ideal American farming community as can be.

"The planning of the joint investigations was started with the assumption that settlement should be by families, and with the conviction that we should not have to reap two or three crops of settlers to obtain one which takes root and remains. The studies are not all completed. Sufficient progress has been made, however, to warrant recommending now the adoption of the elements of a program. Certain decisions should be made at this time."

The basic policy recommendations referred to have been incorporated in this bill.

In the second place, the existing law, act of May 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 208), known as the Antispeculation Act, is unworkable and confusing in a number of major aspects. In particular, it is inadequate to prevent speculation in the lands in question, thus to insure a fair cost to the ultimate settler.

Hence, this bill supersedes the existing law to eliminate its present faulty provisions as well as to add new matter pursuant to the recommendations of the joint investigations.

The major characteristics of the attached bill may be summarized as follows:

(1) The bill authorizes the Grand Coulee Dam project, to be known as the Columbia Basin project, as a project subject to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187).

(2) The bill requires that, before commencement of the construction of the irrigation features, exclusive of Grand Coulee Dam and appurtenant works now under construction and of the pumping plant and equalizing reservoir and dams, the irrigation districts concerned must enter into repayment contracts with the United States, and that such contracts must provide, among other things, for the establishment of farm-unit plats, each farm unit to contain not more than 160 nor less than 10 acres of irrigable lands, dependent, taking into account all appropriate factors, on the respective areas sufficient in size for the support of an average-sized family. No one person or family could receive water for more than one farm unit, except that those who were owners of lands within the project area as of the date of enactment of the so-called Antispeculation Act, or their heirs or devisees as to such lands, may select and receive water for one or more farm units, provided that the total irrigable acreage of the units so selected does not exceed 160 acres, or the total irrigable acreage of their holdings as of such date, whichever is less.

(3) In addition to the foregoing provisions, there are certain provisions in the bill which, I believe, will accomplish much toward the prevention of unduly large holdings and the prevention of speculation in these lands. These provisions, which are largely penal in nature and which will remain in effect for 10 years from the time water becomes available, consist of:

(a) Provision whereby each owner of land within the project must, as a condition precedent to receiving water, execute a recordable contract agreeing to sell his excess lands at the appraised value thereof and of the improvements thereon, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. If a landowner, having land covered by such a contract, thereafter sells any of the lands involved at a price in excess of this appraised value, the Secretary may, within a given period of time, cancel the right of such land to receive water. Furthermore, the bill provides that one who has been sold lands covered by a

recordable contract for a consideration in excess of the appraised value may, in certain instances, rescind the contract and recover payments theretofore made, or proceed to take or hold title with remedies such that the total consideration will be only 75 percent of the appraised value.

(b) Provision whereby fraudulent misrepresentation as to the true consideration involved in the transfer of land covered by a recordable contract constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Provision whereby fraudulent misrepresentation or withholding of any material fact with respect to lands in the Columbia Basin project for the purpose of inducing the purchase of any such lands will constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) The bill authorizes the acquisition in the name of the United States of lands within or without the project area, by purchase or condemnation, and the acceptance of donations of land or money for the purposes of the project, and the administration of such lands. If lands are sold for irrigation farming, the terms of sale must be such, in any event, as to return within 40 years the appraised value thereof and of improvements thereon with interest at 3 percent per annum. Lands leased for such purpose must provide comparable returns. The bill further authorizes the construction of improvements on lands so acquired and the dedication of lands for appropriate public purposes.

(5) The bill also contains comprehensive provisions for the clearing, leveling, and preparation of irrigable lands for the distribution and utilization of water from the project; and it makes provision, on an experimental basis in connection with the first three irrigation blocks, for construction of certain other improvements on the land and for certain loans to settlers for operations during the development period.

(6) The bill provides that a program of the land acquisition, development, and settlement authorized thereunder shall be prepared by this Department in collaboration with the interested irrigation districts and other interested Federal departments and agencies. This program is to become effective on approval by the President. Provision is also made, through this program approving procedure, for participation of the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, as well as this Department, in the work covered by the program. Through this provision it is believed that the fullest use can be made of various agencies of the Federal Government that are qualified by their functions and facilities to make valuable contributions to the development of these phases of the project.

(7) The bill anticipates local taxing problems arising out of the acquisition of lands by the United States under the authority of the bill, and permits the making of agreements for the payment, out of funds derived from the leasing of these lands, of sums in lieu of taxes to the State of Washington or its political subdivisions.

(8) The bill makes provision for reducing the repayment obligations of districts, contracting to repay construction charges under the provisions of section 2 (b), by the amount by which the revenues realized in carrying out the land acquisition, development, and settlement program under section 4 of the bill exceed the cost of that program with interest at 3 percent per annum.

(9) The bill provides that water for irrigation purposes will not be delivered until its provisions have also been adopted, ratified, and consented to by the State of Washington, through appropriate legislation.

Preliminary drafts of this proposed legislation have been made available to representatives of the irrigation districts concerned and to others who are interested in one way or another in the Columbia Basin project. Many useful suggestions were made and many have been incorporated in the proposed legislation. It is my view that the bill is a decided improvement over the existing law, and, on the basis of comments received from those interested in it locally, I feel that it is so regarded by the people of the Northwest. I believe that the people in the area of the project and in the Northwest will embrace and approve it.

I am advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the leaders on both sides of the Chamber whether there would be any objection to, or whether anything would be gained by, consideration of the entire calendar from beginning to end. The reason why I make the inquiry is that there are on the calendar a number of District of Columbia bills which come before the point at which the call of the calendar was commenced on November 27, 1942. I am entirely content to yield to any order, but there are one or two bills which pertain to the District of Columbia preceding that one which I should like to have considered.

Mr. McNARY. I think I can answer the question, so far as I am concerned. The order has been made to consider bills on the calendar beginning with Order of Business No. 1815. Let us finish and complete the present order, and, then, if we have any time left, I shall not object to recurring to earlier cases on the calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me say in that connection that the Senator from Nevada spoke to me several days ago about a number of District bills which he did not name. I find that to two or three of the bills which he probably had in mind there is opposition. It may be that those to which there is no opposition can be taken up and disposed of rapidly, and then we will have to see what will happen to those to which there is objection.

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say there are about four; one pertaining to tax exemptions in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is serious objection to that bill, as I am informed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think the opposition has probably faded away; at least, I hope so.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have not heard of its fading away; I only heard of the objection.

Mr. McNARY. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is Senate bill 2904. The amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation was, on page 13, line 13, after the word

"in", to strike out "that" and insert "the", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 27, 1937 (ch. 269, 50 Stat. 208), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In addition to the primary purposes for which the Grand Coulee Dam project (hereafter to be known as the 'Columbia Basin project' and herein called the 'project') was authorized under the provisions of the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), the project is hereby authorized and reauthorized as a project subject to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939; and the provisions of each of those two acts together with the provisions of this act shall govern the repayment of expenditures and the construction, operation, and maintenance of the works constructed as a part of the project.

"SEC. 2. (a) No part of the funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated or allotted for project construction or for the reclamation of land within the project shall be expended in the construction of any irrigation features of the project, exclusive of Grand Coulee Dam and appurtenant works now under construction and of the pumping plant and equalizing reservoir and dams, until the requirements of the following subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subsection (a) have been met:

"(i) All lands within the project shall have been impartially appraised by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter called the 'Secretary') and evaluated at the date of appraisal without reference to or increment on account of the construction of the project. Reappraisals may be made at any time by the Secretary, and will be made upon the request of the landowner concerned accompanied by an advance to the United States of \$15 for each quarter section or fraction thereof involved, on account of expense thereof. In such reappraisals the Secretary shall take into account, in addition to the value found in the first appraisal, improvements made after said appraisal, such irrigation construction charges on the land as have been paid, and other items of value that are proper, other than increments on account of the construction of the project. The term 'appraised value' as used in this act shall mean appraised values determined as provided in this subsection.

"(ii) Contracts shall have been made with irrigation, reclamation, or conservancy districts organized under State law embracing the lands within the project providing for payment thereby of that part of the cost of construction of the project determined by the Secretary to be the part thereof to be repaid by the irrigation water users. Each such contract shall conform to the requirements of this act, shall require repayment within the maximum period permitted under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto (hereinafter called the Federal reclamation laws), and provide that payments shall be enforceable by all means and remedies provided in said laws.

"(b) (i) The lands within the project shall be developed in irrigation blocks, as that term is defined in the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. The Secretary shall segregate the lands in each irrigation block into farm units of sufficient acreage for the support of an average-sized family at a suitable living level, having in mind the character of soil, topography, location with respect to the irrigation system, and such other relevant factors as, in his judgment, enter into the determination of the area and boundaries thereof; and shall establish the units as hereafter provided. No farm unit shall contain more than 160 or less than 10 acres of irrigable land, except that any nominal quarter section comprising more than 160 acres of irrigable land may be included in one farm unit, and except that lands owned by the

United States may be established into units of lesser size for part-time farming purposes.

"(ii) Prior to the initial delivery of water to an irrigation block, the Secretary shall prepare a plat of all the farm units in the irrigation block and shall publish a notice of the intention to establish such farm unit plat in six weekly issues of a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which any part of the irrigation block is located. From the date of first publication, a copy of the plat shall be available in the county auditor's office of each of said counties for public inspection during the business hours of the office. Any interested landowner shall have the right to file written objections to the plat with the county auditor of the county in which his lands are situated before the close of the period of publication. After expiration of the period of publication the Secretary shall consider and determine all such objections, draw the plat in final form, and file it for record in said county auditors' offices. With the consent of the owners of all farm units affected, the Secretary may revise the plat or any part thereof from time to time, and place the revisions of record with the original plat.

"(iii) Water shall not be delivered from, through, or by means of the project works to or for lands not conforming in area and boundaries to the farm units covering the lands involved, nor to or for more than one farm unit held by any one landowner, except that as to lands held by the one having equitable or legal title on May 27, 1937, or the heir or devisee of such owner, delivery may be made to or for a total irrigable area not exceeding the maximum provided in this section. The limitations of this subdivision shall not apply to lands owned by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, corporate or otherwise.

"(iv) Lands within the project in excess of one farm unit held by any one landowner shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, be deemed excess land: *Provided*, That if excess land is acquired by foreclosure or other process of law, by conveyance in satisfaction of mortgages, by inheritance or by devise, water therefor may be furnished temporarily for a period not exceeding 5 years from the effective date of such acquisition, delivery of water thereafter ceasing until the transfer thereof to a landowner duly qualified to secure water therefor.

"(v) As used in this act, the terms 'owner', 'landowner', and 'any one landowner', denote any person, corporation, joint-stock association, or family; the term 'family' denotes a group consisting of either or both husband and wife, together with their children under 18 years of age, or all of such children if both parents are dead; the term 'their children' includes the issue and lawfully adopted children of either or both husband and wife; and the term 'lands within the project' denotes those lands within the boundaries of the existing Columbia Basin irrigation districts, or revisions thereof approved by the Secretary, which the Secretary determines may be supplied water from, through, or by means of the project works and are required to be included to provide for sound development and operation of the project. Lands shall be deemed to be held by a family, if held as separate property of husband and wife, or constitute a part or all of their community property, or if they are the property of any or all of their children under 18 years of age.

"(c) As a condition precedent to receiving water from the project and in consideration thereof, each landowner shall be required to execute, within 6 months from the date of the execution of the contract between the United States and the district within which the land is located, a recordable contract covering all his lands within that district, agreeing as to such lands for and on behalf of himself, his heirs, successors, and assigns to the provisions set forth in this subsection (c): *Provided*,

That any landowner, having failed to execute such a contract within this period, may be permitted to execute such contract within 1 year after the date of judicial confirmation of the validity of the contract between the United States and the district, but only in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed under section 8 concerning this privilege.

Each such recordable contract shall provide—

"(i) That the landowner will conform his lands by purchase, sale, or exchange at the appraised values to the area and boundaries of the pertinent farm unit or units shown on the plats filed under subsection 2 (b) and will dispose of excess land then or thereafter owned by him at its appraised value; that the Secretary is thereby given an irrevocable power of attorney to sell in behalf of the landowner any such excess land at said appraised value; and that the United States is thereby given, without further consideration, an option to buy any such excess land at said appraised value: *Provided*, That sales under such power or such option, unless otherwise provided in writing by said owner, shall be only for cash and only such that surrender of possession by the owner of any area of excess lands then operated as a single unit for dry farming or grazing may be effected substantially at one time.

"(ii) That in the period from the date of execution thereof and to a date 5 years from the time water becomes available for the lands covered thereby, no conveyance of or contract to convey a freehold estate in such lands, whether excess or nonexcess lands, shall be made for a consideration exceeding its appraised value, and in connection with any conveyance of, or contract to convey, such an estate within such period the grantor or vendor or the grantee or vendee or any lien holder thereof, shall, within 30 days from the date of such conveyance or contract, file in the office of the county auditor in the county or counties in which the land is located an affidavit describing the conveyance or contract and the consideration therefor.

"(iii) That in the event that within such period such a conveyance of, or contract to convey, is made without filing within said 30 days the affidavit required in (ii) of this subsection, or is made for a consideration in excess of the appraised value, the Secretary, at any time within 2 years of the day on which there is filed for recording in the official county records the contract or deed involved, whichever is filed earliest, in the event both the contract and deed are filed in a given transaction, may cancel the right of such estate to receive water from, through, or by means of the project works by a written notice of cancellation: *Provided*, That said power to cancel as to any given parcel of land may be waived by the Secretary at any time within said 2-year period by a written notice of waiver: *And provided further*, That after any such cancellation a project water right for the estate involved may be acquired only on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary.

"(iv) That should any freehold estate in land covered thereby be conveyed or contracted to be conveyed within the period defined in (ii) of this subsection, the transaction, and any mortgage or other lien covering any deferred consideration thereunder, shall be subject to all the provisions of subsection 3 (b) hereof.

"Any or all of the provisions of this subsection (c) required to be included in the recordable contracts may be made covenants running with the land when said recordable contracts expressly so provide.

"(d) Each contract made pursuant to subdivision 2 (a) (ii) shall provide that no water will be delivered from, through, or by means of the project works except in accordance

with the provisions and limitations of section 2 hereof.

"(e) Each district contract may include provisions—

"(i) Requiring that all lands within the district not covered by recordable contracts provided for under subsection (c) or otherwise not eligible to receive water shall be subject to assessment in the same manner and to the same extent as like lands eligible to receive water, subject to such provisions as the Secretary may prescribe for postponement in payment of all or part of such assessments but not beyond the expiration of the period during which the price limit under subsection 2 (c) applies.

"(ii) That, without compliance with other provisions of State law for the exclusion of lands, lands may be withdrawn from the district by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the district board on or before such date fixed by such board between a date 10 days after the official notice of the election on the contract between the United States and the district and the date of such election. The date limiting the time of such filing shall be announced in the official notice of the proposed election, and lands for which such notice is filed shall be deemed excluded from the district for all purposes as of the time of such filing. Thereafter lands so withdrawn and excluded so long as they remain in private ownership shall not be entitled to receive water from, through, or by means of the project works.

"(f) Any instrument, action, determination, rule, or regulation of the Secretary or his duly authorized representatives under the authority of this section 2 which is or may be determinative of the title to lands or interest in lands in private ownership within the project shall be effective as to any given parcel of land, as against purchases for value without actual notice, only from the time of the filing for record in the office of the county auditor of the county or counties in which the lands affected are located of a copy thereof authenticated in the manner authorized by law. Such filing shall impart legal notice to the public of the matters and things set out therein.

"Sec. 3. (a) Fraudulent misrepresentation as to the true consideration involved in the conveyance of, or contract to convey, any freehold estate in land covered by a recordable contract made under subsection 2 (c) hereof, in the affidavit required by that subsection, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"(b) Should any freehold estate in lands subject to the recordable contract made under subsection 2 (c) hereof be conveyed or contracted to be conveyed, after the date of execution of such recordable contract and within 5 years from the time water becomes available for such lands, at a consideration in excess of the appraised value of said estate, the transaction, and any mortgage or other lien covering any deferred consideration thereunder, shall be invalid and unenforceable by the vendor or grantor, his successors or assigns as to that part of the consideration in excess of the appraised value of the estate involved. In the case of any such transaction involving deferred payments, said invalid portion of the consideration shall be deducted first from the deferred payments in the inverse order of their due dates.

"The vendee or grantee in any such transaction, at any time within 2 years from the date of any such conveyance or contract and on filing a correct affidavit as required in subdivision 2 (c) (ii), may recover from the vendor or grantor, or the successors or assigns thereof, an amount equal to the payments made in excess of the appraised value.

"In connection with any judgment or decree hereunder in favor of a vendee or grantee, said vendee or grantee shall have the

right to recover court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

"Sec. 4. (a) For the purposes of assisting in the permanent settlement of farm families, protecting project land, facilitating project development, preventing speculation in project lands, and providing for the general welfare, the Secretary is authorized to administer public lands of the United States in the project area and lands acquired under this section; to sell, exchange, or lease such lands; to improve such lands or other lands within the project by clearing, leveling, and preparing them for handling of irrigation water; to establish town sites on such lands; to dedicate portions of such lands for public purposes in keeping with sound project development; to acquire in the name of the United States, at prices satisfactory to him, such lands or interest in lands, within or without the project area, as he deems appropriate for the protection, development, or improvement of the project; to accept donations of real and personal property for the purposes of this act; and to disseminate information by appropriate means and methods. Any moneys realized on account of donations for purposes of this act shall be covered into the Treasury as trust funds.

"(b) Contracts, exchanges, and leases made under this section shall be on terms that, in the Secretary's judgment, are in keeping with sound project development. In addition, land-sale contracts shall be on a basis that, in the Secretary's judgment, provides for the return in a reasonable period of years of not less than the appraised value of the land and improvements thereon. Contracts for repayment of costs incurred by the United States in clearing, leveling, and preparing lands for handling of irrigation water may, in the Secretary's discretion, be made with individual water users or any form of water users' organization satisfactory to him.

"Qualifications of applicants for the purchase of land for irrigation farming shall be prescribed as provided in subsection C of section 4 of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 702), notwithstanding any other provisions of law.

"Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary may enter into agreements to pay annual sums in lieu of taxes to any State or political subdivision thereof with respect to any real property situated therein acquired pursuant to the authority of this Act, out of funds derived from the leasing of such lands. The amount so paid for any year upon any such property shall not exceed the taxes that would be paid to the State or subdivision as the case may be upon such property if it were not exempt from taxation thereby.

"(b) Any lands or interests in lands acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to all provisions of the laws of the State of Washington relating to the organization, government, and regulation of irrigation, reclamation, and conservancy districts and shall be subject to liens for charges legally assessed by any such district, to the same extent and in the same manner as public lands subject to entry are or may be subject to said laws and charges by the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of the Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 506), as amended by the Act of May 15, 1922 (42 Stat. 541). Upon execution by the United States of a contract of sale of any lands within the project, the lands under contract may be taxed by the State or political subdivision thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as privately owned lands of a like character. All taxes legally so assessed may be enforced by the sale of the lands in the same manner and under the same proceeding whereby said taxes are enforced against privately owned lands: *Provided*, That the title or interest which the State or political subdivision thereof may convey in any

tax proceeding shall be subject to whatever title remains in the United States and to any prior lien reserved to the United States for all unpaid installments upon the contract of sale, whether accrued or otherwise, and any other charges upon said land which have accrued or may accrue under and by virtue of said contract of sale or the contract between the United States and the district in which the land is located.

"Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such moneys as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, to be reimbursable to the extent required by this act. All revenues received in carrying out the provisions of section 4 hereof shall be covered into the General Treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts.' Amounts equal to appropriated funds requisitioned by the Secretary and made available for disbursement on the books of the Treasurer of the United States shall be debited in a special account in the Treasury, to be known as the 'Columbia Basin Land Development Account.' Amounts equal to revenues covered into the General Treasury as 'miscellaneous receipts' shall be credited in said special account. After such credits equal the amount of the debits with interest thereon at the rate of 3 percent per annum from the respective dates of the debits, additional credits in said special account shall be made by the Secretary, in the manner determined by him, the basis of corresponding credits to the construction cost obligations of the district or districts entering into contracts under section 2 hereof.

"Sec. 7. No water shall be delivered for irrigation within the project until the State of Washington, by appropriate legislation, shall have adopted, authorized, ratified, and consented to all the provisions of this act insofar as such provisions or any of them, in whole or in part, may come within the scope of State jurisdiction or authority or be applicable to State lands.

"Legislation otherwise conforming to the standards above stated in this section will meet the requirements of the section even though, by reason of limitations in the State constitution, the contracts required under subsection 2 (c) cannot be executed pursuant to such legislation as to the State's school and other public lands. As to such lands, the provisions and requirements of subsection 2 (c) shall remain effective, but if these constitutional limitations have not been removed at least 6 months prior to the expiration of the time provided for the execution of the contracts the time is hereby extended for a period ending 6 months after the removal of the limitations.

"Sec. 8. The Secretary is authorized to perform such acts, to make such rules and regulations, and to include in the contracts hereinbefore provided for such provisions as he deems proper for carrying out the provisions of this act; and in connection with sales or exchanges under the Act, he is authorized to effect conveyances without regard to the law governing the patenting of public lands. Wherever in this act functions, powers, or duties are conferred upon the Secretary, said functions, powers, or duties may be performed, exercised, or discharged by his duly authorized representatives.

"Sec. 9. The consent of the United States is hereby given to the sale of school lands and any other public lands of the State of Washington comprising a part of the lands within the project at prices not to exceed their appraised values, determined as provided in subsection 2 (a) hereof.

"Sec. 10. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of

such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 11. This act may be cited as 'The Columbia Basin Project Act.'

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act approved May 27, 1937 (ch. 269, 50 Stat. 208), by providing substitute and additional authority for the prevention of speculation in lands of the Columbia Basin project and substitute and additional authority related to the settlement and development of the project, and for other purposes."

HILLER & WILBUR, INC.

The bill (S. 644) for the relief of Hiller & Wilbur, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935, as amended, to Hiller & Wilbur, Inc., of New Orleans, La., the sum of \$5,414.48, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for cotton export subsidy payments on 900 bales of cotton sold by it for export during the latter part of 1939 and the early part of 1940, payment of such claim having been denied by the Department of Agriculture because of the failure of the seller to give notice of the sales to the Department within the time prescribed by the applicable regulations: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REGULATION OF BARBERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5444) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment on page 4, line 10, before the word "showing", to strike out the word "proper."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6171) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

COORDINATION OF FEDERAL REPORTING SERVICES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on a bill just read, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1666) to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplications and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies, 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 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That this Act may be cited as the 'Federal Reports Act of 1942'.

"Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that information which may be needed by the various Federal agencies should be obtained with a minimum burden upon business enterprises (especially small business enterprises) and other persons required to furnish such information, and at a minimum cost to the Government, that all unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining such information through the use of reports, questionnaires, and other such methods should be eliminated as rapidly as practicable; and that information collected and tabulated by any Federal agency should insofar as is expedient be tabulated in a manner to maximize the usefulness of the information to other Federal agencies and the public.

"Sec. 3. (a) With a view to carrying out the policy of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (hereinafter referred to as the 'Director') is directed from time to time (1) to investigate the needs of the various Federal agencies for information from business enterprises, from other persons, and from other Federal agencies; (2) to investigate the methods used by such agencies in obtaining such information; and (3) to coordinate as rapidly as possible the information-collecting services of all such agencies with a view to reducing the cost to the Government of obtaining such information and minimizing the burden upon business enterprises and other persons, and utilizing, as far as practicable, the continuing organization, files of information and existing facilities of the established Federal departments and independent agencies.

"(b) If, after any such investigation, the Director is of the opinion that the needs of two or more Federal agencies for information from business enterprises and other persons, will be adequately served by a single collecting agency, he shall fix a time and place for a hearing at which the agencies concerned and any other interested persons shall have an opportunity to present their views. After such hearing, the Director may issue an order designating a collecting agency to obtain such information for any two or more of the agencies concerned, and prescribing (with reference to the collection of such information) the duties and functions of the collecting agency so designated and the Federal agencies for which it is to act as agent. Any such order may be modified from time to time by the Director as circumstances may require, but no such modification shall be made except after investigation and hearing as hereinbefore provided.

"(c) While any such order or modified order is in effect, no Federal agency covered by

such order shall obtain for itself any information which it is the duty of the collecting agency designated by such order to obtain.

"(d) Upon the request of any party having a substantial interest, or upon his own motion, the Director is authorized within his discretion to make a determination as to whether or not the collection of any information by any Federal agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or for any other proper purpose. Before making any such determination, the Director may, within his discretion, give to such agency and to other interested persons an adequate opportunity to be heard or to submit statements in writing. To the extent, if any, that the Director determines the collection of such information by such agency is unnecessary, either because it is not needed for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or because it can be obtained from another Federal agency or for any other reason, such agency shall not thereafter engage in the collection of such information.

"(e) For the purposes of this Act, the Director is authorized to require any Federal agency to make available to any other Federal agency any information which it has obtained from any person after the date of enactment of this Act, and all such agencies are directed to cooperate to the fullest practicable extent at all times in making such information available to other such agencies: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the obtaining or releasing of information by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bureau of the Public Debt, the Bureau of Accounts, and the Division of Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the obtaining by any Federal bank supervisory agency of reports and information from banks as provided or authorized by law and in the proper performance of such agency's functions in its supervisory capacity.

"Sec. 4. (a) In the event that any information obtained in confidence by a Federal agency is released by that agency to another Federal agency, all the provisions of law (including penalties) which relate to the unlawful disclosure of any such information shall apply to the officers and employees of the agency to which such information is released to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the officers and employees of the agency which originally obtained such information; and the officers and employees of the agency to which the information is released shall in addition be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties) relating to the unlawful disclosure of such information as if the information had been collected directly by such agency.

"(b) Information obtained by a Federal agency from any person or persons may, pursuant to this act, be released to any other Federal agency only if (1) the information shall be released in the form of statistical totals or summaries; or (2) the information as supplied by persons to a Federal agency shall not, at the time of collection, have been declared by that agency or by any superior authority to be confidential; or (3) the persons supplying the information shall consent to the release of it to a second agency by the agency to which the information was originally supplied; or (4) the Federal agency to which another Federal agency shall release the information has authority to collect the information itself and such authority is supported by legal provision for criminal penalties against persons failing to supply such information.

"Sec. 5. No Federal agency shall conduct or sponsor the collection of information, upon identical items, from 10 to more persons (other than Federal employees considered as such) unless, in advance of adoption or re-

vision of any plans or forms to be used in such collection.

"(a) The agency shall have submitted to the Director such plans or forms, together with copies of such pertinent regulations and other related materials as the Director shall specify; and

"(b) The Director shall have stated that he does not disapprove the proposed collection of information.

"Sec. 6. The Director is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 7. As used in this act—

"(a) The term 'Federal agency' means any executive department, commission, independent establishment, corporation owned or controlled by the United States, board, bureau, division, service, office, authority, or administration in the executive branch of the Government; but such terms shall not include the General Accounting Office nor the governments of the District of Columbia and of the Territories and possessions of the United States, and the various subdivisions of such governments.

"(b) The term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or legal representative, any organized group of persons, any State or Territorial government or branch thereof, or any political subdivision of any State or Territory or any branch of any such political subdivision.

"(c) The term 'information' means facts obtained or solicited by the use of written report forms, application forms, schedules, questionnaires, or other similar methods calling either (1) for answers to identical questions from 10 or more persons other than agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States, or (2) for answers to questions from agencies, instrumentalities, or employees of the United States which are to be used for statistical compilations of general public interest.

"Sec. 8. Any person failing to furnish information required by any such agency shall be subject to such penalties as are specifically prescribed by law, and no other penalty shall be imposed either by way of fine or imprisonment or by the withdrawal or denial of any right, privilege, priority, allotment, or immunity, except when the right, privilege, priority, allotment, or immunity, is legally conditioned on facts which would be revealed by the information requested.

"Sec. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

And the House agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
H. H. SCHWARTZ,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
HENRY O. TALLE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator said that he was presenting a conference report on a bill just read. Evidently it cannot be a conference report on a bill that is on the calendar.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I was informed by the clerk that the bill had just been read. I could not hear all that was going on because what seem to be in the nature of general conventions are being held on various parts of the Senate floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is an entirely different bill, but the conference report is in order. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

HOURS OF LABOR OF FEMALES EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (H. R. 7447) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2768) to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

MEANS OF EGRESS FROM BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5486) to provide for means of egress from buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 9, after the word "height", to strike out "in which sleeping quarters for the accommodation of 10 or more persons are provided above the first floor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section, page 2, line 7, after the word "building", to strike out "and in addition thereto municipal fire-alarm connection, to be connected directly or indirectly to the municipal fire-alarm central-office headquarters, or a firm-alarm system reporting through a private central station connected with the municipal fire-alarm central-office headquarters for any building five or more stories in height, or for any building three or more stories in height having a single floor area of over 35,000 square feet."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, page 3, line 14, after the word "stations", to strike out "municipal firm-alarm connection, connections to the municipal firm-alarm central-office headquarters, or through a central station."

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.

ENSIGN DONALD L. GRUNSKY

The bill (S. 2790) for the relief of Donald L. Grunsky, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, calendar number 1823, House bill 7653 is identical with the Senate bill, the title of which has just been stated. I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill and be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7653) for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. I move that Senate bill 2790 for the relief of Donald L. Grunsky, be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2900) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. VANDENBERG asked that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

GEORGE GEIS AND ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE OF JOSEPH GLASER

The bill (H. R. 1646) for the relief of George Geis, and the administrator of the estate of Joseph Glaser, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UPHAM TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO.

The bill (H. R. 194) for the relief of the Upham Telephone & Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT T. GROOM ET AL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2375) for the relief of Robert T. Groom, Daisy Groom, and Margaret Groom, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 2, line 2, after the name "Groom", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$952"; in line 4, after the name "Groom", to strike out "\$5,500 as compensation for personal injuries sustained", and insert "\$4,000 as compensation for all damages, including hospitalization, suffered"; at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$7,500", and insert "\$3,500"; and in the same line, after the word "compensation", to strike out "for personal injuries sustained" and insert "for all damages, including hospitalization, suffered"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert T. Groom, Daisy Groom, his wife, and Margaret Groom, his daughter, all of Murfreesboro, Tenn., the respective sums hereinafter specified in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States arising out of a collision which occurred near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on October 21, 1941, when an automobile driven by Robert H. Pate, a United States mail carrier, ran into the automobile of the said Robert T. Groom: To the said Robert T. Groom, \$952 as compensation for property damage and other damages sustained by him, to the said Daisy Groom, \$4,000 as compensation for all damages, including hospitalization, suffered by her; and to the said Margaret Groom, \$3,500 as compensation for all damages, including hospitalization, suffered by her: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by

any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. CHING SHEE

The bill (H. R. 6370) for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ARMY NURSE CORPS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7633) to increase the pay and allowances of members of the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 5, before the word "allowances", to strike out "money."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section, line 5, after the word "allowances", to strike out "including" and insert "for subsistence and rental of quarters."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 9, before the word "allowances", to strike out "money."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section, page 2, line 9, after the word "allowances", to strike out "including" and insert "for subsistence and rental of quarters, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 21, to insert:

Sec. 6. During the present war and for 6 months thereafter, the President is authorized to provide for the appointment or enrollment in the Medical Department of the Army of technical and professional, female personnel in categories required for duty outside the continental United States. Such personnel shall be distributed, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, in relative ranks and grades corresponding to the commissioned and enlisted grades of the Regular Army; and the Secretary shall have complete authority to define the qualifications for all of the grades in which such personnel are distributed. Such personnel shall receive pay and money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters and mileage and other travel allowances, as now or hereafter provided by law for military personnel of comparable grade, without dependents. Persons so appointed and their dependents shall be entitled to the same allowances and the same rights, privileges, benefits, and gratuities as members of the Army Nurse Corps and their dependents. Persons so enrolled and their dependents shall be entitled to the same allowances and the same rights, privileges, benefits, and gratuities as enlisted men of the Regular Army and their dependents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 18, to insert:

Sec. 7. That hereafter, during the present war and for 6 months thereafter, the superintendent and all other members of the Navy

Nurse Corps shall have relative rank and be entitled to receive the same pay, and money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, and mileage and other travel allowances as are authorized by this act for corresponding grades and relative ranks in the Army Nurse Corps. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to use appropriations available to the Naval Establishment to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

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.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6730) to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders and to prevent the circumvention of certain State or Territorial laws regulating the practice of dentistry was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The bill (H. R. 6839) relating to the appointment and retirement of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the Navy is very anxious to have action on this bill. It permits the Navy to enlist men with minor physical defects who are needed in the service of the Navy and provides for their retirement after service in the Navy. I inquire who made objection to the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the Senator from Oregon to object.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I was not objecting to Calendar No. 1831, House bill 6839. I was objecting to No. 1830, House bill 6730, because of the absence of Senators who want to be present when the bill is considered. I did not object to Calendar No. 1831, House bill 6839.

Mr. WALSH. It was my understanding that the Senator did not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 6839?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6839) relating to the appointment and retirement of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of persons with physical disabilities and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 4, after the word "have", to insert "other than organic."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 1, line 11, after the word "Reserve", to strike out "who has heretofore been ordered to active duty upon waiver of physical disability or any such officer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 3, after the word "disability", to

strike out "with which he was suffering" and insert "for which waiver was required."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 6, after the word "aggravation", to strike out "thereof, except where such aggravation is beyond the normal progress of the disease or injury and where such aggravation is incident to the service. Such" and insert "of such disability."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 9, before the word "officer", to insert "That such."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, after the word "service", to insert "And provided further, That except for retirement based upon disability for which waiver is required under this act, or aggravation of such disability, this act shall not be construed to deprive any person of any right or benefit authorized under any other act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 15, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. For the purposes of applying section 607 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, or section 302 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, any disability for which waiver was required as a condition to tender of commission under this act shall be deemed to be a disability resulting from an injury or disease traceable to the extra hazard of military or naval service.

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.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7801) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of \$5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. VANDENBERG asked that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HYRAM COLWELL

The bill (H. R. 2970) for the relief of Hiram Colwell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE O. HANFORD

The bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of George O. Hanford was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE BARRETT

The bill (H. R. 4029) for the relief of Catherine Barrett was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOTHILDA STENDER

The bill (H. R. 4898) for the relief of Bothilda Stender was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL LEO FITZPATRICK

The bill (H. R. 5274) for the relief of Michael Leo Fitzpatrick, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GWENDOLYN ANNE OLHAHA

The bill (H. R. 5409) for the relief of Gwendolyn Anne Olhava, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALICE COMAS

The bill (H. R. 5649) for the relief of Alice Comas, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALEX LAWSON

The bill (H. R. 6366) for the relief of Alex Lawson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

I. ARTHUR KRAMER

The bill (H. R. 6489) for the relief of I. Arthur Kramer, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE A. THORNTON

The bill (H. R. 6520) for the relief of Jane A. Thornton, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. IVEY

The bill (H. R. 6653) for the relief of William R. Ivey, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ESTHER MANN

The bill (H. R. 6695) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Mann, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. BESSIE SCHAKETT

The bill (H. R. 6749) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Schakett was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LILLIAN J. DELAVERGNE

The bill (H. R. 6771) for the relief of Lillian J. Delavergne was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. M. JESSIE

The bill (H. R. 6780) for the relief of J. M. Jessie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS W. DOWD

The bill (H. R. 6863) for the relief of Thomas W. Dowd was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAUDE LEACH

The bill (H. R. 6873) for the relief of Maude Leach was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ADA F. OGLE

The bill (H. R. 6923) for the relief of Mrs. Ada F. Ogle was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH F. GORDON

The bill (H. R. 6924) for the relief of Joseph F. Gordon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. GARLAND GAILEY

The bill (H. R. 7035) for the relief of Mr. Garland Gailey was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELMORE LEE LANE

The bill (H. R. 7167) for the relief of Elmore Lee Lane was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GROVER C. WEDGWOOD

The bill (H. R. 7168) for the relief of Grover C. Wedgwood was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill (H. R. 7288) to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. J. M. SCOTT

The bill (H. R. 7316) for the relief of Dr. J. M. Scott was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

The bill (H. R. 7333) for the relief of Arkansas Gazette was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BERNICE RYHE

The bill (H. R. 7518) for the relief of Bernice Ryhe was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RALPH B. RANDALL

The bill (H. R. 7649) for the relief of Ralph B. Randall was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. PERKINS

The bill (H. R. 7651) for the relief of William F. Perkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARREN M. ENGSTRAND

The bill (H. R. 7652) for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JURISDICTION OF NAVAL COURTS
MARTIAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2899) to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to hear from the Senator from Massachusetts with respect to the purpose of the bill.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the bill seeks to give jurisdiction to naval courts over civilians employed by our naval organization in areas where no civil courts are available. At the tip end of Alaska, where civilians are employed by the Army and the Navy, if a crime such as robbery, stealing, or murder is committed, there are practically no facilities for taking jurisdiction in the civil courts, because of the long distance to a civil court. That is true also of certain islands in the Hawaiian group, Midway, and Wake. The Committee on Naval Affairs were satisfied that the Navy should be given jurisdiction over civilians who commit crimes when they are employed by the Navy in those areas. The bill is limited to areas where no civil courts are available.

Mr. VANDENBERG. As the bill passed the House, it was far more general in its substitution of the military for civil authority, was it not?

Mr. WALSH. The Senator is absolutely correct. We tried to restrict it solely to places where it is practically humanly impossible to resort to the civil courts.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think that as submitted by the committee, and as explained by the able Senator from Massachusetts, the bill is wholly justified, but I hope the Senate committee amendment will prevail in conference.

Mr. WALSH. I am pleased that the Senator approves of the desire on the part of the committee not in any way to remove jurisdiction over civilians from the civil courts except when extreme situations exist, to which the amendment limits the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Without the Senate committee amendment, the substitution of military for civil authority would be rather substantial throughout the area of the United States.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator is correct. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 6, after "United States", to strike out "and in Alaska"; on page 2, line 5, after the word "emergency", to strike out "under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe"; and to add a proviso at the end of the bill, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the persons now subject to the Articles for the Government of the Navy, all persons, other than persons in the military service of the United States, outside the continental limits of the United States accompanying or serving with the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard when serving as a part of the Navy, including but not limited to persons employed by the Government directly, or by contractors or subcontractors engaged in naval projects, and all persons, other than persons in the military service of the United States, within an area leased by the United States which is without the territorial jurisdiction thereof and which is under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, shall, in time of war or national emergency be subject to the Articles for the Government of the Navy except insofar as these articles define offenses of such a nature that they can be committed only by naval personnel: Pro-

vided, That the jurisdiction herein conferred shall not extend to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, except the islands of Palmyra, Midway, Johnston, and that part of the Aleutian Islands west of longitude 172° west.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CERTAIN
MISSING PERSONS

The bill (S. 2917) to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, yesterday the House passed a bill similar to this, and I move that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives (H. R. 7844) to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. WALSH. I ask for the consideration and passage of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. I move that Senate bill 2917 be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I have been requested to have inserted in the RECORD in connection with the subject of the bill just passed a letter addressed to me by General Hines, Administrator of the Veterans' Administration.

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

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, December 4, 1942.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: Pursuant to permission granted by your committee, there are enclosed two copies of the report of the Veterans' Administration to the Bureau of the Budget on S. 2917, Seventy-seventh Congress, "a bill to amend sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), providing for continuing pay and allowances of certain missing persons," for incorporation in the committee's report of the bill.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

DECEMBER 4, 1942.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: This report is in response to telephonic request and your letter dated December 2, 1942, forwarding a copy of letter and

draft of bill prepared by the Secretary of the Navy and addressed to the Speaker, House of Representatives, proposing amendments to Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6, Public Law No. 490, 77th Congress, approved March 7, 1942, and requesting the views of the Veterans' Administration in the matter.

At a hearing on the matter before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, the Veterans' Administration requested and was granted permission to have this report incorporated in the committee report in order that the record may be complete. However, pursuant to request of the committee, conference was held with representatives of the War and Navy Departments, resulting in modification of the bill as will hereinafter appear. It was pointed out by the Veterans' Administration that the proposed amendment to Section 5 of Public Law No. 490 would be objectionable for the reason that the head of the department would be authorized to make a finding of death without any evidence to support such finding other than the absence of an individual for a period of 12 months or more. Such finding would not relieve the Veterans' Administration of the necessity of determining the fact of death in claims under the World War Veterans Act, 1924 as amended, and the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 as amended, but would place the Veterans' Administration in the embarrassing position of being without any evidence to sustain a finding of death on a factual basis and at the same time be unable to offer satisfactory explanation to the beneficiaries of the absent person's insurance as to why insurance is not payable.

National service life-insurance benefits are payable only in monthly installments. United States Government life insurance, however, in many instances, is payable in a lump sum. The Veterans' Administration would, therefore, be obliged to pay \$10,000 in one sum in many instances, if the presumptive finding of death is to be accepted. Further, in cases wherein the insured later is found to be living the trust funds would be depleted without reimbursement and the contract of insurance might be detrimentally affected.

The Veterans' Administration suggested that section 5 be amended in the manner indicated in the attached draft. The purpose of the proposed substitute amendment was to authorize continuation of the absentee in a missing status in case there was no affirmative evidence indicating that such person was dead but otherwise to issue a report of death based upon satisfactory evidence which would be sufficient for the Veterans' Administration to accept as it does other reports of death in service. This proposal was rejected by representatives of the War and Navy Departments on the ground that the Departments specifically desire authority to make such finding when the circumstances under which the absentee disappeared made it appear probable to the head of the Department that the absentee should be presumed to be dead and such presumptive finding is necessary in order that they might close and settle their accounts.

In lieu of the proposal of the Veterans' Administration, the representatives of the War and Navy Departments agreed to eliminate the last sentence of their proposed draft of an amendment to section 5 and assured the Veterans' Administration that information available in connection with the adjudication of claims would be furnished the Veterans' Administration in every case where it was practical and proper to do so, and eventually in all cases.

In view of the fact that the adjudication of claims for the purpose of paying insurance benefits requires affirmative finding that the insured is dead, the proposed bill, even as amended, will present considerable difficulty in matters of administration to the Veterans'

Administration. However, because of the strong conviction of the War and Navy Departments, concerning the need of authority to make presumptive findings of death under the circumstances indicated in section 5 of their proposed amendment, and the admitted necessity of permitting such Departments to function upon a practical basis, I have reluctantly concluded that I should not oppose enactment at this time of the bill as amended. While it appears probable that information concerning the circumstances under which an absentee disappeared will, in most instances, furnish satisfactory evidence upon which a finding of death may be predicated I feel confident that both in principle and from the standpoint of good administration our recommendations are sound and that experience will make clear the necessity for further amendatory legislation, particularly with respect to insurance benefits.

Respectfully,

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

Sec. 5. When the 12 months' period from the date of commencement of absence is about to expire in any case of a person missing or missing in action and no further report of death, being a prisoner or being interned, has been received, the head of the department concerned or a person designated by him, shall, in each case, consider the circumstances of the disappearance and upon all available evidence determine whether or not it may be reasonably concluded that the person is dead. If it be determined that there is not sufficient evidence reasonably to support a finding of death, such person shall be continued in a missing or missing-in-action status. However, such a determination may be reconsidered and the previous decision changed when, in the opinion of the head of the department concerned or a person designated by him, the evidence warrants such action. When a finding of death is made under this act, accounts including pay, allowances, and payment of 6 months' death gratuity shall be adjusted and settled as of the last day of the month in which the finding of death is made. Upon making a finding of death as herein provided, the head of the department or a person designated by him shall issue a report of death.

JAMES E. SAVAGE

The bill (H. R. 7705) for the relief of James E. Savage was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7424) to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. GUFFEY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7788) to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to include farm wages in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. Over.

Mr. BROWN. I also ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ESTATE OF ELMER WHITE

The bill (H. R. 5154) for the relief of the estate of Elmer White, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF F. E. WESTER

The bill (H. R. 5157) to reimburse F. E. Wester for labor and materials used in the emergency construction of buildings and utilities at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Escanaba, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF WILLIAM E. AVERITT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5812) for the relief of William E. Averitt and United States Casualty Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$1,800", to strike out "and to United States Casualty Company the sum of \$1,879.54"; on line 7, after the words "payment of", to strike out "such sums" and to insert "this sum"; on line 8, after the words "settlement of", to strike out "their claims" and to insert "the claim of William E. Averitt"; on line 10, after the word "eye" and the comma, to strike out "and the payment of compensation by the United States Casualty Company."

The amendments were 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.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of William E. Averitt."

ESTATE OF MRS. H. L. SMITH

The bill (H. R. 6095) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. H. L. Smith, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. VANNOY

The bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Thomas H. Vannoy was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD WORKMAN

The bill (H. R. 5175) for the relief of Edward Workman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE A. HOUSER

The bill (H. R. 6285) for the relief of Clarence A. Houser was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M. MILLER

The bill (H. R. 6569) for the relief of William M. Miller was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LITCHFIELD BROS.

The bill (H. R. 7012) for the relief of Litchfield Bros., Aurora, N. C., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JAMES Q. MATTOX

The bill (H. R. 7185) for the relief of Mrs. James Q. Mattox was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SILAS FRANKEL

The bill (H. R. 7247) for the relief of Silas Frankel was considered, ordered to

a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RONALD LEROY CHEN

The bill (H. R. 6677) for the relief of Ronald Leroy Chen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. J. C. TOMMEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7171) for the relief of Mrs. J. C. Tommey, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ETTA A. THOMPSON

The bill (H. R. 7587) for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Etta A. Thompson, Marion E. Graham, Ruth Irene Morgan, and Alice K. Weber."

MADELINE FIORI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7357) for the relief of Madeline Fiori, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, before the name "Fiori", to strike out "Mrs. Bulah" and to insert "Madeline."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6729) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish fees or charges for services performed or publications furnished by the Department of Commerce, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DAY NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7522), which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, on page 2, after line 13, to strike out section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. The appropriation contained in the said appropriation act approved June 27, 1942, for sponsor's contributions toward Work Projects Administration nonconstruction projects shall, in addition to the objects therein set forth, be available for sponsor's contributions for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of day nurseries and nursery schools for children of school and under school age: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be used for the benefit of any child whose parent, parents, or guardian are financially able to pay an equitable share of the cost of the service provided by this act.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. The sponsoring agency is authorized and directed to exact from the parent, parents, or guardian of any child admitted to the day nurseries or nursery schools authorized by this act a fee commensurate with the ability of such parent, parents, or guardian to pay, as determined by such sponsoring agency: *Provided*, That such sponsoring agency is authorized to admit without charge any child whose parent, parents, or guardian are unable to make any contribution. All fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the account "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia, day nurseries," and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other trust funds are disbursed by the District of Columbia. The said trust fund shall be available to pay any necessary expenses incident to the operation of the day nurseries or nursery schools authorized by this act, not otherwise provided for.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN obtained the floor.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE ACT OF 1942

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. From the Committee on Finance I report favorably House Joint Resolution 365 to amend the Revenue Act of 1942, and I submit a report (No. 1832) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. WALSH. The joint resolution, which was passed by the House of Representatives, and approved by the Senate Finance Committee, simply changes one of the dates in the recent revenue bill relating to the release of appointments under the gift and estate tax provision, from January 1, 1943, to July 1, 1943. The measure was recommended by the Treasury, by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate. It provides merely for compliance with one of the provisions of the recently enacted revenue law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 365) to amend the Revenue Act of 1942 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. I now ask that the report of the Committee on Finance be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1832) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 365) to amend the Revenue Act of 1942, having considered the same report favorably thereon and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The joint resolution amends sections 403 and 452 of the Revenue Act of 1942, amending sections 811 (f) and 1000 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the powers of appointment in the estate and gift tax provisions.

Under the 1942 Revenue Act the Congress provided that holders of general powers of appointment, created on or before the date of enactment of the amendments, may release such powers prior to January 1, 1943, without incurring estate or gift tax liability. The purpose of this amendment is to afford holders of such powers additional time to readjust their affairs in the light of the new provisions, changing the date for the release of such general powers from January 1, 1943, to July 1, 1943.

The proposed amendment has the approval of the Treasury Department and the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. The chief of the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in a letter addressed to Senator DAVID I. WALSH, member of the Finance Committee, under the date of December 1, 1942, expressed approval of the proposed measure, adding extension of the date "will give us sufficient time to study this problem so as to avoid any hardship against the legitimate fiduciary who has no beneficial interest in the testator's estate." He further stated that "it is believed that the present law may result in hardship upon the fiduciary with a general power and require the property subject to the power to be included in the trustee's own estate, although he had no personal interest in the property and was never intended to have any such personal interest."

For the further information of the Senate there is appended hereto and made a part of this report a letter to the chairman of the Finance Committee from the General Counsel of the Treasury Department setting forth that Department's views on the joint resolution, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 4, 1942.

HON. WALTER F. GEORGE,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Sections 403 and 452 of the Revenue Act of 1942, amending sections 811 (f) and 1000 of the Internal Revenue Code, make important changes in the estate- and gift-tax provisions relating to powers of appointment. The Congress has therefore provided that holders of general powers of appointment, created on or before the date of enactment of the amendments, may release such powers prior to January 1, 1943, without incurring estate- or gift-tax liability. This provision is intended to afford holders of such powers additional time to readjust their affairs in the light of the new provisions.

In preparing the regulations relating to sections 403 and 452, the Treasury Department has been confronted with many problems concerning the timely release of general powers. These problems are attributable to a number of factors. For example, the revenue act was approved on October 21, 1942, thus allowing a period of approximately 2 months for the solution of many problems of law requiring further study by the holders of powers and their legal advisers. Furthermore, the regulations are now in the course of preparation and, when finally promulgated, will probably appear too late to be of any appreciable assistance, in many cases, in advising taxpayers of the proper steps to

be taken. In view of these and other considerations the Treasury Department believes it desirable to extend the period of readjustment from December 31, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

This extension of time, it is further believed, may best be assured by a joint resolution passed at the present session of the Congress. It is suggested that in view of the need for prompt legislative action, the resolution be confined solely to extending the date for the release of general powers to June 30, 1943. If you deem such a joint resolution desirable, I shall be glad to submit for your consideration a draft of a resolution making the necessary change.

I am sending a similar letter to the Honorable Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

RANDOLPH E. PAUL,
General Counsel.

CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS BILLS REPORTED TODAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Eight or ten claims bills were reported too late to go on the calendar, and it is desirable that they be considered and disposed of now. I ask that the bills in question be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will state the bills.

RICHARD BARKER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2610) for the relief of Richard Barker, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,540.42" and to insert "\$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Richard Barker, of Lockport, La., the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred in moving his residence adjoining the Government right-of-way due to caving of the bank of the Intracoastal Waterway Canal, at Lockport, La., during the year 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTAK AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 2894) for the relief of Mrs. William Butak and others, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MIDWEST OIL COMPANY

The bill (H. R. 4741) for the relief of Midwest Oil Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

L. H. MILLER

The bill (H. R. 6510) for the relief of L. H. Miller, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF JOHN J. SHIELDS

The bill (S. 2176) for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the heirs of John J. Shields, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$537, the amount of the funeral expenses incurred for the burial of said John J. Shields; and the payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of such heirs against the United States arising out of the death of said John J. Shields as a result of a collision on October 19, 1940, near Fort Dix, N. J., of the automobile in which the said John J. Shields was riding and an Army station wagon: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ANNA J. KROGOLL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4918) for the relief of Anna J. Krogoll, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of" to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CLAIM OF JOHN C. SHAW, ADMINISTRATOR

The bill (S. 1214) to provide for the payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, the sum of \$27,467.97, in full satisfaction of the claims of said decedent against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and its successors, including the United States of America, arising out of the certain contract dated May 24, 1920, between Sydney C. McLouth, of Marine City, Mich., party of the first part, and United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, acting for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the second part, including particularly, without limitation on

the foregoing generality, the obligation of said United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, to adjust and pay the subcontract of said deceased with Ingram-Day Lumber Co. under article 2 of said contract.

COL. LEO A. LUTTRINGER

The bill (H. R. 7650) for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States property and disbursing officer for Pennsylvania, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the claims bills.

CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF SENATE BILL 2528

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has the floor by perpetual inheritance, I should like to have him yield for another small matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I submit and ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a concurrent resolution making a slight technical correction in the Mexican claims conference report adopted a few days ago. A technical mistake was made which can easily be corrected by the concurrent resolution. I ask that the concurrent resolution be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 2528) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico, to strike out the words "section 6 (b)" where they appear in section 8 (c) thereof and insert in lieu thereof the words "sections 4 (b), 4 (c), and 6 (b)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

ELIMINATION OF PROHIBITION AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEPOSITS AND INTEREST THEREON OF ENLISTED MEN

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2353) to amend sections 1305 and 1306 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to eliminate the prohibition against payment of deposits, and interest thereon, of enlisted men until final discharge, which was, on page 2, after line 15, to insert:

SEC. 3. The amendments herein provided shall be effective during the present war and for a period of 1 year thereafter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR MILITARY FORCES OF COBELLIGERENT NATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House

of Representatives to the bill (S. 2852) to authorize the President to confer decorations and medals upon units of, or persons serving with, the military forces of cobelligerent nations, which was, in line 3, to strike out "That" and insert "For the duration of the present war and 6 months thereafter."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

DEFINITION OF REAL PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 1686, Senate bill 2804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2804) to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was going to suggest that there are a number of Senators who have expressed their desire to be present when the bill is taken up who do not happen to be on the floor at this time. I do not know how extensive the opposition to the bill is, but it is one of the bills to which I referred awhile ago to which there is opposition. I am sure the Senator from Nevada does not desire to press the matter in the absence of Senators who have expressed in advance their desire to be present when the measure is considered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the bill has been on the calendar for a long time. Its approval is imperative for the reason that for many years past the pieces of property involved in the bill, located in the District of Columbia, have by common acceptance and recognition, been on the exempt list. After weeks of hearings the committee formulated the bill which is now before the Senate. An identical bill was considered by the House, and passed by the House. The language of the House bill, which was approved by the Committee on the District of Columbia after long hearings, is now before the Senate. Unless the bill is adopted there is going to be unusual and unnecessary confusion with reference to taxable property within the District of Columbia.

The bill embraces four classes of property which would be exempt under its terms—property which is devoted to education, with respect to which no profit inures; property which is devoted to religious purposes, with respect to which no profit inures; property devoted to charity, with respect to which no profit inures; and property which is devoted to science. Those are the four classes of property involved. They were considered individually, and they were considered in their respective classes.

Mr. President, let me say that in all the time I have had the privilege of being chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia I have never had more zealous attendance by the members of the committee or a more active

study made of the subject than was made in connection with this particular bill.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. Was the action of the committee unanimous?

Mr. McCARRAN. The action of the committee was unanimous.

Mr. WALSH. I have received several letters urging that, if possible, action be taken at this session on the bill, and I assume there must be some reason for pressing the proposed legislation at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say that there is a strong reason for pressing the proposed legislation, otherwise I should not now be urging it. The reason is that unless a bill is passed which clarifies distinctly what properties are to be exempt, the nature of the properties which are to be exempt and, in many instances, specifying by name the properties which are to be exempt, a state of great confusion will arise as to properties in the District of Columbia which for years have been exempt, but which by action of a special board were thrown back into the taxable list. The question will be whether to enforce the tax against them or whether they will be nontaxable.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. Is it not true that certain buildings in the District have been exempt from taxes since they were constructed?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. MEAD. They are now being taxed not by any mandate of the Congress but by a ruling of a subordinate official?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. MEAD. It is also true, is it not, that the laws of the 48 States have spared similar buildings from taxation and, in general, are in harmony with the provisions of the bill which is being sponsored by the able Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. I will say in answer to the able Senator from New York that the property exemptions under the proposed bill—if the bill is passed in its present form—will be much lower than the average exemptions on property in most States of the Union.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Personally I have no objection to the bill. In fact, I favor the principle involved.

A few days ago I received a letter from the Jewish Welfare Board in the city of Washington, in which they urged that they be included in the proposed legislation. They are not included. They are probably able to establish themselves on a parity with other religious, eleemosynary, and charitable organizations.

I notice that the National Geographic Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the National Academy of Sciences, the Brookings Institution, the American Forestry Association, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and a number of others, and buildings belonging to such similar institutions as

may be hereafter exempted from taxation by special acts of Congress, are proposed to be exempt. What objection would there be to the inclusion of the Jewish Welfare Board?

Mr. McCARRAN. There would be no objection, except that the hearings will disclose—and I say that based on attendance at every session of the hearings—that this particular organization is a profit organization and is making a very substantial profit. The chairman gave the organization ample opportunity to clear itself of that character. In my judgment, it did not do so. If at a later date it can clear itself of the character of a profit institution, it will be given consideration. I will say frankly that so long as I am a member of the District Committee I shall insist that it be heard, and if it can satisfy the committee that it is not a profit-making organization I will sponsor a special bill to include it in the exemption. However, up to date, in my judgment, it has not cleared itself of being a profit organization.

Mr. BARKLEY. This being a Senate bill, what chance does the Senator think that it has of becoming a law in view of the situation?

Mr. McCARRAN. The House has passed a similar bill, which is now before the District Committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. The bill which the able Senator from Nevada has moved to take up is a Senate bill. Is there a similar House bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes. It is before the District Committee, and I intend to move to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, because it is verbatim et literatim the same as the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the House bill is still in the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. The House bill is not on the calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. At the proper time I shall move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the House bill.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I believe that the bill under consideration is wholly meritorious, and should be passed. I intend to vote for it if the opportunity presents itself. However, I also feel that it would be a very much better bill if an amendment, which I propose to offer, and about which I have talked with the Senator from Nevada, should be accepted when I offer it. I merely wish to make sure that I shall have an opportunity to offer it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say to the able Senator from Maine that I would not do anything which would deprive him of the right to offer his amendment. However, let me also say to the Senator that the bill was approved by the District Committee after many weeks of study. If the Senator will consult the report he will see the amount of study the committee gave to it. The bill, in the form approved by the Senate committee, was passed by the House, and the House bill is now before the Senate District Committee. The Senator's

amendment would add one more institution, which did not come before the Senate committee to have its merits considered.

For weeks I urged the press of the District of Columbia to serve notice on all institutions which sought to claim exemption to come before the committee and lay their cases before us. I sent out notices in every way possible. The institution to which the Senator refers did not come before the Senate committee.

Mr. WHITE. May I interrupt the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WHITE. My information is that the organization in whose behalf I am speaking had no notice of the hearings, whatever might have been the purpose of the Senator from Nevada, and therefore had no opportunity to present its case either to the House committee or to the Senate committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the able Senator from Maine that hearings were conducted for weeks, and that headlines were published by the press of the District of Columbia. My statement to the effect that any institution claiming exemption could come before the committee at any time was given wide publicity.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, that does not change the substantive fact that the institution to which I refer did not have notice of the pendency of the hearings.

Mr. McCARRAN. I take it that the institution to which the Senator refers had been exempt in years past. Is that true?

Mr. WHITE. I understand that it was exempt for a long time, but subsequently its property was covered in among the classes of property to be taxed. That was done by the authorities of the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. I desire that the association to which I have referred be given the same status as is given to other associations of a nonprofit, educational, or welfare nature which are covered in the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am entirely sympathetic with the Senator's attitude; and were it not for the fact that we should have to go back to the House, where I am advised, a quorum is not present, and probably lose the whole bill by reason of going back there, I should be agreeable to the Senator's amendment.

I will say to the able Senator from Maine that I will be the author of a bill to include the institution to which the Senator has made reference, if it can show that it is a nonprofit institution. If it can do so I will bring it in under an amendment to the act.

Mr. WHITE. I have a statement which I shall be glad to read into the Record at the appropriate time.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no doubt about the matter. The institution to which the Senator refers has been remiss in presenting its case. If we are required to go back to the House we shall lose the whole bill.

Mr. WHITE. I believe the House would accept the Senate amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Any Member could object to the House concurring in the Senate amendment.

Mr. WHITE. So far as that is concerned, if any Member of the Senate should object, the situation would be the same.

Mr. McCARRAN. No; I have moved that the bill be considered; and the motion is now before the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator has given many of us information on how to delay a vote.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am advised that the House will not have a quorum on Monday. The bill would not get to the White House until a certain time; and we all know what is in the offing.

Mr. WHITE. Nevertheless, the amendment might be accepted by the House if no point were made as to the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not wish to agree to something which would kill the whole bill. Otherwise I should be agreeable to the amendment. I wish the Senator would withhold his amendment and give us an opportunity to pass the bill.

Mr. WHITE. I shall offer the amendment and make a statement concerning it. I shall not object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. President, is it now in order to offer my amendment?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, before that is done I move that the Committee on the District of Columbia be discharged from further consideration of House bill 7781, and that the House bill be substituted for Senate bill 2804 and be now considered.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7781), to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I have a copy of the House bill before me. I move to insert at the appropriate place in the House bill the words "American Tree Association." In the Senate bill that would be on page 3, line 12 I offer the amendment, to be inserted at the appropriate place in the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the words "American Tree Association."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. McCARRAN. I presume the Senator from Maine would like to discuss the amendment. If so, I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I read for the information of the Senator from Nevada and other Senators who may be interested a memorandum with respect to the American Tree Association:

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, who died in 1937, established before his death the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust for the purpose

of conducting the educational and scientific work of the American Tree Association and its related organization, the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation. The building at 1212-14 Sixteenth Street NW., which is assessed at approximately \$66,000, is the property of the American Tree Association, and it is this property on which exemption from taxes under the provisions of S. 2804 is requested, by the inclusion of the name American Tree Association in paragraph (k), together with the names of the National Geographic Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Academy of Sciences, Brookings Institution, and others now included.

The reason for asking for exemption of the American Tree Association from the payment of real-estate taxes in the District is that its sole source of income is from the aforesaid forestry trust. It has no income from any other source. Its publications are distributed free. It has no magazine to sell, no advertising to sell. Its purposes are to further forest protection and extension and to increase appreciation of the forests as natural resources essential to the sound economic future of the country. In furtherance of this aim, its activities have been varied and Nation-wide in scope. Among the accomplishments, to mention only a few high lights, have been the following:

Preparation and distribution of over 4,000,000 copies of The Forestry Primer, an elementary textbook on forestry, which has been and is being used in schools throughout the Nation.

Preparation of a book Tree Planting Instructions, and sponsorship of programs which have resulted in the planting of trees by more than 400,000 individuals.

Undertaking a number of studies designed to demonstrate to lumbermen and forest owners the advantages, both to themselves and to the community and the natural resource, of conservation practices in logging and forest management. Among the recommendations developed by these studies have been a plan for centralized cooperative management of farm woodlands (this was probably the first venture in this field in the United States); several detailed publications of methods of conservative logging suited to various regions of the country (i. e., The Two-Cut System of Forest Liquidation in the Lake States Region; Management Possibilities in Douglas Fir Forests), a study of the social and economic effects of the small sawmill on the welfare of the South, and a study of the most effective methods of demonstrating to farmers the advantages of conservative farm woodland management. All these studies are contributing indirectly to the war effort through having conserved an important resource, and at the request of the War Production Board, the forester in charge of the small sawmill study was able to provide data on the output of small mills that would not have been available in any form had not this study been inaugurated 2 years ago.

For some reason unknown to the American Tree Association, the association was never given any notice of the hearings on Senate bill 2804. It thus had no opportunity to be heard, despite the fact that it, together with other organizations mentioned in the bill, had been removed from the tax-exempt list a year ago.

The American Tree Association considers, therefore, that in all fairness an amendment should be adopted and approved by the District Committee presenting it on the same footing as the National Geographic Association and other organizations previously mentioned.

That is the conclusion of the memorandum; but I submit to you, Mr. President, to the chairman of the committee, and to the membership of the Senate

that the association has made out a case having just as much merit as that possessed by the case of any beneficiary of the bill. I hope the amendment I have offered may have the approval of the Senator from Nevada, and that the Senator may relent in his opposition to it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, under ordinary conditions I should take a different attitude; but I desire to say that I promised the Senator from Maine that, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, if I remain chairman of it—and I hope I may for a while, at least—I shall sponsor a bill by which the institution named by the Senator from Maine may come before the committee and make its showing. I never knew a more zealous attitude than that which the committee took in trying to get all the so-called tax-exempt institutions to come before it and make a showing. The institution of which the Senator from Maine speaks was taken from the exempt roll and was put on the tax roll. Therefore it had notice. It had notice that, notwithstanding the fact it had been exempt for years, it was now put on the tax roll. The newspapers in the District of Columbia carried great headlines showing that the Senate District Committee were holding hearings to determine what organizations should be on the tax roll and what ones should not be on the tax roll. The publicity of the matter was made in extenso. I held the meetings rather protractedly so that the organizations could come before the committee, but the organization to which the Senator from Maine refers did not come before it. I do not say that it is debarred; I only say that if the bill goes back to the House and one objection is made the whole bill is killed.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I can appreciate the danger which awaits the bill when it goes to the other House.

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill already has passed the other body.

Mr. WHITE. Let me state to the Senator that the association has many friends in the other body; and I ask him to consider whether greater danger would be involved in ignoring the institution rather than in recognizing it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to have my good friend the Senator from Maine remember that now we are dealing with a bill which has passed the House, and that I am trying to get the bill as it passed the House through the Senate without having any amendments attached to it; because if it were amended and then went back to the House, any Member of the House could object, and the whole bill would be lost.

Mr. WHITE. Let me ask if Senate committee amendments to the bill are not pending. Were there not Senate committee amendments to the House bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. No.

Mr. WHITE. Was not the Senate bill as reported from the committee different in some respects from the House bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; the Senate bill as it came out of the Committee on the District of Columbia was taken over to the House by Representative HUNTER, was introduced in hoc verbum, and was passed in that way.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, as I understand the situation, the Senator is moved by reason of the fact that he is facing a practically parliamentary condition, that unless the House bill passes as it is, the chances for the enactment of the legislation at this session are nil. I also understand that the chairman of the committee, in considering the benefits and the merits of the amendment suggested by our distinguished friend, the Senator from Maine, will sponsor such legislation at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. McCARRAN. I gave that word to the Senator, and I want the organization to come before the committee and make any showing it has to make. I think there is merit in the Senator's amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine. [Putting the question.]

The amendment is rejected.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill, H. R. 7781, was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2804 will be indefinitely postponed.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, ETC.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1526, House bill 6386, a bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, and so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6386) to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the situation now pertaining in regard to the pay of all Government employees, does the Senator feel that at this juncture it is wise to take up a bill dealing only with the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that the employees of the Metropolitan Police Department and Fire Department are not governed by or provided for by either Senate bill 2666 or any other pending bill other than House bill 6386. An amendment would be required in order to include them under the provisions of any other pending bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. An amendment so as to include them has been suggested to one of the bills.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct; but the bill referred to was killed in the committee; it did not come out of committee.

House bill 6386 has great merit. Before I enter upon a discussion of it let me submit an amendment to the bill so that the word "February" on page—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is not in order at this time in offering an amendment; because the motion to consider the bill is still pending.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I also wish to inquire of the Senator about the general situation in respect to salaries of Government employees in the District of Columbia. Of course, the bill deals with the salaries of employees in the District of Columbia; it does not come under general Government employees' salary schedules. For some time there has been before Congress a claim which many Members of Congress feel to be meritorious, for an increase in the salaries of school teachers. Why should one particular group of District of Columbia employees be picked out and dealt with, thereby leaving out all others?

I may be for the bill; but I think we may be doing an injustice to other meritorious employees if we take up piecemeal one group and increase its pay, and leave out everyone else. I do not know whether that should be done.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say in answer to the Senator from Kentucky that in the District of Columbia we have been confronted with several conditions which gave rise to the bill. First of all is the fact that we have had a very difficult time holding men in the police service or in the fire department service, because of the alluring wage conditions in other lines of employment, and because, as in every other line of service, many of the men were young men who wanted to leave the police service and the fire department service to go into the military service of their country. A large number of men have been lost from the police service. We have had difficulty in holding the men who had the best training. All the bill would do would be to increase by \$300, which is the limit, the pay of employees in the police service and the fire department service of the District of Columbia. The payment provided for is a pittance; it amounts to but little, considering the long hours and the additional burdens which we have imposed on the men in the police department and the fire department of the District of Columbia by reason of the influx of nearly a quarter of a million new Government employees into the District of Columbia and by reason of the congested condition, the like of which Washington never before knew.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would the Senator be willing to let the matter go over the week end, so that I may confer with him about it? It may be that we can reach an agreement concerning it.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Senator will assure me that we shall have the bill taken up.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I cannot give the Senator such assurance, but I can assure him that so far as I am concerned I shall make an effort to have it brought up.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is all I ask for.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suppose the Senator's motion would prevail. I would not contest it. We contemplate recessing until Tuesday.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that there are also in contemplation on Tuesday some other matters of vital importance.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is problematical and speculative; I hope that by that time we will know; but I will not insist further. I am satisfied that if the thing the Senator has in mind as being in contemplation should eventuate, there will be a good many things like this that ought to be considered. I should like to confer with the Senator over the week end about it. I think the Senator would have as good a chance over the week end as he has now.

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course, I should like to have the assistance of the able Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator may have it, for all I know.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator change the word "may" to the word "will"?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I desire to confer with the Senator about.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. In view of the fact that the Civil Service Committee of the Senate have already favorably acted upon a provision which would increase the pay of the school teachers of the District, although, in doing so, they realized they were usurping the prerogative of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I am wondering if, when we meet on Monday to consider the salary increases for Federal employees, we could have an understanding that when the bill comes up the District Committee will take care of the school teachers, or if it is the Senator's desire that we take care of the school teachers in our bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator from New York that whenever it comes to increasing or augmenting the salary or income of Federal employees, he need not fear usurping the rights of any committee with which I have to do. I am very glad to see them get an increase, regardless of the source whence the increase comes. I am very glad to have either the Senator's committee or the District committee handle the matter as the occasion may demand.

Mr. MEAD. If they are not included otherwise, we may include them in the bill we report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I hope the Senator will, and I may say that I am going to try to include the policemen, firemen, and school teachers of the District in any bill that contemplates the increases we have in mind. I shall not be arbitrary about it.

Mr. MEAD. Having that in mind, would it be agreeable to offer an amendment to this bill on Monday including the school teachers?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. MEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada withdraw his motion for the time being?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; I withdraw my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from Nevada is withdrawn.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to calendar No. 1707, House bill 137, which has been reported from the Judiciary Committee and which creates an additional district judgeship in the eastern district of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the appointment of one additional United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional United States district judge, who shall be an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri. The judge so appointed shall at the time of his appointment be a resident and a citizen of the State of Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri."

AUTHORITY TO REPORT HOUSE BILL 7370

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, there is pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee a House bill on which a subcommittee has held hearings. The Navy is very anxious to have the bill passed. The subcommittee intends to insert certain amendments in the bill. I should like very much to have permission to report the bill either Saturday or Monday, during the recess of the Senate, and I now ask unanimous consent that I may do so in order that the bill may be taken up when the Senate next meets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. McNARY. I inquire to what bill the Senator refers?

Mr. WHEELER. The bill (H. R. 7370) to authorize, during time of war, waiver of compliance with or modification or suspension of the operation of certain provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, is not now on the calendar, but it is desired to report it from the committee so that it will be on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

USE FOR WAR PURPOSES OF SILVER HELD OR OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada has the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on December 7, I submitted and had printed and asked to lie on the table an amendment by way of a substitute for Senate bill 2768. I now ask unanimous consent to modify my own amendment on page 2, line 15, after the colon, by adding the following: "Provided further, That out of any silver stocks acquired by the various agencies of the Government other than the Treasury Department and the Treasury of the United States, there shall be reserved and made available not to exceed 30,000,000 ounces per annum for the exclusive use of and purchase, at not less than the current market price, by domestic manufacturers (1) for the manufacture of silver articles for civilian use, and (2) for the converting of existing plants of such manufacturers to war production."

I ask that the amendment in the nature of a substitute which I submitted and had printed on the 7th of December be modified and reprinted and inserted in the Record at this place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right and the amendment, as modified, will be printed as requested.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that it be inserted in the Record at this point in full.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (S. 2768) to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Amendment (in the nature of a substitute) intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (S. 2768) to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States, viz: In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted by the Committee on Banking and Currency, insert the following:

"That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized, through the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the War Production Board, to sell or lease, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem to be in the best public interest, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, for use strictly in connection with the war effort, including but not limited to the making of munitions of war and the supplying of other industrial needs contributing directly to the war effort, any silver held or owned by the United States: *Provided*, That the price for all silver sold under this act shall not be less than 71.11 cents per fine troy ounce: *Provided further*, That at all times the ownership and the possession of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal

to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury: *Provided further*, That no silver shall be sold under this Act until all current supplies of imported silver and domestically mined silver shall have become reduced to an immediately available aggregate stock of twenty million ounces or less: *Provided further*, That out of any silver stocks acquired by the various agencies of the Government (other than the Treasury Department and the Treasury of the United States) there shall be reserved and made available not to exceed thirty million ounces per annum for the exclusive use of and purchase, at not less than the current market price, by domestic manufacturers (1) for the manufacture of silver articles for civilian use, and (2) for the converting of existing plants of such manufacturers to war production: *Provided further*, That no silver shall be sold under this act for other than consumptive purposes: *And provided further*, That any silver sold or leased under this act which is not actually used in connection with the war effort shall be resold to and purchased by the Treasury at 71.11 cents per fine troy ounce, or, in the case of any silver leased under this act, returned within one year after the termination of the war.

"Sec. 2. Authority to sell or lease silver under this act shall expire on December 31, 1944."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McCARRAN. May I ask first what is the parliamentary status at the present time?

Mr. BARKLEY. There is nothing before the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is nothing now before the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator from Nevada the Senator from California [Mr. Downey] desires to address the Senate. In order to do so, he has to be recognized in his own right. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. Johnson] desires to be recognized to move to reconsider a bill which was passed on the calendar earlier today. I think Senators ought to be given an opportunity in their own right to have transacted such business as is legitimate without any one Senator holding the floor indefinitely.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall yield to the Senator from Colorado now and shall yield to other Senators in order as we go along as rapidly as I can.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. I understand that there is nothing before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. The able Senator from Nevada asked to amend his own amendment or a committee bill. I did not understand which.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada asked to modify his own amendment, which is in the form of a substitute for Senate bill 2768, of which the Senator from Rhode Island

[Mr. GREEN] is the author, and which has to do with silver.

Mr. McNARY. Can he not modify his own amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has that right and it has been so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. That is what I wanted to know. Now we are back to the point where there is nothing before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is as the Chair understands the situation. There is nothing before the Senate except that the Senator from Nevada has the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in all kindness, let me suggest to the Chair and also to the Senator from Nevada that it is an anomalous situation that we can transact numerous items of business and that only one Senator can have the floor. I do not think that is in the spirit of the rule. I do not think the Senator from Nevada desires to be in the position of seeking to hold the floor all the time, so that no other Senator can be recognized, no other Senator can even put anything in the Record, no other Senator can move to reconsider a vote, no other Senator can make a speech, except through the consent of the Senator from Nevada. I do not believe the Senator from Nevada wishes to put himself in that attitude.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no desire to do that at all. I got the floor merely to present an amendment to my own amendment in the nature of a substitute. I held the floor because I thought some other matters were coming up.

I notice that the Senator from Colorado desires the floor, the Senator from California desires the floor, and perhaps some others may, and I am entirely content that those Senators may take the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that the Senator yield the floor so that the Chair can recognize others.

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. DOWNEY obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. DOWNEY. I will yield for a brief motion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not know how brief the discussion may be. I was on my feet long before the Senator from California was on his feet. The purpose for which I rose was to move a reconsideration of the vote by which House bill 7447 was passed on the call of the calendar. We were considering bills on the calendar to which there was no objection and while I was out of the Chamber Calendar No. 1819, House bill 7477, was called, and the bill was passed in my absence. I do not want the Record to show that it was passed by unanimous consent. I desired to object to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield for that purpose?

Mr. McCARRAN. That bill was not taken up this morning, was it; or am I in error?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; it was called on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no; I merely suggested to the Senator from Nevada that the bill was called on the calendar this morning and was passed.

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield to the Senator from Colorado to ask unanimous consent for reconsideration of the action of the Senate in unanimously passing the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado for the reconsideration of the vote by which House bill 7447 was passed? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be restored to the calendar.

FARM LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE WEST

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. DOWNEY. I prefer not to yield further. I expected to take the floor at about 12:15, and as I have imperative appointments of the utmost importance, I prefer to proceed at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator refuses to yield.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President—

Mr. DOWNEY. I would rather not yield at this time, because I have a brief statement I wish to place in the Record.

Mr. GREEN. I assure the Senator that I merely desire to make a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. DOWNEY. I regret, but I cannot yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator refuses to yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, about a month ago a special committee was appointed by the Vice President to investigate farm labor conditions in 11 Western States. On that committee was our distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary], and the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFarland], and I myself had the honor to be appointed chairman of the committee.

His very heavy pressure of duties prevented the Senator from Oregon attending the committee hearings, which I deeply regret, because I believe that the viewpoint he would have received from a touch with the grass-roots farmers of the West would have been of immeasurable value to him; although that does not mean that he does not entirely sympathize with the viewpoint brought back by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFarland] and myself from our investigations; I believe he does.

The Senator from Arizona and I opened our hearings in Arizona, and at that time we had the good fortune to have the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. Hayden] present. We then proceeded to the State of California, and have had most exhaustive hearings, and I desire now to make a statement of their results not

only for the Senate but likewise for the benefit of our Chief Executive and the heads of our administrative departments.

Beyond any doubt and beyond any challenge, in California and Arizona, certainly, and I believe in all other western States, we are rapidly moving into a condition of such extreme gravity, of such extreme danger, that unless the most active and energetic steps are taken we may expect the most serious consequences not only to the farmers but likewise to the civilian population and to the military program.

Mr. President, I am not making this statement without abundant evidence to support it. No one can know the facts now existing in the labor structure of the West without realizing that if our Federal Government undertakes to do what is now planned there will be a crash and disasters of many kinds. So that the administrative and the executive officials in Washington may understand the whole story, I should like briefly to give an over-all picture of employment conditions in the State of California. As I have said, we found the same conditions in Arizona that were found in California, but in California we developed them not only by personal contacts with farmers, but by direct statistics of governmental and farm bureaus.

Mr. President, in 1940 California had employed, in every capacity, 2,500,000 workers. There were 400,000 unemployed. There are now 3,300,000 employed. So that in the 2 years we have stepped up our employment by one-third. Four hundred thousand of the workers, or one-half the increase, really came off our "fat," because that 400,000 came from unemployed in California, our idle experienced workers seeking work. We added another 400,000 from people outside the States, from older and younger people, and from the women. In California today there are no unemployed, except perhaps a few parasites one might count by the thousands, and those unfortunate individuals who cannot work.

Let me give two striking facts which reveal that condition statistically, although everyone in the West knows there are no substantial number of unemployed there today. All a Cabinet officer would have to do would be to ride out over the highways and byways of the West to discover our true condition. But let me give two statistical facts which our administrative chiefs may check from their offices here in Washington, if they desire.

In September of this year, after sharp and continuous monthly increases in male employment for 2 years, male employment declined in California by 1,000 workers, while female employment increased by many thousands, showing beyond doubt that we have entirely exhausted any reservoir of manpower in California, because the number of workers of the male sex is now declining.

Let us take another index. At the height of our unemployment, we sent out checks to 123,000 unemployed, all of whom were under the Social Security Act. That number has now been reduced to less than 10,000, with over 2,-

000,000 persons now under the law, so that we have less than 10,000 persons who have temporarily lost their jobs and may take advantage of a little vacation, or have to have some time to find some other new method of employment.

Yes, we have passed from the era when many workers could not find jobs to a condition where no employer can find the number of workers that he requires. While we have increased our working force by one-third, the demands upon our essential industries, not including the war industries, have so increased that the essential non-war industries of California not including farming are now short at least 300,000 workers. What do I mean by that? I mean that our telephone and telegraph companies, railroads, utilities, hospitals, garages, hotels, restaurants, and laundries, businesses which cannot be destroyed by the military effort without an entire break-down of civilian activity, are at least 300,000 workers short. And I do not include in these figures the shortage of farm workers.

Mr. President, I did not find one of those industries that was not clamoring for 10 to 20 percent more workers than they had. I was told by the laundry people that within less than 4 months only the exceptional civilian could expect to have any laundry work done. I myself went out on the road and went hungry because the restaurants could not get a sufficient number of waiters and cooks nor find the transportation to carry the needed food.

At a small town in Arizona I went into a modern auto camp; and let me tell my colleagues what I found there. As I was taken into a fine cabin, I smelled gas. I asked the proprietor about it, and found he did not know how to turn off the pilot light, whose mechanism was of a rather mysterious nature, and for 2 weeks had been trying unsuccessfully to secure a mechanic who could handle it for him. One of his dynamos had gone off and he could not find anyone to fix it. The big dynamo went off that night, and we did not have any electricity. The heating system was out of order, and he could not find any one to fix it.

At this same auto court I talked to a truck driver, who had worked for 12 or 14 hours on the day I spoke to him; he could not get anything to eat that night because all the food had been eaten up by soldiers and other persons there before he came. Nor could he get a bed to sleep in, and there he was, sleeping in his truck, without dinner, after having worked for long hours.

I will admit the condition at this camp was extreme, but all over the West many small restaurants, laundries, garages, and other essential businesses are closing because they cannot get workers. Many automobiles and trucks are long delayed on the road because the drivers cannot get mechanics or replacement parts when their cars break down.

Trains are running later and later and transportation is steadily less efficient. Telegraph and telephone service is more and more delayed and business operates more slowly as a result. Yes, Mr. President, California is short hundreds of

thousands of workers in the civilian economy which functions with continually greater difficulty. These developing difficulties in the civilian economy will soon noticeably retard the war production.

This estimate that I have stated of a shortage of 300,000 workers in the essential industries of California does not include our workers in the war industries nor for the Government nor, as I have already said, in agriculture. I will later discuss at some length the number of farm workers ordinarily used in California and those we may expect to be available next year, and will there show an additional shortage of manpower in the State of California of another 150,000 or 200,000. But before the presentation of these figures I wish to indicate the developing plans of the Federal Government that will require hundreds of thousands more workers from the State of California.

The farmers of California know that there is no possibility of finding the labor reservoir intended to be tapped by our administrative and military leaders here in Washington, but many are convinced that the program of the Federal Government may go a long way toward destroying any possibility of securing workers for the farm industries of California.

To what extent does the Federal Government expect to draw upon California for additional manpower in the next 12 months? Here are the approximate figures. Do you wonder that the morale and courage of our farmers are close to the breaking point?

The Selective Service, with the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, and so forth, expect to take approximately 300,000 young men out of California before December 1, 1943. The expansion of the aircraft industry, including subcontractors and fabricators and others transporting for them, will require additional workers beyond those now on hand to the extent of another 150,000 to 200,000. Other war industries, including shipbuilding and increasing essential transportation, at least another 150,000. The Army, Navy and other governmental agencies, such as the Office of Price Administration, rationing boards, and so forth, are expecting to absorb in California in the next 12 months another 100,000 individuals. Without counting the present shortage in essential industries of 300,000 workers, the shortage on farms of at least 150,000, California must find from some mysterious source the men and women to make up the expected Federal drafts for the military, for war workers and civilian governmental employees amounting to the staggering total of 750,000. No one can express any intelligent idea of where they will come from.

The farmer this past year has seen his manpower, so necessary to his production, drained into the military forces and the war factories. At the end of the year, with his working force depleted by more than one-half, he faces another year where this condition may be aggravated until the entire farm industry collapses.

Let us now discuss more particularly the condition of the California farmer so far as his past, present, and future labor supply is concerned.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The bureaucrats in Washington could issue another questionnaire to remedy that situation, could they not?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, one of the difficulties, as the Senator from Minnesota has indirectly suggested by his question, is the excessive questionnaires and the paper work required of farmers not prepared to handle it, all of which is helping to break down the morale and confidence of our farmers.

Mr. President, let me say preliminarily, that farm labor conditions are now so serious that many of California's farmers already have abandoned any plans to plant field crops for next year. They may let their land lie fallow. They may put their fields into hay or grain or something of that kind, but many of them are not going to plant flax, long staple cotton, sugar beets, tomatoes, potatoes, or other crops requested by the Departments of War and Agriculture. That is, they are not going to do it unless in the very near future official Washington comes to a concrete understanding of the difficulties of agriculture and gives realistic and convincing assurance that those difficulties will be successfully dealt with.

Mr. President, let us now specifically review the labor statistics of the farms of California. Ordinarily on our farms we have 200,000 trained permanent farm workers. That figure includes the farmer who works on the farm, his foreman, the man who irrigates, cultivates, sprays, and plows, and takes care of the farm machinery. It includes the sheep herder and the man who does the lambing and the worker who shears the sheep. It includes the cowboy on the range. It includes the truck driver and the mechanic, it covers all our trained, experienced farm help.

May I now say to distinguished Senators present from other States that our condition is in many ways unlike their own, because in addition to that 200,000 permanent farm population, we additionally require at the peak of our harvesting season 160,000 migratory workers. So, Mr. President, when the attack came on Pearl Harbor we had on the farms of California 200,000 hard-working, experienced farmers and workers who had helped to make the State of California the most fertile land in all the world. Beyond them we would require another 160,000 migratory workers at the peak of our harvest season.

Mr. President, I notice that one of our distinguished citizens who has recently returned from England expressed the hope that we in the United States may profit by the example of England in recruiting farm workers. She hopes we may not have to endure what they in England have endured, but trusts that

we may do as well as they did if we have to face their difficulties. Mr. President, in the State of California alone we produce far more farm crops than are produced in all the British Isles. The United States produces 20 or 30 times as much feed and farm products as does the whole of the British Isles, and they have about one-third of our population.

No; Mr. President, we in California and in the West, we of the United States, do not need to profit by any example of farm production or methods of farm labor in any other place in the world. Our production is unexcelled and our people are already working to the limit of human endurance and with the highest intelligence and efficiency. This should be known and recognized by everybody, as our program is to feed not only our own immense military forces with the most abundant diet of any army, but also to maintain our own civilian population and beyond that provide great shipments of food products to the people of the British Empire, Russia, China, and large parts of the rest of the world.

Mr. President, as I have said, at the time of Pearl Harbor we had 200,000 permanent farm workers in California. That number has been reduced to an approximate 100,000. That is the figure both of the Farm Bureau and governmental agencies. We cannot raise a normal crop, we cannot approach the production of last year with only 50 percent of our usual permanent workers. It cannot be done, and, Mr. President, it is not being done. Our pruning is not being accomplished. The irrigation ditches are getting foul with weeds. Much farm equipment is out of repair and depreciated. Fall plowing and other farm jobs are far behind.

Our crops this last year were planted, cultivated, and harvested only because we had those 200,000 farm workers at the beginning of the year, and only gradually were they dissipated and withdrawn from the farms and fields, so that on November 1 the number was reduced by 50 percent.

Mr. President, I am speaking now only of California and of similar conditions in Arizona, but I have no doubt that in every State of the Union to a greater or lesser extent the same conditions apply, and I wish all Senators to understand that I am merely speaking of California because it is my own State and I know conditions there.

The different governmental agencies speak optimistically about what the farmer can do for the next year and assure us we will again do just as well or better than we did this last year. Oh, what delusive optimism that is. It is true that by virtue of superhuman efforts the farmers of the West—and I assume again this applies to the whole United States—did save the major part of their crops.

In California and Arizona at least—and I understand Colorado also, as told me by the distinguished Senator who is now presiding—that was possible only because of the most perfect harvesting weather we have had for 20 years. As though God had meant to help us by a miracle, he sent the hot weather when we needed it, the cool weather when re-

quired, he held back the normal rains and winds. If it had not been for perfect weather by which we were given a far longer harvesting season than usual, we would have been badly stricken.

Likewise I should like to say to some of the distinguished representatives of the Government who tell us how and why our crops were saved, that chiefly they were harvested because of muscle and sweat and long, long hours of toil. It was by reason of the farmers and their helpers working 12, 15, and 16 hours a day, until they were near to collapse, until some of them did collapse.

Mr. President, it was stated by the distinguished witness shortly returned from England, to whom I just referred, that in the United States next year we might have to use the labor of women and children out in the fields. Let me assure her that it was only because men, women, and children left the cities and towns and worked in the farms and fields to the very limit of their strength and endurance that we harvested great portions of our crops. Around Ukiah, Calif., are great pear and other orchards. Large numbers of the people from that patriotic town left their accustomed occupations to help save the crops of their farmers. Our entire guayule crop was saved only because 2,500 women of surrounding towns got down on their knees and weeded the ground where the guayule was growing.

Yes; in California this last year the farmer sought and found his labor in every possible place, and our women, children, schools, and cities did all they could to assist.

Mr. President, to show how we did reach every kind of worker, let me read to the Senate an item from the Folsom Observer of November 20, 1942. That is a newspaper issued in the Folsom State Prison of California. It is a happy thing that it should come out of the prison, and I think everyone here will appreciate it being placed in the RECORD when I read it. The item is very short:

War priorities messed up our schedule, making it impossible for railroad beet cars to be snaked into our beet dump, so . . .

Tomatoes!

We answer the call with one thought: Can we harvest as much as other Folsom crews? We topped them!

Leo Owens cracked the jackpot, cleaning up \$14 in 8 hours' work. The crews averaged \$8 per man, earning just about double the daily amount grossed topping beets. The second and last day brought Hubert Fifer under the wire to lead with 13 cartwheels.

Yes, Mr. President, labor conditions was so extreme that experienced workers in 10 hours made \$15 to \$20 a day in the tomato fields, and most of our tomato growers lost money because of high wages paid. While the farm-bloc Senators were being accused of corruption and stupidity because they wanted farm wages considered as an item in fixing the ceiling on farm products, some of our farmers in California were paying wages so high they had no possibility of making any profits. Many of them were forced into insolvency.

I should like to say to the leaders in Washington who control the destinies of the Nation that they had best begin to

understand the psychology of the farmer in this matter. Many things are occurring to break his morale, to afflict and discourage him.

I know of one great region in California in which the farmers were raising potatoes. They had ordinarily paid 40 cents an hour for labor. At the beginning of this year they paid 60 cents an hour because of higher wage conditions. A large governmental military project was established in that vicinity, and the agents of the contractors went into the fields of the farmers and offered their employees 85 cents and 90 cents an hour to work at common labor. Within 24 hours the potato growers had hardly any workers left. Though they themselves and the members of their families did all they could, they could not harvest the potatoes without help and, for generally inefficient labor, were forced to pay \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 for an hour's work, and this situation was duplicated last year in California an endless number of times. Thus was created a condition of greatest difficulty and excessive cost to the farmer.

It was the common and unhappy experience that farm workers were lured into war industries at wages double what the farmer could pay.

Mr. President, today we are short 100,000 experienced workers on the farms of California. We are short, at least potentially, 100,000 or 150,000 migratory workers. We have already seen that our essential industries are short 300,000 workers. What does the Federal Government intend to do? A clear and frank statement by the responsible official should at once be made.

At the hearings of the committee we were told by a representative of the Selective Service System that before the next 12 months shall have passed California will have to deliver to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps 275,000 men.

Add to these men drafts for the merchant marine and for other military purposes, and it will be seen that the military call on California next year will be close to 300,000. From what sources can this number come without serious injury to our present military and civilian economies? I say there are none. Do you suggest they will come from the age group between 18 and 20? Let us see. California has 125,000 boys in that age group. Probably 35,000 of those boys are already in the military service. That leaves 90,000. Of that 90,000 at least 60,000 are now working on the farms or in essential industries; so we have about 30,000 left, most of whom are in colleges training as future engineers, doctors, or dentists. While the Army may get a large number of men out of that age group, it does not open up any substantial reservoir of manpower; and anyone who thinks it does is only deceiving himself. The draft of young men will further imperil our whole farm and industrial production.

Mr. President, we have two other groups of workers from which the Federal Government expects to draw workers. I refer now to nonessential industry and women. I have found not a single bureau of the Government which is able

even to estimate or guess the number of workers in California who can be released to essential war effort by closing down nonessential industries. It is my guess—and no more than that—that we cannot hope to get more than 100,000 or 150,000 in the next 12 months. Our nonessential production has already been severely cut. It will not yield next year any great number of workers.

There are still, it is true, an unknown number of women who may be drawn into employment, but there is not the slightest chance that such potential female employees can substantially relieve our critical condition. The reason for that I will discuss later, but, first, let us complete our story on the present and future manpower demands on California.

As we have seen, essential nonwar industries are short 300,000 workers; the farms lack 150,000 more, while the military will absorb another 300,000. Here is an apparent shortage of three-quarters of a million, but we have still larger figures to deal with.

In our aircraft industry, including subcontractors, our companies plan to employ upward of 150,000 additional workers in the next 12 months. That figure may reach 200,000. I found not a man in the aircraft business who has any idea where these workers are coming from, except to the extent that the women workers in packing and canning fruits and vegetables may be lured from farm work, and let me add the inefficiency of workers in the aircraft factories grows so great because of labor overturn and inexperience that the aircraft industry in California, at least, is certain to substantially fall off.

Mr. President, the Army, the Navy, and the civilian agencies are increasing the number of their workers in California at the rate of about 10,000 a month. Within the next 12 months we shall have to provide for the Army, the Navy, the O. P. A., rationing boards, and other governmental bureaus at least another 100,000.

To give one example, we have just completed one of the greatest air bases in the world at San Bernardino. Our hearings revealed that 20,000 civilian workers—laborers, clerks, and others—will be required to handle that base. There are about 20,000 workers in that vicinity, half enough for the farmers. They are all the farmers have left, but the Army says, in effect, "We do not care; we must have those 20,000 workers, and you will have to find your workers somewhere else." Is there anyone to tell the farmer where he will find his relief?

The Consolidated Aircraft Co. is moving from San Diego down into the heart of the citrus district. I was told it was moving there because it wants to utilize the trained farm women workers in the canneries and packing sheds. I well realize, by virtue of higher wages and the assistance of governmental agencies, they can take all the workers the farmers have left and leave them without any. Why should farmers produce and harvest fruit and vegetables when they will have no labor to pack or can it?

We have many war industries smaller than aircraft. The most notable of these is shipbuilding. Including the increased

number of workers in transportation and the utilities, I have no doubt these will call for another 150,000 workers.

Mr. President, the figures which I have given are accurate, and cannot be denied. I have stated that there is now a shortage of 150,000 farm workers and 300,000 in essential industries, while 300,000 more will be required for the armed forces, 150,000 in aircraft factories, 150,000 in shipbuilding, transportation, and other war plants, and 100,000 more in the Army, Navy, and civilian agencies. In California we now have to service almost a million members of the armed forces. These apparently are to rapidly increase, calling on our people for still greater effort.

We have another factor to consider of major importance. Some of the governmental leaders seem to want to disregard it. If so, they will be rudely shocked in the not-too-far-distant future. I refer now to the rapid increase of our birth rate. Nature is apparently far wiser in her instinctive reactions than are poor, stupid human beings. When a war is in progress nature undertakes to see that there is a great increase in the number of babies born; and by some miracle that increase is largely in the male sex. Learned biologists will argue at length as to why it is that the male births increase in percentage in times of war. But that is not important to us; what is important, Mr. President, is this: In 1939 we had born in the United States about 2,250,000 babies. This year the number has increased 500,000, or up to 2,750,000. The rate of increase has so far accelerated that we expect an additional 500,000, or perhaps a million more to be born in 1943. We shall certainly have not less than 3,000,000 babies next year. It is possible that number may exceed 3,500,000.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, we may now expect that due to the rapid increase in births in the United States in 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 we may have more than 12,000,000 babies born in those 4 years. Mr. President, are we making any provision for the tremendous drain upon our womanpower and our resources by virtue of that fact? If we have done so, I have not seen it mentioned. We are too busy calculating for our armed forces of 12,000,000 to remember that we will have that many babies and that many mothers to provide for. Mr. President, looking forward to 1944, we may well expect that the drain upon our wealth and resources because of the increasing births in the Nation will be equivalent to maintaining an army of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 men; because women who are having babies or who have had them in a prior year or who have young babies to look after cannot work in factories or do farm work. How foolish it is not to recognize that fact of major importance in considering the statistics which are so blithely put out concerning available women workers.

Mr. President, not only are young and expectant mothers not available as members of the working force, but they require the services of doctors and hospitals, of nurses and servants; they require medical supplies, milk, and clothing

for their babies. I notice—I do not know whether the newspaper report is correct—that according to a statement appearing in the newspapers, out of 179,000 doctors in the United States, the Army expects to take 100,000 and to leave 79,000 to serve the civilian population. I wonder in figuring on the employment of those doctors and on the requirements as to hospitals and medical supplies, if anyone has calculated that we will have in the United States the next 3 years millions of young mothers and babies more than we have had for the past 3 years.

Mr. President, I do not believe we can step up the efficiency of labor very much in the State of California. I know there are certain factories that are poorly managed, in which there might be a limited increase in the number of hours worked or the quantity of articles produced. I think such an increase would be very limited. My inquiries lead me to believe that 80 percent of our employed are now working in excess of 48 hours weekly. Admittedly hours and quality of work might be increased and improved, but we would but delude ourselves if we expect thus to reach any major solution of our problem.

Mrs. Roosevelt recently returned from England. She told of the great sacrifices being made by the women of England, and spoke of the mobilization of women's armies for the purpose of harvesting the crops. I wish Mrs. Roosevelt could have been with our committee and could have heard how the men and women on our farms are working and the sacrifices they are making.

Let me first mention one of the simple tales elicited at Casa Grande, Ariz., in Pinal County, from which the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona comes.

At that point is located one of the important dairies of Arizona, supplying 3 counties. The counties are very sparsely inhabited; but, nevertheless, that dairy handles an important amount of the milk produced in that vicinity; and I believe it provides all the milk for the people of the 3 counties concerned. Before Pearl Harbor the dairy was employing 16 men in its processing plant. When we were there the number had been reduced to 9 and the younger and more vigorous men had gone. Consequently the situation was that 9 men had to do work formerly done by 16. How did they do it? They did it in just one way—by working 15 or 16 hours a day. I asked the proprietor how the men could stand that. He said he was fearful that some of the men could not stand it very much longer, but would collapse. The proprietor himself, who testified at 10 o'clock in the morning, had not been to bed the night before.

Oh, yes, Mr. President; if we make mistakes in manufacturing machine guns or airplanes or in our work here, the mistakes are not fatal, but let the milking of a dairy cow be neglected for 24 hours, and the milk cow is lost. The same situation exists in many other farming operations. If the work is not

done on time, there is an entire breakdown.

In the dairy which I have already mentioned the number of milkers themselves had been reduced to about one-half of the number formerly employed; and they, too, were working 15 or 16 hours a day. Out in the alfalfa fields not one single worker was left. That was the condition in the Casa Grande dairy about 3 or 4 weeks ago. And he said to the credit of those dairy workers that anyone of them could have left his harsh work on the dairy and received 50 percent more pay by working on a nearby Government project for 8 hours a day. Their patriotism and sense of social obligation cannot be too highly extolled.

Mr. President, now I should like to mention an incident which may interest and intrigue the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan. We carried on our hearing at Casa Grande until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then, together with three other men, I entered a small restaurant. As we were sitting at the table, after we had put in our order, the woman proprietor of the restaurant—a woman who evidently had been working beyond her strength—rushed to the door, slammed it, and locked it, shutting out my friend and distinguished associate the Senator from Arizona and other would-be eaters who were with him, with the announcement that lack of workers and excessive work would prevent her feeding anyone else that day. She returned to the kitchen. In about 15 or 20 minutes she came back and somewhat calmly placed our orders before us, and it was very fine food. After putting it down she put her hands on her hips and asked with considerable heat if we knew what got her goat. "Last month," she announced, "I paid out \$82.50 unemployment insurance, but I can't get a single worker in the whole town."

I suppose all of us could sympathize with that lady who had paid substantial sums of money for unemployment insurance but was not able to find a single person in the vicinity who was unemployed.

Now let me mention a case occurring in the State of California, the case of a woman who should have a medal. If there is any woman in England, Germany, or Japan whose story can excel this woman's story, I should like to hear it.

The woman to whom I refer is Mrs. Margaret P. Dean, of Walnut Creek, Calif. She appeared before us. Her story was this: 25 years before, at the request of the doctors of Oakland and the surrounding cities, she had established a goat farm to provide the milk necessary for sick babies who might not survive unless they were provided with goat's milk. A glance at Mrs. Dean would tell anyone what sort of person she was—an honest, industrious, intellectual woman. On the farm she had 106 goats. She and an elderly partner 72 years of age ran the farm. They had had 2 young, vigorous men assisting them in caring for and in milk-

ing the goats; and by virtue of doing 8, 9, or 10 hours' work a day for 7 days a week, those 4 people were able to feed the goats, clean up after them, milk them, sterilize the bottles, put the milk into the bottles, and send it on its way. About 4 months ago the 2 young assistants went to Richmond, in the shipbuilding plant, where they received twice as much money as that which could be paid them on the dairy farm. For 60 days the proprietors of the farm were unable to obtain any help. Mrs. Dean testified—and her statement must be true—that she and her partner were able to milk the goats only by virtue of doing from 18 to 20 hours of work a day; and after her testimony was over she told me that in looking back upon her recent experience, it was a nightmare so unhappy that she could never endure it again. In doing the necessary work she finally found herself going from goat to goat, milking them and working until she was in a daze. She knew that if for one day—they failed to milk any of the goats, the goats not milked would go dry, and that babies might die as a result. She and her partner undoubtedly jeopardized their own vitality and health by carrying on a job that few young men of 20 to 30 years of age would care to undertake. I will admit that the story of Mrs. Dean is an extreme and dramatic instance illustrating the efforts of the farmers in the West to save their crops and their herds during this last year, but on almost every farm in California in 1942 production was made possible only by long, hard, and courageous work, much of it of a most trying kind.

Let me now discuss another very great problem which is perhaps more acute than our labor problem. That problem, too, must be solved. I refer to the lack of new farm machines. The amount of farm machinery allowed California for next year will be less than 10 percent of the new machinery purchased in California in 1941. If any man in Washington believes that we in California can raise our crops when we are allowed only 10 percent of the farm machinery we generally buy he is ignorant of conditions. Let me give one instance. Flax is a highly mechanized crop, using little labor but much machinery. Last year in the Imperial Valley we barely had sufficient machinery to harvest our flax. The Government has called upon us for an increase, but if there were given to our flax growers every combine and other farm implement needed to produce the flax there would not be enough for the additional production of flax, and not one machine of that type would be left for the remainder of California.

The War Department and the Department of Agriculture say they want 50 percent more flax and then do not allow us even enough new machines for all California to produce the additional amount of flax they ask for.

Anyone who will go there and listen to the stories of the farmers and the heads of farm organizations and cooperatives

as the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and I did, cannot fail to realize how afflicted and burdened the farmer is and how near his morale is to breaking because he not only faces the difficulty of insufficient farm machinery, extremely uncertain labor, but many other difficulties such as gasoline rationing, lack of tires, lack of transportation, lack of containers, fertilizers, feed, and many other necessities. But, Mr. President, what afflicts him most of all is that his own governmental representatives in Washington do not yet realize how perilous is his condition.

The military authorities have reduced the amount of steel we may have for farm implements almost to the vanishing point—in California to less than 10 percent of the quantity for 1941. If these gentlemen do not soon realize that it is impossible to make guns and airplanes without men and that the men so engaged cannot work without food and soldiers cannot fight without food, we shall face some very unhappy days.

Mr. President, it has seemed to me for a year past that we were setting up a program of national defense that we could not meet. Some of my fellow Members of the Military Affairs Committee must have been impatient with me as I have reiterated that statement time and again. I desire again on the floor of the Senate to point out what it is our military authorities expect to do.

I am not criticizing them personally. I have high admiration for General Marshall, and for Mr. Patterson, the Assistant Secretary of War. I have not had the good fortune to see much of Mr. Stimson. I think they have done a magnificent job. Within 2 years or less we have created one of the mightiest military machines the world has ever known. Only a short time ago we had 135,000 men in the Army, and we now have an army approaching 5,000,000. I have no desire to criticize and condemn. I admire these men, but I think they are making a mistake, a mistake growing out of high devotion to their duties and to their responsibilities; but I would count myself false to the people of California and to the Nation if I did not say something that I now know, that we in California, and I think our citizens elsewhere, are headed for a great calamity if the military and the War Production Board continue to carry out the program they now have for 1943.

Mr. President, it seems to me that anybody knowing we are a nation of only 130,000,000 people should know that we cannot accomplish the impossible task these gentlemen have allocated to us. What is that task?

President Roosevelt lately announced that we were going to have in the armed forces by December 1 next year 9,700,000 men. The President, either purposely or inadvertently omitted from his calculation the commissioned officers of the Army and Navy. The correct figure, over-all, including all types of personnel, will be between ten and a half and eleven million men. So, Mr. President, we are counting within 1 year

from now on building an armed force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, far surpassing that of any other nation.

Beyond that titanic job we plan in 1943 to produce more military goods than all the other nations of the world combined, the Allies and the Axis Powers put together. Our plans call for stepping up our shipping program so that we will produce more ships than Japan and Great Britain and every other ship-building nation, more planes than Germany and Great Britain and Japan and every other aircraft-building nation, and more trucks, automobiles, tractors, anti-aircraft guns, munitions, and other war supplies than all other countries.

Yes, Mr. President, that is the program ahead of us, not only to raise by far the greatest number of armed forces, but to outproduce all the Allied and Axis nations combined. I know it cannot be done so far as the program concerns California. I do not believe it can be done nationally. Already the aircraft industry is beginning to break, and we can see it. Already we are beginning to go backward, because we are trying to go too fast. Not content with excelling any other nation, we are determined to try to excel in production all the rest of the world combined.

Mr. President, we are not only planning to build the greatest armed forces and outproduce all of the rest of the world in military goods, we are pledged likewise to help feed multitudes of hungry people and after raising and equipping our mighty Army, after our huge war production, after our titanic farm production then we must transport our Army and our supplies and lend-lease goods to eight different distant theaters of war, a task so prodigious and complicated that the mind is almost appalled in contemplating it.

Well, Mr. President, let us see to what position that huge program leads us. By December 1 of next year, with our commissioned officers, we expect to have an army of 8,000,000 men. It must be admitted by General Marshall, Admiral Land, or anyone else that the very utmost number of troops we could move out of the United States and keep supplied by January 1944 is two and a half million, and most realists do not believe we can transport and maintain over 2,000,000 men, because of the added burden of furnishing lend-lease supplies.

I ask, why break down our civilian economy to build an army of seven or eight or nine million men when we cannot get it outside the United States? As a matter of fact, within the next 2 years—and I challenge any military authority to deny these figures—we cannot move outside the United States, because of lack of shipping, more than four million men, and by that time our Army is counting on a force of nine or ten million men.

Already, Mr. President, in California we have used up our surplus inventories. A year ago we were fat, if I may use that word, in two ways; namely, in unemployed, and in inventories of stored-up wealth—eggs, butter, evaporated milk, canned goods. Those inventories have

now been dissipated, and are passed away. Likewise, all our unemployed are now working.

In about 5 minutes, Mr. President, I shall conclude. I ask that at the conclusion of my speech I may have inserted in the Record as a part of my remarks, from the United States News of December 4, 1942, an article reciting the increase in birth rates in the United States, in verification of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DOWNEY. I also desire to offer for the Record a letter dated December 3, 1942, from the Service Station Employment citing the shortage in laundry workers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. DOWNEY. I also desire to introduce into the Record a statement by Dr. H. B. Walker, of the University of California, setting forth the farm-machinery problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I do not want this presentation to sound critical or condemnatory. It is not meant for that. I would have no disposition to contend, even discuss, with General Marshall, the Chief of Staff, or the President of the United States, questions of military strategy. I have no concern as to where we should establish a second front or how it should be done. But I do believe I know far more about farm and industrial employment and conditions in California than does any official in Washington who is not personally familiar with California conditions, and I think that statement is true of every other Senator as to his own State. I have talked with many Senators, and they assure me of a continually increasing gravity in employment in their States.

I have no desire to intrude upon the military, but when we know that we are now short of essential workers to the number of 300,000, and we see transportation and telephone and telegraph companies, laundries and garages and hotels and restaurants breaking down and unable to serve the people, when we know the Government intends to take 300,000 men into the armed forces from California in the next year, when we know that the aircraft industry must have 150,000 to 200,000 workers to meet only 80 percent of the President's expectations, when we know that shipbuilding and other war production will take another 150,000 workers, when we know that the Army and Navy plan on taking another 120,000 workers into their civilian ranks, we know that something will happen to the farmer, who is already 150,000 workers short, and that something will be sad and tragic, indeed.

If we meet only 50 percent of the President's requirement as to aircraft in Los Angeles we will still have done a

good job, but let our farm labor structure crash, let the farmers "blow up," then, indeed, we will have a demoralized condition in this country which will set us back many and many a year in our war effort.

I wish to say to the heads of our military and governmental agencies in all kindness that this great military machine, which should be the astonishment of the world and the pleasure of the American people, was not created primarily by the military. Our great production has come from the most fertile and ablest civilian economy the world has ever known. It came out of our farms and our factories and our railroads, out of the mechanical skill and loyalty of our workers, and out of the persistence and courage and genius and talent of our business and technical leaders. It has been the civilian economy that laid the golden egg of military mobilization. I pray that excessive military demands will not destroy that civilian economy which has made all our great military growth possible.

While, Mr. President, my remarks on farm conditions in California have been discouraging, I want now to emphasize that once our leaders here clearly realize our difficulties, prompt and wise policies may greatly relieve our burdens. I suggest three steps should be immediately taken:

First. Restore to California farms at least 50,000 trained farm workers.

Second. Assure to California farmers, and energetically implement, a program to import into the State next year 100,000 workers from Mexico.

Third. Substantially increase California's supply of farm machinery.

These policies would not clear away all the difficulties that afflict our farmers. They would still have plenty left. But they would go a long way toward the relief of California agriculture. And while, of course, I speak for California, I do not expect any relief beyond that given the farmers of every State.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question bearing on the subject he is so ably discussing?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say, preliminary to the question, in view of the fact that I live in a State neighbor to his, that I know of the climatic and soil and territorial conditions of his State. I am wondering whether in his discussion the Senator has brought clearly to the attention of the Senate the fact that the State of California, bordering on the Pacific coast, hundreds of miles in length from one end to the other, indeed, a thousand or more miles in length if I am not mistaken, traverses a series of climatic conditions which run from semitropical in the south to less than tropical in the north, and that those conditions prevailing in the Senator's State require seasonal harvesters because of the diversified crops which extend from one end of the State to the other. I hope the Senator in his investigation has brought that matter out; in other words, that a seasonal harvesting group which would commence in southern California to har-

vest a semitropical crop there would of necessity have to move north gradually as the crops matured, and that those groups must be continued; and I may say to the Senator from California that in making our appropriations we do take into consideration these migratory groups of crop harvesters shifting from one crop to another.

I am wondering if the Senator from California has brought that matter clearly to the attention of the Senate, because I think it is very important in connection with his very able discussion.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from Nevada for having suggested that to me. I entirely overlooked that phase of my statement. Ordinarily, at the peak of the season we have for harvesting purposes 160,000 of these migratory workers, and as the distinguished Senator has said, they move from the south clear to the north along almost a thousand miles of coast line engaging in almost every kind of harvesting activity. There are practically no workers of that kind left in the State of California. Almost all of them have been drawn into industry.

I should like to say to the Senate that we have brought in about 3,500 Mexican workers. They have done a magnificent job. They were brought down from the region of Mexico City. They were not acclimated. They came down from 7,000 feet to the sea level. They were homesick, of course. They were in a strange country. Unfortunately we had to throw them into the toughest job we had in farming, that is the topping and harvesting of sugar beets. There was some difficulty for 2 or 3 weeks, but they hardened into the work and they have done most admirable work.

For California I want to express my appreciation to these workers, to their government, and to the people of Mexico. They have greatly assisted us. I hope we may have even greater assistance from our good friends to the south next year.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator will pardon an interruption again on the subject he is discussing. The very thing he is now discussing has become prevalent in many industries. In other words, men who have not been acclimated were brought in from Mexico. They were brought into this country to harvest crops which needed to be harvested. That is typical of another situation which has arisen. Today the outstanding nonferrous metals, which are altogether imperative for the success of the war effort, are copper, lead, and zinc. It is not necessary for me to state it, because the Senator from California was present when Mr. Donald Nelson stated plainly that we were very much behind in the production of copper for war. That being true, he wanted more copper produced. But the mines from which copper, lead, and zinc are taken, are being closed down for two reasons. They are being closed down first because the draft is calling the men within the draft ages out of the mines. Second, the alluring wage which is being

offered in war activities is drawing men out of the mines. In other words a man who received \$8 a day for 8 hours work in a mine could receive \$1.50 an hour in a war activity. A man who could make \$200 a week in a war activity would only receive a third or one-fourth as much in his regular work as a miner. So for those two reasons the miners are being drawn out of production of copper, lead, and zinc, and, by what was termed in the hearings a pirating policy, into various activities, leaving the mines practically closed down.

The same thing the Senator has so ably brought forth is true with reference to the all-important production of war essential metals, namely that unless the Army will furlough men who know mining back into the mining vocation and the mining activity, then our mines are going to be closed, and if our mines which produce copper, lead, and zinc are closed, our Army will be without the necessary metals for war.

What the Senator from California has said with reference to food and fiber for the Army, and for the civilian population as well, is also true with respect to the war essential metals.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I thoroughly agree with the distinguished Senator from Nevada, and I am grateful to him for having made that statement. I had covered that point in a somewhat different way, I may say to the distinguished Senator, when I said that we were 300,000 workers short in our essential industries; these include our timber, our fishing, our mining, as well as our railroads and communication systems.

Mr. President, I am praying and hoping and trusting that the Chief Executive, and our Army staff, and other important administrative leaders, will review this program of an 8,000,000 army. I hope and trust and pray they will review it so we may get our Army to some size, say 5,000,000 men, that we will be able to raise, equip, maintain, and transport, with due reserves left in the United States. If we do not do that, Mr. President, I here and now unequivocally testify and prophesy—and I hope someone will remind me of it in 90 days from now if it does not happen—that we are going into most chaotic conditions in California and the United States.

In the last few days I have been greatly encouraged by press statements that Mr. McNutt is seeking a review of the program calling for an army of 8,000,000. I am glad that his high talents are now engaged in this most important task and I hope he may be successful in balancing our national efforts against our manpower resources. He has a job of unparalleled magnitude but he brings to it a wide experience and high talents and he deserves the support of us all.

May I also remark that our farmers have every confidence in Secretary Wickard. They know he is sympathetic to their problems. They are certain when he once realizes them in full that he will act with intelligence, courage, and energy to help solve them.

I have discussed the problem of the importation of Mexican farm workers with

Mr. Welles of the State Department. He has given able and all possible help in the past and assures us of his continued sympathy and help in the future.

Mr. Patterson of the War Department is, likewise, offering us every possible aid that may properly be extended by the War Department. He probably does not agree with me on the size Army we should have or the limitations of our manpower, but he does understand our farm-labor problems and I am assured will act promptly and vigorously to help us.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the United States News of December 4, 1942]

UNITED STATES BIRTH RATE RISES

The United States will produce more babies this year than in any previous year. The birth rate, which began a post-depression climb in 1934 and has been going up ever since, made its sharpest upswing in September of this year—9 months after the United States went to war.

In 1939 the baby crop was 2,265,588, or a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 population. By 1940 it had risen to 2,360,399, or a rate of 17.9. By 1941, with defense work rising and jobs more plentiful, the total rose to 2,511,550 and the rate to 18.9. For the first three-quarters of 1942 the rate climbed to 20.1 indicating the total for the year will be around 2,750,000. Every month this year through September, the latest for which official records are available, showed an increase over the same month in 1941.

By September the rate had increased to 22.9, or 194,295 babies for the 41 States which up to that time had reported to Washington. This compared with 172,137 babies born in the same States in September 1941.

These figures indicate that the United States is not a declining nation, like some of the Old World countries, where birth rates have been on the downgrade for years. They mean that the United States is still young and growing; that its population probably will continue to grow if the post-war years are years of prosperity and great employment. They mean that more schools will be needed; that industry will have to expand to meet the demands of a growing nation. They mean a revision of estimates by those who predicted that once the population reached 140,000,000 the country would begin to go downhill. They mean that America has not lost its virility.

The higher rate since 1939 is traceable to the war.

Passage of the Selective Service Act in 1940 brought the first big increase in marriages. The rush to the altar was stimulated further by the attack on Pearl Harbor. December became the second month in number of marriages in 1941. Only the traditional month of June was better. September normally is the second highest marriage month. The marriage rate continued to increase in the early months of 1942, but the extent of that increase is not yet officially determined.

How long the upward birth rate will continue is a question. Some believe it will continue for another year. September figures are the latest that have been compiled officially by the Census Bureau, but there is no indication that a decline has started yet. When that decline comes depends upon how soon great numbers of men are sent out of the country.

Other countries have shown sharp increases immediately after going to war, then declines. Germany's rate went from 19 per thousand in 1938 to 20.4 in 1940, then fell to 18.8 in 1941 and dropped to 15.5 in March 1942. The figures reflect successes and failures in German campaigns. The birth rate reached its monthly peak in September 1941—9 months after the Christmas furloughs of 1940—fol-

lowing the fall of France, but the rate for the entire year 1941 was below that of 1940. By March of 1942, after the Russian campaign had kept hundreds of thousands of men away from home, the German rate reached its lowest point.

EXHIBIT 2

SERVICE STATION EMPLOYMENT,
Los Angeles, Calif., December 3, 1942.

The Honorable SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR SIR: As you probably know, the laundry and dry-cleaning industries in southern California are also having their labor problems, perhaps identical to the agricultural problem that has been recently discussed in various hearings in the State building at Los Angeles.

The reason I am appealing to you for perhaps some solution is that I can see a very chaotic condition approaching in these industries in southern California.

I personally handle the labor problems of the laundry and dry-cleaning plants, hiring over 15,000 employees. Our problem is identical to that of the California farmers. Our women and men workers are all slowly but surely leaving our plants and going to the defense industries, who are able to pay higher wages. We have already exhausted the supply of older women and Mexican women who are willing to work at the highest rate of pay that we can now afford. In view of the fact that our prices for laundry work are frozen, and said price was harnessed to a wage rate of approximately 50 cents per hour, we are in no position to compete with defense industries.

We are therefore facing a labor shortage whereby a great number of southern California laundry and dry-cleaning plants will be forced to close. Our plants have huge piles of Army work that cannot be turned out, plus the fact that our southern California citizens have to wait 2 or 3 weeks before we can return their clean linens; and, Mr. Senator, this is only the beginning. Six months from now God only knows when the civilians will be able to have clean clothes.

It is my thought that if your good offices are endeavoring to assist the farmers in securing laboring men from Mexico, that perhaps you could assist us in the laundry and dry-cleaning industries in southern California, to secure Mexican women to relieve our terrific labor shortage.

Only taking into consideration the various plants that I represent, we could employ 5,000 Mexican women from the ages of 18 to 45 years.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS B. BOLANOS, Manager.

EXHIBIT 3

MACHINERY AND LABOR PROBLEMS IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE FOR 1943

(Statement of H. B. Walker, agricultural engineer, California Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Davis, Calif., to the Western Farm Labor Committee of the United States Senate and the interim committee on economic planning of the California State Senate at hearings held at Sacramento, Calif., November 24, 1942)

The following statement deals primarily with the equipment problems of agriculture as they affect labor and other farm-management problems. The over-all problem of California agriculture in 1943 is to produce more with less of labor and equipment.

On October 20, 1942, the War Production Board issued the 1943 farm equipment limitation order, known as Limitation Order L-170, as part of a plan to curtail in 1943 the use of steel and other critical materials needed for the production of ships, planes, and weapons

of war. This order is restrictive in nature and its impact on California farmers will be particularly severe.

For example, this order restricts the manufacture of new tractors to 11 percent of one-half the sum of the 1940 and 1941 tractor output figured on a tonnage basis, and these are all to be steel-wheel types. This comes as a heavy blow to California farmers, where over 60 percent of the State's farmers have no work horses and approximately 75 percent of them rely entirely upon mechanical equipment for field operations.

The following data may help to visualize the force of these restrictions on California agriculture in 1943. In 1941 California farmers purchased 9,600 new tractors, about 2,000 of which were track-layer types. Limitation orders in effect the present year (1942) restricted purchases to approximately 4,500 units with no track layers available except upon petition to the War Production Board. In 1943 I estimate California on a pro rata basis may expect about 800 new steel-wheel units, compared with 4,500 units all types in 1942 and 9,600 units all types in 1941. Again, California farmers purchased 5,100 plows in 1941, 2,500 units in 1942, and possibly they may get 600 in 1943. California normally buys 650 combines in a year. The new order may provide 70 new units.

California farm mechanization is no recent innovation. The demands for new equipment are more nearly based on replacement of worn-out equipment than for replacement of horses and mules, as may be the case in some States. Reference to the 1940 census data is helpful in this regard.

Take for example, five of the leading agricultural States, each having about the same dollar value of production in normal pre-war years. These States are California, Illinois, Iowa, New York and Texas. During the past 10 years the percentage of increase in farm tractors in these States has been, California 24 percent, Illinois 81 percent, Iowa 94 percent, New York 46 percent, and Texas 165 percent. Thus it is evident that in all the other States mentioned the recent growth of tractors has been much more rapid than in California. It does not follow that California is less mechanized because that is not the case. On the other hand, because it has been mechanized longer, not so many power changeovers have been made during the past 10 years and its equipment is, therefore, older. California is the twelfth of the 17 leading tractor States of the Nation and of these 17 she is the lowest of the group in percentage of tractor increase during the past 10 years. To further illustrate this point, let us consider the average year tractor model for these 5 States, as shown by the 1940 census: California, 1931, New York 1931, Illinois 1934, Iowa 1934, Texas 1935. Thus with the lowest increase in tractors California also has among the oldest average models. Likewise, the equipment used with these tractors is older and is used more hours per year because of our longer growing season.

But this isn't the only handicap. California uses more track-layer tractors in agriculture than any other State. If permitted, farmers in this State would purchase approximately 60,000 drawbar horsepower per year of this type of mobile power unit, but such tractors are not even rationed to farmers now. Since much of our mobile field equipment is adapted to large track-layer power plants, many of our farmers face the problem of discarding this field equipment when their present power plants become disabled.

In the electrical field a similar condition prevails. The 120,000 electrified farms of California, for the most part, have been served for many years—some as long as 30 years or more and a majority for more than 15 years. Electricity has become so matter of fact and useful on California farms that the consumption of energy is approximately equal to that of all other electrified farms of

the Nation. On the other hand, other than on the Pacific coast, Federal subsidies for rural electrification have been responsible for rural electrical growth, with these new installations taking place within the last decade, with the average but a few years ago. Thus, the electrical equipment on farms away from the Pacific coast is relatively new and unused, while ours is old and heavily used. Thus, our needs for electrical equipment are primarily for normal replacements. We have a million horsepower of connected electrical load on our irrigation pumping plants. These plants are essential production units for the growing of flax, long-fiber cotton, fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and pastures. It is essential to maintain these plants if the productive effort of field labor is to be assured, yet in 1943 we may get no more than 200 turbine irrigation pumps instead of more than the 2,000 units we normally require.

The farmers of this State are making a determined effort to meet their 1943 production responsibilities. In the Imperial Valley, for example, acreages of wheat, oats, and barley will be decreased and acreages of flax, rice, and grain sorghums increased. All of these crops are harvested with combines. The increased acreage requiring harvest in 1943 over 1942 will be about 50 percent. Farmers in that area, through the county war board, have estimated 125 new combines would be needed to harvest the 1943 crop. This is more than the whole State may be able to obtain under order L-170. These growers state, with reference to their flax: "If sufficient equipment will be lacking to harvest our 1943 flax goal, the planting and irrigating of this increased flax acreage will contribute nothing toward winning the war."

Other farmers and processors are studying the ways and means of reducing labor input in the production of sugar beets by building suitable field units to do thinning and harvesting work formerly done by hand. I firmly believe labor input for the production of the desired California 1943 sugar-beet crop of 204,000 acres could be reduced as much as four to eight million man-hours if certain equipment now known to be operative could be built. This would involve the use of a few hundred tons of metal but this would be a small price for the great saving in man labor. Furthermore, this equipment would make it possible to utilize successfully the lighter types of labor. Some of these savings will be attempted in 1943 but the extent of application will depend upon obtaining the necessary metals to build the equipment. If these are unobtainable, growers will hesitate to plant this high-labor-demand crop next year.

Due to restrictions affecting the manufacture of new machines and parts in 1943 and the difficulties standing in the way of obtaining materials for building locally, machines needed to overcome acute labor shortages on farms and ranches, it is my judgment that, unless some relief is obtained from existing regulations, farmers will hesitate to plant crops in 1943 on an acreage scale comparable to previous years. This will be due to one or more of the following reasons:

1. Fear that old equipment may fail at critical times, thus nullifying the effectiveness of labor input.

2. Loss of time required to keep badly worn equipment in repair, even though repair parts should be available.

3. Lack of skilled operators will contribute to increased maintenance and decreased effectiveness of use, thus contributing to production risks.

4. Necessity for modifying equipment and operations to utilize light types of labor, such as women and children. Lack of materials makes this a difficult problem.

5. Lack of dependable local shop facilities and materials for repairs and service.

6. Necessity for more farm improvising to meet emergencies caused by failure of regular equipment. This is expensive of time.

7. With the lighter types of labor more equipment will be tied up with less effective workers so that machine duty will be lowered.

8. Farmers know that new equipment supplies are not available for actual maintenance requirements, therefore they will try to extend equipment life for their own survival by less annual use.

9. High labor rates, with less efficient laborers, greatly increase production costs for high labor demand crops. Farmers will be inclined to limit crop acreages to a type which will permit them to operate with less hired labor.

10. Loss of time required to "shop" for repair parts and materials to keep machines going. This is nonproductive overhead.

THE SMALL COLLEGE AND THE WAR

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, today, with the ever-increasing demands being placed upon the Nation in almost every field—in labor, in production, in manpower, and in combat—we must, from time to time, take stock of the movement and attempt to ascertain whither we are going, and whether in our movements and programs we are not inflicting dangerous and almost irreparable wounds on some of the institutions and aspects of our national life.

Throughout our history the educational system—and especially the small, unsung college—has played a great, if not a prominent, role in the continued progress of America. It should be evident to most of us that the small college can continue to make such a contribution during the war and in the post-war era. But the fact remains that the resources and facilities of these schools are not being fully, or in some cases even partially, utilized at the present time. Indeed, with the continued drafting of our college-age youth into the military services, and with the continued stress upon industrial rather than academic learning, the small colleges of the Nation find themselves in a most precarious position—badgered and menaced on all sides. Many are the colleges in all parts of the land that will be faced with complete ruin unless we adopt a more liberal and a more far-seeing approach toward them and the problems with which they are confronted.

The Army and the Navy, as well as the War Manpower Commission, can do much to lighten the burden of these small schools. Wherever possible, the Army and the Navy should use the schools as training bases, or centers for the development of their technicians and specialists. The War Manpower Commission should utilize the facilities of the small colleges in the training of specialists, and in the development of technical war workers. If this type of program is not followed, it is not altogether unlikely that the small college will pass completely from the American scene. In the past, we have consistently favored the large institution, whether State supported or endowed. This trend must be softened and curbed, lest the small schools be placed in such a position that they will fail to survive the war period, and hence be unable to open their doors when peace returns.

We must realize that this would be a serious blow to America and to American education, for in the past the small

schools have been a godsend to American progress and development. They have permitted many thousands of our young people to obtain higher learning, who, for reasons of economy, family responsibilities, and so forth, would never have even hoped to enter a university, much less graduate from one. The small colleges, rural and urban, have made it possible for many thousands to obtain the advanced training which the modern college affords. These schools have given us doctors, lawyers, teachers, and specialists in many fields. They have contributed much to America and American ideals. It now remains for America to do all within its power to utilize and sustain these schools during the war era, so that they may once again provide their unstinted contribution to the advancement of America and the world in the creation of that new and more vigorous era when peace shall have been restored.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an article from the Washington Post of December 7, 1942, entitled "Nation's Best College" by Roger W. Babson.

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

NATION'S BEST COLLEGE—HATS OFF TO NAVAL ACADEMY

(By Roger W. Babson)

ANNAPOLIS, Md., December 6.—I have attended recently a Sunday morning chapel service at what I consider the best college in America—the United States Naval Academy. Incidentally, it sets a good example to other colleges by having it compulsory that every student attend divine worship at some church every Sunday morning. Out of over 3,000 men nearly 2,500 were at the service which I attended.

The sermon was entitled "A Challenge To Be Real"; it was both practical and inspirational. It was primarily an appeal for honest thinking, but the preacher had the courage to beg the midshipmen to let liquor alone and beware of smokes. He also gave them some sound advice about women, saying, "Check the man who does not look you in the eye, but beware of the woman who does look you in the eye!" Regarding business, he said that only as more is produced is there more to divide.

The new Naval Academy Chapel is most dignified and impressive. Its beautiful stained glass windows are significant of peace. There is nothing to remind one of war or to arouse any feelings of hate against any group or nation. The closing words of their closing hymn well express the creed of this great college. These words are: "In peace which only Thou canst give, O Master, let me with Thee live." In my talks with the students I found a seriousness and religious fervor that exists on few college campuses.

Unlike average college men, upset by long-haired radical economic professors, these Annapolis boys know where they are going and that they must struggle to get there.

But why should I begin this financial column by writing of this United States Naval Academy? The reason is that two diametrically opposite philosophies about peace are being taught by the colleges of the United States. The State universities are teaching that peace is a means to an end—that is, only peace will bring prosperity. This Naval Academy is teaching that peace is not the means to prosperity, but rather that peace can be found only at the end of a long, long road. They believe that only prosperity brings peace.

Every businessman and investor should decide whether the State universities or the Naval Academy is teaching the truth. The length of the war, the ultimate victory and conditions after the war depend upon whether our leaders in politics, industry, and education are thinking soundly or sleeping soundly. We see the evils of the Germans and Japanese worshipping war, and we know what befell France and her northern neighbors for worshipping peace. We cannot safely ride two horses when they are going in opposite directions.

Most State university professors are talking about "winning the peace"; but the Annapolis professors are talking about "winning the war." The State university professors expect a world federation after World War No. 2 which will enable the United States to disarm and live in peace forever more. The Annapolis professors teach that this is a goal to work for, but we will be at least 100 years more in reaching it. They believe, in accordance with the above-mentioned hymn, that peace can come not through treaties, leagues, or even the military, but only through the peoples of the world following Jesus' teachings.

Our armed forces have definite ideas as to "keeping the peace" after World War No. 2. They claim that either the English-speaking peoples must police the world or else that Germany must be turned over to the Russians and Japan turned over to the Chinese. This lines up with the subject of that Sunday morning sermon that church people should be realistic as well as idealistic; that businessmen should, after the war, depend for protection on armed forces rather than on forced tariffs.

I wonder if the United States would not be better off if all educational institutions would follow the lead of the United States Naval Academy. Nothing bombastic is taught there; no glorification of war is apparent; yes, not even nationalism per se is talked about. Certainly one hears much more of jingo doctrines at a National Chamber of Commerce convention.

An earnest effort is made to teach the fundamentals of living. Most of all, the men are trained. Knowledge can be purchased, but habits come only through training, discipline, and self-control. These midshipmen are taught that life always has been a struggle and always will be. To let any young people get the false idea that security—either national or personal—can be bought or legislated is a wicked crime, condemned by both God and history.

Naturally I tried to ascertain from officers and others, whom I met, their ideas as to the length of the war. The consensus is that we will know nothing definite until Christmas. If Germany during 1942 breaks through to contact Japan, the war well may last for 5 years more. If, on the other hand, Germany is held back at the Caucasus and compelled to go through another winter without more oil, rubber, and other supplies, the war well may end in 1943.

But whenever it ends we will be living in a different world and wise are those businessmen, wage workers, and investors who now change their plans accordingly.

THE PLACE OF SILVER

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there are various agencies which affect peculiarly the human mind. Regardless of the fact that the Nation affords educational institutions for enlightenment, and especially affords the public the opportunity to read, know, and understand, it is strange that the public will not read, will not know, and apparently does not care to understand.

It is that peculiar thing in the life of our present civilization, and, indeed, es-

pecially in the life of American civilization, which sometimes irks one, because there are those who are influenced by false, unfounded, and unwarranted statements.

Not long ago two of the most outstanding magazines in America conveyed to the American public, through the authorship of individuals, statements which had no foundation in fact. One of those statements appeared in what is known as the Reader's Digest, under the caption "Twelve Men Against the Nation." I shall dwell upon the statements as they appeared in print.

Mr. President, in time of war, when the young men of the Nation are in the habiliments of war, and when anxious mothers, fathers, and relatives are watching and waiting to see what will become of their sons and relatives who are engaged in the war, the headline to which I have referred would naturally arrest attention. If there was behind it no truth—as there was none—it would naturally cause resentment to be felt upon the part of those who did not understand, and who were misled by the headline. Never was there a more lying libel on 12 men who had taken the oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States than was the headline to which I refer. Standing alone and unamplified, it was a lie and a libel. The author of it is a libeler and a liar, and the article is false from beginning to end.

In this body there is not one-twelfth of 12 men against the Nation. In view of the fact, Mr. President, that my name was one of the 12 referred to in the article, and that others of much longer service in this body than I were named, as among the 12, it is no more than right that we should dwell upon the subject on which the author dwelt in the density of ignorance, or in the attitude of solicitude for a particular class. In charity one should say that it must have been in the density of ignorance.

Mr. President, I have made the statement that in this body there are not only not 12 men against the Nation but that there is not one-twelfth of 12 men against the Nation. Without a single exception, every Member of this body has put forward his best efforts to see that the country shall win the war, and that there shall be not a chance in the world for us to lose the war. We must win it.

The article under the caption "Twelve Men Against the Nation" stated that 12 Members of the Senate had refused to allow silver to be used in the war effort. Again, a falsity. Again, a libel. Again, a slander upon the reputation, name, and standing of men who have been Members of this body for many years.

Mr. President, a very plain and homely statement of fact should gain recognition. But unfortunately up to the present time the very popular magazine which carried the article to which I have referred has not published the truth, which was presented through the mails to the editor of the Reader's Digest. It has neither been rejected nor accepted, nor has it been published. I assume that the policy of the editor of the magazine will be not to publish it until the whole situation has so died down that it is no longer

news. That is a peculiar trait on the part of some who control great publications.

Mr. President, in the early months of this year there were 113,000 tons of silver in the Treasury of the United States. How did that metal come to be there? How did silver come to be money in America? Without dwelling upon the subject at length, let me read the organic law.

Section 8 of the Constitution provides:

The Congress shall have power—

Among other things—

to coin money, regulate the value thereof, * * *

The word "coin" is defined as follows by Webster's Dictionary:

To coin money, to strike a metal.

Section 10 of the Constitution provides:

No State shall * * * coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

So, by organic law, by the Constitution of the United States, silver and gold came into the United States Treasury. Gold and silver are not fictitious metals. When the bill was passed in Washington's administration, gold and silver did not go into the Treasury by mere happenstance. Those two metals came into the monetary system of the United States because from time immemorial they had been a part of the monetary system of civilized mankind. When the colonists came to this country, Great Britain knew gold and silver. Under the Articles of Confederation gold and silver were the money of the country. During the Revolutionary War gold and silver were the money of the Colonies. So, the civilized nations of the world at that time recognizing gold and silver, it was natural that our country, in setting up its fundamental organization of government, should provide that gold and silver should be the basic metals of the monetary system of the new Republic. Thus, it was no accident that brought gold and silver into our Treasury; indeed, it was by specific design.

Then must follow a consideration of some things, important in our monetary system. When the Constitution of the United States was formulated and adopted, France and England controlled the commercial world. Scientists in the governments of both those countries and students on the subject had found that there was a ratio by which nature produced those two precious metals. If we go back into the records of Biblical times we find that Solomon said that silver comes in ledges, but gold is where you find it.

The study which mankind had made of the production of gold and silver established for those who were interested in the subject in France, England, Germany, and other then leading nations of the world, especially those which led commercially, the fact that nature produced gold and silver in the ratio of approximately 15½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. So, when our Government was organized the ratio was established on the basis of 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. In other words, when

a miner who produced silver presented his silver to the United States Mint, or when a miner who produced gold presented his gold to the United States Mint, the mint would coin it by striking upon one side an eagle and upon the other side the image of Liberty and the words "In God we trust," and such coins of gold and silver were minted at the ratio of 15 ounces of silver to 1 of gold.

Then by law—a procedure which was in keeping with the custom of civilized nations at the time—we declared that 371¼ grains of silver should constitute a United States dollar. Until this day, under the legal provision, 371¼ grains of pure silver constitute a United States dollar. In 1834 the ratio of which I have spoken was changed to 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The ratio worked out to its finality with gold recognized by the civilized nations of the world as being worth \$20.67 an ounce; and taking into consideration 16 ounces of silver produced by nature to one ounce of gold, the ratio resulted in the fact that in United States money an ounce of silver was worth \$1.29 plus. From that day until the present hour, save and except by reason of our change of the gold content of the dollar, silver has been worth and is worth \$1.29 an ounce in United States money.

So, as a Nation we sought to strengthen ourselves from a Treasury or fiscal standpoint by having gold and silver in our Treasury. Under the various measures which have been enacted since the Mint was set up we have acquired gold and silver as the basis for sound money in the United States.

Mr. President, when the present war is over there will not be in the United States or in any other country any sound money that is not backed by either gold or silver. Why do I say that? Let us consider current history. Today there is a greater demand for silver than ever before in the history of the world. Today Great Britain is begging this country to furnish her with 2,500,000 ounces of silver a month. Why? Because the people in Australia, in the British Isles, the people everywhere, are asking for silver for monetary purposes. Today, in India silver is worth 86 cents an ounce in United States money. Turkey, Iran, Iraq, China, India, Australia, and every one of the South American countries today are calling for silver for monetary purposes. Why? Because the civilized peoples of the world have recognized the fact that paper money is a thing that is run off printing presses, that a man can have a whole bale of paper money but cannot obtain a loaf of bread with it, but that from time immemorial a man could buy a loaf of bread and any of the other articles necessary to sustain life by paying for them with a piece of silver as big as his thumb nail.

Thus, the peoples of the world, recognizing the fact that their countries have gone in debt beyond all question of redemption, are today calling for silver; because with silver they will be able to obtain a loaf of bread when a bale of paper money will not buy half a loaf of bread.

That is not all, Mr. President. From time immemorial silver has been the

money of the masses. From time immemorial gold has been the money of the hoarder, of the wealthy, of the powerful. Today it is true, as it was true a thousand years ago, that silver is the money of the masses, that silver is the thing for which the poor clamor, that silver is the thing which, when the war is over, will hold our Nation steady on its course in a rough and raging sea, when other nations are wondering where they are headed. The one thing that will keep our Government secure is silver.

I have mentioned the fact that the peoples of the countries abroad are calling for silver for monetary purposes; but silver has another place in recent years; today it is the greatest electrical conductor of any metal which is known.

So when in the early months of this year the silver group of the Senate were called together by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Mr. Donald Nelson, the head of the War Production Board, to discuss this whole matter, the question was asked us, "Would you acquiesce in an arrangement whereby 47,000 tons of silver not standing in the Treasury of the United States behind the currency in circulation might be removed from the Treasury, but always to remain the property of the Treasury, and made available to industry for nonconsumptive purposes; the entire group of the Senate, including the 12 men who are now held up to ridicule, acquiesced that it might be so removed. Today silver is being used in war industries, and we want every ounce of it to be used so far as we are concerned. So if there be any mother or any father who thinks that any one of the 12 men in the Senate—and there are more than 12—is trying to prevent the use of silver for war activities, let their minds be disabused here and now. Every ounce of silver in the Treasury, so far as we are concerned, may be made available now for essential war purposes.

The bill which has been in the offing here is not a bill to make silver available for essential war purposes. There is a group in America who have made their fortunes and become fat and wealthy by dealing in silver, in the brokerage business in which they have stood between the silver markets of the world and those who use silver in industry.

The War Production Board, the Metals Reserve Board, and every other board that has war activities in hand, has said that silver shall not go into nonessential activities; but 12 men in the Senate, indeed, every man in the Senate, is perfectly willing that it shall go into war activities. We do not propose, however, to let the silver in the Treasury of the United States, which was purchased by the money of the taxpayers of America for 71 cents an ounce, go into the hands of brokers who will shave a profit and thereafter turn it over to industries which are not essential to the war. The making of jewelry is not essential at this time when men are dying in order that America may live; the making of gewgaws is not essential at this time; the making of tableware, forks, spoons, knives, and flatware, is not now essential. We can get along with what we have. We want every ounce of silver to go

where it belongs, first to war activities, when, as, and if the War Production Board wants it, and under the direction of the War Production Board every ounce of silver in the Treasury may be made available; but not an ounce will be made available for the mere making of jewelry, for the mere making of gewgaws, for the mere making of nonessential things at a time when the Nation stands at its most crucial position in all its history. These 12 men would stand until death, if necessary, in order that silver might go into war activities, to such extent as the war activities, the Army, or the Navy desire it and think it essential; but no one is going to make a profit out of the death of the boys who have donned the uniform of their country. This is not a day or an hour for profit making. This is a day and hour for everyone to be devoting himself to furthering the war activities. The 12 men in the Senate and 12 more—yea, 24 more—will stand on that policy so long as there are those who want the silver of the Treasury for other than essential war purposes.

Mr. President, there are today two great calls on silver: One call is to stabilize and support the Treasury of the United States under the laws of the country; the other is that silver may be utilized in essential war industries. In support of those two great causes we stand; to them we are ever pledged. It is our policy that the essential war industries may have anything. We will take every ounce of gold out of Fort Knox; we will take every ounce of silver out of the Treasury; we will take every ounce of silver that can be made available in furtherance of the war effort; but we do not propose to have the war effort set up as a mere shadow under the guise of which brokers, dealing in silver and harvesting their profits in silver, as has been their history for many years, shall continue with that depletion of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. President, there has come to my attention a very outstanding statement which I desire to have inserted in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks. It is in the report of the National City Bank of New York for December 1942, commencing under the caption "Wartime gold output and demand," and continuing down to "Income taxes versus total taxes." I desire to dwell on a few words in the statement, but I want the entire portion I have indicated inserted in the Record, if I may have permission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the matter will be printed in the Record.

The matter referred to is as follows:

WARTIME GOLD OUTPUT AND DEMAND

The decision of the War Production Board in October suspending gold mining in this country for the duration of the war and the report of gold coins being used in some instances by our troops in North Africa have supplied a curiously conflicting mixture of news about gold, and has renewed discussion of the future of that important metal.

The order suspending production has been explained as a purely manpower-saving measure, intended to release miners for underground copper and other nonferrous metal

mines, where the shortage of labor is particularly acute. It affects only the strictly gold-producing mines, the output of which was already falling because of various wartime restrictions. As the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out, closing the gold mines would not mean any change in the Treasury gold-buying policy or in the prevailing price of \$35 a fine ounce.

In Canada several hundred miners were transferred from gold to nickel mines some time ago. Mines working solely the gold-bearing ores, however, which contribute about one-fourth of the Dominion's gold output, are to be closed down gradually. It is expected that eventually up to 10,000 gold miners will be released, and, according to information received here, they will have no opportunity to seek employment outside the mining industry, but will be assigned to base-metal mines.

The two North American countries are not alone in experiencing a limitation of output. In Australia, where gold mining had been revived as a depression industry, production declined substantially in 1941 and additional labor was shifted during this year to the production of base metals for the new Commonwealth industries.

In Africa, Rhodesian and Gold Coast mines report a rise in production costs, difficulties in obtaining mine equipment, and suspension of new mine development. On the South African Rand—the premier gold-producing area of the world which last year accounted for 35 percent of total world output—new development has been stopped, but the ore tonnages of existing mines were through September still ahead of last year. Any fear of major interference with gold mining there was dispelled by the Minister of Mines who declared some time ago that the country's war effort was dependent upon gold mining. Only about 1 in 10 of the 400,000 employed in the gold mines can be regarded as skilled workers. Moreover, only a small fraction of the large army of unskilled native labor could be absorbed by the other mines—coal, chrome, manganese, copper, and asbestos—or by the existing industrial enterprises. According to recent data, about one-fifth of the Union of South Africa Government net revenues and about two-fifths of the Union's national income are derived from the gold-mining industry.

In other parts of the world—the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Burma, and New Guinea—war operations must have interfered seriously with production. Diminished flow of mining equipment is creating difficulties for gold producers in Latin America.

As a result of these restrictions, the world output of gold in 1942 probably will show the first decline since 1929. At least until the war is over, the peak year is likely to be 1941, when the world was estimated to have mined some 40.7 million ounces of gold, valued at \$1,425,000,000. During the First World War, the production of gold also declined after reaching a temporary peak in 1915. That decline, however, was brought about primarily by the rise in production costs.

DOUBTS AS TO FUTURE OF GOLD

The spread of popular apprehension as to the future of gold, and doubts as to the workability of the gold standard, have accompanied the deterioration of world economic stability and the gradual break-down of international relationships since the early 1930's. World-wide suspension of gold redemption of currencies, often referred to inaccurately as "abandoning" gold, sowed first seeds of doubt as to the future of gold. People became accustomed to no longer seeing gold in circulation, and there was a great deal said about the "freedom" allowed by managed currencies as opposed to the "tyranny" of gold. Much was made of the ability of certain countries, notably Ger-

many, to "get along without gold"; of frequent predictions from countries themselves deficient in gold—of the passing of gold and its monetary functions; and of the abnormal concentration of gold in the United States, which some people saw as a plot on the part of foreign countries to sell us their gold which they would then "declare valueless," leaving us "holding the bag."

More recently the credit arrangements involved in lend-lease have been interpreted by some as further evidence of the diminishing importance of gold. And now comes the closing of the gold mines in this country and in Canada. To quote one commentator, "This is the prosaic end to something that has been second only to love in the hunger of the human race." "We don't need gold now," he observed, "except for filling teeth."

GOLD STILL WANTED

Nevertheless, despite such pessimistic pronouncements, a review of wartime experience reveals very good reasons against any premature consigning of gold to the junk heap.

In the first place, the limitation of gold production in this country and in Canada is, as had been said, a purely emergency measure designed to conserve manpower and materials for needs more immediately vital to the war.

Secondly, a decision to reduce gold production temporarily in order to increase capacity for copper, lead, and zinc required for war need no more be considered evidence of lack of regard for gold than a decision to exchange some of the gold in the monetary stock for such materials purchased abroad. This is especially true where the gold holdings are as large as in the United States.

A third, and much more important, reason for disbelieving that gold has "gone out of date" lies in the kind of thing illustrated by the use being made of gold by our forces in North Africa. There it is being demonstrated again that gold is the universal currency, prized above all other, and certain to be accepted where all forms of paper money are under suspicion.

And this is not the only illustration that can be cited. Everywhere that there is opportunity there is manifestation of the age-old instinct of mankind to seek gold as the surest means of preserving wealth, especially in times of uncertainty and disorder. Gold coins, for example, have been selling consistently at heavy premiums ever since the outbreak of the war in all markets where transactions are known to have taken place. The premiums on bar gold have been generally smaller, partly because of rigid restrictions on sale and partly because of high cost of transportation, including maritime and war insurance. For a time in the early months of the war and again in 1940, when Germany was extending its conquest, the Swiss National Bank was reported to have refused to buy gold that large private holders, fearing German invasion, offered for sale. This, however, proved to be temporary, and later the demand for gold in other parts of the world became so insistent and led to such an outflow from Switzerland that the Government last summer was moved to prohibit exports in order to conserve the monetary stocks.

In India, following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, bar gold rose to about \$40 a fine ounce by the middle of December 1941, and reached almost \$68 an ounce at the time of the Burma campaign in March 1942, with silver up from 50 cents to above 72 cents an ounce. Premiums on gold coin have ranged above bar gold. In neutral countries on the periphery of the Continent of Europe, to which much refugee capital has flown, premiums have likewise reached high levels. In Lisbon, for example, gold coins command premiums ranging 150 to 200 percent, while in Turkey, which is now going

through an inflationary price rise, gold is selling in a free market at premiums of from 300 to 400 percent.

From Latin America, too, have come scattered reports of transactions in gold at premium prices, though amounts involved are understood to have been small. In Argentina, which has no restrictions on either the import or export of gold, gold coins were quoted last May on the basis of about \$51 and gold bars at \$42 a fine ounce, with quotations last month at \$47 and \$38, respectively. Ten-dollar gold "eagles" were quoted in Habana last April at the equivalent of \$42 a fine ounce, with gold imports free of restrictions but exports subject to 15 percent tax. Small dealings in United States gold coins have been reported in Panama at a premium of 100 percent.

The foregoing examples of eagerness on the part of people to get gold—and doubtless there are many more examples that might be cited—would seem to make clear that gold has lost none of its attraction as a secure store of wealth in disturbed times. Economists and governments with an ax to grind may theorize all they like about doing away with gold, but man's faith in gold persists, and it is precisely this faith which has made gold the best standard of value and monetary base that has yet been devised. Certainly it seems unrealistic to talk about gold not being wanted when people are paying premium prices to get it, and when governments themselves are hoarding it and unwilling to allow free redemption of currencies for fear that the people will come and take too much of it.

In contrast with American gold coins, which command premiums everywhere, it is interesting to record the experience of American paper currency notes now selling abroad at a discount. At the outbreak of war in 1939 such notes, like gold coin, were at a premium in Europe. However, when Great Britain placed an embargo on importation of English notes and forced them to a discount, confidence in American paper notes was likewise affected. As the war went on, this, coupled with the high cost of shipping currency to the United States, forced the notes to a discount, which grew wider on rumors of large scale counterfeiting of American money and finally on our regulations prohibiting importation of our currency from abroad first in amounts in excess of \$250, and now in amounts in excess of \$50. At the present time dollar bills in Lisbon and Switzerland are reported at discounts as high as 50 percent. Currencies of occupied European countries naturally have slipped faster than the dollar. Francs, for example, quoted officially at 40 per dollar, are selling in black markets as low as 100 francs per paper dollar and 250 francs per gold dollar.

While the discounts quoted on American paper money are no reflection on the intrinsic strength of the United States dollar, they afford further illustration why in time of uncertainty people prefer gold as most likely to afford protection under all conditions.

THE FUTURE OF GOLD IN THE MONETARY SYSTEM

What has been said above relates primarily, of course, to demand for gold by individuals. But there is no reason to suppose that central banks and governments will give up the use of gold.

In the first place, it is difficult to conceive of a monetary system based upon anything but the precious metals commanding the confidence of the people. Monetary systems cannot be built upon fancy theories, but upon the way people think and behave. Gold and silver have come to be used as money and standards of value not because some group of theorists willed it that way, but because of tradition and practice from time immemorial. And of the two precious metals, gold offers the greater advantage by virtue of its wider use as a base in the past and its greater scarcity.

The Axis conception of a work unit of value, described at one time by a high Italian official as representing the productive capacity of a people, which in turn will be a complex of its productive energies and capacities, industrial, agricultural and commercial seems hardly likely to offer serious competition to gold where people can get gold and desire something more tangible than units of work, whatever they may be, as the base of their money.

The second reason why gold will be wanted by governments is that it is needed for making international settlements. Without gold for such purposes the only alternative is strict governmental control of all foreign trade, with continuation of all the paraphernalia of clearings, agreements, blocked currencies, trade quotas, and the like, which were stifling international trade up to the war. While clearings agreements may substitute to a limited extent for gold settlements, even Axis propagandists concede that gold cannot be dispensed with entirely, but will be useful for international payments.

A third reason why gold will be wanted by governments lies in the huge vested interest in it by the United States and the British Empire—the United States as the world's greatest holder of the metal and the British Empire as the world's greatest producer. Both powers have every good reason to seek, through example and encouragement, to maintain the place of gold in the world economy, and who can doubt that, with these powers leading the way, the influence will be far reaching.

GOLD A BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE

The use of gold in monetary systems does not necessarily mean going back to precisely the same form of gold standard that existed before the war. Discussion of the gold standard tends to be concerned with its mechanics. In reality that is the least important part of the problem. The real question is how the enterpriser can be given assurance about the value of the money he handles, so that he will be prepared to go ahead and employ people and capital.

The goal that is wanted is full employment. But government alone cannot guarantee this. There has to be enterprise. And there cannot be full employment and active private enterprise and trade between nations without removal of some of the uncertainties of recent years. Of course, the greatest uncertainty was that of peace or war. Another great uncertainty was whether the money in which business was done might shrink in value in the hands of its holders. There was great reluctance to employ money in other countries to any large extent because of this risk.

A vital question about the future of enterprise is how men can be assured that the money in which they do business will retain its value. Long experience has shown that the promises of governments alone cannot suffice for these promises have been broken too often. A system of managed currencies, if one means by that term changes in the gold value of currencies, would open the way to international rivalries and suspicions, threatening a new outbreak of competitive currency depreciation—the most devastating form of trade competition.

In the past the free convertibility of currency into gold has been an impartial and nonpolitical guaranty of the value of money. The evidence that has been cited above of demand for gold in many parts of the world is indication of the natural and logical human reaching out for some form of guaranty of the continuity and preservation of values.

No matter what detailed form the monetary mechanism may take in coming years, it is safe to say that unless this basic need for certainty and assurance as to the value of money is satisfied, the goal of full employment will be hard to reach because the human ingenuity and enterprise on which employment rests will be stifled at the source.

The enormous gains in foreign trade and world enterprise and in the standard of living over the whole world of the past century were achieved partly because men had confidence that the pound sterling and the dollar would retain their value. This guaranty took the form of redemption in gold—a language that everyone understood. The forms may change, but this substance is necessary to a revival of world trade and full employment after the war.

The utility of pegging the currency to gold has in fact been demonstrated by this country in recent years. For since January 1934, or for 9 years, the gold value of the dollar has been pegged at the rate of \$35 for an ounce of gold. This Treasury policy has given for these years whatever stability there was in the world monetary system and made the dollar the world's basic currency.

Mr. McCARRAN. The report says, under the caption of "The future of gold in the monetary system"—

What has been said above relates primarily, of course, to demand for gold by individuals. But there is no reason to suppose that central banks and governments will give up the use of gold.

In the first place, it is difficult to conceive of a monetary system based upon anything but the precious metals commanding the confidence of the people. Monetary systems cannot be built upon fancy theories, but upon the way the people think and behave.

Gold and silver have come to be used as money and standards of value not because some group of theorists willed it that way, but because of tradition and practice from time immemorial. And of the two precious metals, gold offers the greater advantage by virtue of its wider use as a base in the past and its greater scarcity.

There we find a great financial institution in the United States, which has our basic money in its thought at all times, referring to the fact and saying emphatically:

In the first place, it is difficult to conceive of a monetary system based upon anything but the precious metals commanding the confidence of the people.

And the precious metals are gold and silver.

Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address, entitled "Monetary Reconstruction," by H. Michell, the presidential address delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, May 25, 1942, dealing with the very subject upon which I am now addressing the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the subject I have been discussing is of such importance that if one should address himself to its various phases many hours would be required. I have touched upon but one or two salient features of silver, as silver is, by the acquiescence, the assent, the will, and by the wish of the Senate of the United States, going to war. We want silver to be used for war purposes, but we do not propose to let silver be trifled with so that profit may be made by brokers.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is the Senator willing to suspend now?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am ready to suspend.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK 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

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By **Mr. McCARRAN**, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Mrs. Rose L. Day, of Nevada, to be register of the land office at Carson City, Nev., vice Mrs. Carrie H. Malone Delano.

By **Mr. BULOW**, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.
Robert Leo Quirk, to be postmaster at Washington, La., in place of Arthur Deshotels (reported adversely).

Mr. BARKLEY. There are a number of military nominations and a number of postmaster nominations on the desk, which it is desirable to have acted upon. They have been reported, but have not gone to the calendar. There is only one nomination on the calendar, which must go over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. **Mr. President,** I might state, with respect to the military nominations, that the Committee on Military Affairs has acted on them, and we would like to have them considered today, if it is possible, and confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think there will be any objection to that.

Mr. McCARRAN. Along the same line, a report came in from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys this morning recommending the confirmation of a register for the Land Office in Nevada, and I shall ask that that be considered out of order, along with the other nominations.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations on the desk which have not been put on the calendar be laid before the Senate for present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the nominations.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

ROSE L. DAY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rose L. Day to be register of the land office at Carson City, Nev.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION NOMINATIONS—REFERENCE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate certain nominations, but the Chair is in doubt as to which committee of the Senate should have the nominations for consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I know what the nominations are, and in my opinion they should go to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HILL. What is the reference?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HILL. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has handled all the legislation having to do with manpower. It started when we passed the Selective Service Act, and I think that all the bills, with the exception of one, have gone to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Manpower Commission is not a legislative commission; it is set up by Executive order. Undoubtedly, either the Committee on Military Affairs or the Committee on Education and Labor might well have jurisdiction, there are so many avenues to the manpower situation which involves labor. While it is true that the selective draft and the legislation upon that subject came from the Committee on Military Affairs, the allocation of civilian labor may not altogether be a military matter. I do not care to which committee the nominations go.

Mr. HILL. Are there not five bills dealing with manpower before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, I ask the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. AUSTIN. There are many. The Military Affairs Committee has jurisdiction of the subject of manpower, and has gone a long way in taking testimony. It would be curious indeed to divert the measures on that subject now, and I have an idea that even though other committees may consider such measures, they should go to the Committee on Military Affairs anyway.

Mr. BARKLEY. Personally, I do not care to which committee the nominations go. The nominations are civilian in nature. They clearly are not appointments dealing directly with the draft. They deal chiefly with civilian man-

power. Proposed legislation is pending before both committees on the subject of manpower, so it is a double barreled situation. The Chair can send the nominations to whichever committee he thinks they should go. He expressed some doubt about the matter, and I made a suggestion, which the Chair may follow or not.

Mr. HILL. In the last bill on the subject which came out of the Committee on Military Affairs and which was passed, we not only dealt with military manpower, but with civilian manpower. That bill carried a provision for a survey of all manpower between the ages of 45 and 65. The survey did not look toward military service, but toward civilian service.

I may say that I am a member of both the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, but I very strongly share the views expressed by the Senator from Vermont. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has spent a great deal of time studying the question of manpower. Practically all bills with reference to manpower are pending in that committee, and I think these nominations should go to that committee.

Mr. AUSTIN. It is not clear that manpower in nonmilitary activities is purely a civilian interest. As a matter of fact, the more study we make of this subject the more convinced we become that we are engaged in total war, involving all manpower, which includes womanpower, and that it is therefore essentially a military subject.

Mr. BARKLEY. This is a matter for the Chair to decide. He has heard the statements, and he can act upon them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reference of the nomination to the Committee on Education and Labor?

Mr. HILL. Did the distinguished leader ask that the nominations be referred to that committee?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Chair said he was in doubt about where they should go, and I merely suggested that they go to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. HILL. I object, then, if it has to be done in that way. I think the nominations should go to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will entertain a motion to refer the nominations to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HILL. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the nominations were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of the fight made by the Committee on Military Affairs for jurisdiction over these nominations, I am sure that prompt action will be taken on them.

Mr. HILL. I am sure the committee will act with due expedition.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, December 15, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 11 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

THE JUDICIARY

Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the western district of Oklahoma (additional position).

Hon. J. Frank McLaughlin, of Hawaii, to be United States district judge for the district of Hawaii, vice Hon. Ingram M. Stainback.

M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, vice Lawrence S. Camp, resigned.

Hon. Charles D. Lawrence, of New York, to be judge of the United States Customs Court, vice Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger, resigned.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Dr. Joseph S. Dorton, from the State of North Carolina, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Raleigh area office of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Joseph H. Piaconke, from the State of Michigan, to be labor utilization analyst, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Detroit district office of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Julius Cohen, from the State of West Virginia, to be principal attorney, at \$5,600 per annum, in the office of the general counsel, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be first lieutenant, Medical Corps, with rank from date of appointment

First Lt. Robert Halbert Finley, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

To be first lieutenant, Dental Corps, with rank from date of appointment

First Lt. John Robert Knoderer, Dental Corps Reserve.

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

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Howard Russell Moore, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. John Frederick Gamber, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

Capt. Edward Kenly Purnell, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1941.

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Richard Lee Scott, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1939.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. John Clayton Adams, Jr., Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. George Thad Buck, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. William Beverly Campbell, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1940.

Second Lt. Ellwood Tylor Claggett, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. William Burr Clark, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Lawrence Lofton Cobb, Jr., Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Thomas Charles Conroy, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 20, 1942.

Second Lt. Thomas Hunter Crary, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Walter Walton Dillon, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. William Hampton Edwards, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Joseph Richard Elliott, Signal Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Robert Ramsey Evans, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Howard Martin Fender, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Robert Langdon Ferguson, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. John Carter Ford, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Miles Alderman Gayle, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. William Edgar Gernert, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Willard Russell Gilbert, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Charles Brooks Gracey, Junior, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. George Rayens Grant, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Thomas James Hanley, 3d, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Charles Elbridge Howe, Junior, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. George Denny Hughes, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Frederick Weston Hyde, Junior, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Donald George Jackson, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. John Wallis Leonard, Cavalry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Andrew Stevenson Low, Junior, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Leonard Samuel Marshall, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Jere Washington Maupin, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Theodore James McAdam, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Wayne George McCarthy, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Lawrence Francis McGuire, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Theodore James Michel, Corps of Engineers, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Raymond Laurence Miller, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Peter Richard Moody, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Edward Allan Munns, Signal Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. John William O'Neill, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1941.

Second Lt. Walter Harlen Peirce, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Edwin Felix Pezda, Signal Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. William Cloyd Plott, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Max Price, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Richard David Reinbold, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. George Robert Rew, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Floyd Irvin Robinson, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Austin James Russell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1940.

Second Lt. Glen William Russell, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Clifford Cobb Sherman, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. James Mason Smelley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1940.

Second Lt. Leon Stann, Signal Corps, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Thomas Kennedy Trainor, Field Artillery, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. John Hurst Westenhoff, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Ralph James White, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

Second Lt. Charles Crisp Wilder, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 1, 1942.

Second Lt. Albert Oliver Witte, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1942.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonels with rank from December 1, 1942

Lt. Col. Rufus Sumter Bratton, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Sylvester DeWitt Downs, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Orlando Ward, Field Artillery (temporary major general).

Lt. Col. Benjamin Grant Weir, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Ralph Royce, Air Corps (temporary major general).

Lt. Col. Thomas Huntington Monroe, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Roger Burnett Harrison, Infantry (temporary colonel).

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from January 11, 1943

Maj. Charles Hardy Hart, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Adolphus Rankin McConnell, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. George Devere Barnes, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Paul Robert Menzies Miller, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

Maj. Albert Smith Rice, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Charles Leslie Keerans, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Kenneth Newton Walker, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

Maj. Stanley Hunsicker Hunsicker, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Neal Henry McKay, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Oscar Leslie Rogers, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Edgar Theodore Selzer, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Albert Joseph Lubbe, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. John Bicknell Luscombe, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Edward Alton Hillery, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Hugh Sydney Harpole, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Homer William Jones, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Everett Sanford Davis, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Frank Egerton Powell, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Donald Reuben Goodrich, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

Maj. Ernest Walter Wilson, Finance Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Francis Hill Kuhn, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Claud Thomas Gunn, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Herbert Benjamin Wilcox, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Otto Max Jank, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lt. Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 14, 1943.

Lt. Col. Walcott Denison, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 16, 1943.

Lt. Col. James Earle Ash, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 17, 1943.

Lt. Col. Bascom Lee Wilson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 19, 1943.

Lt. Col. Henry Louis Krafft, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 25, 1943.

Lt. Col. Paul Ramsey Hawley, Medical Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 26, 1943.

Lt. Col. John Dibble, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 27, 1943.

Lt. Col. George Clark Dunham, Medical Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 28, 1943.

Lt. Col. Robert Burns Hill, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 31, 1943.

To be majors

Capt. Paul Herbert Martin, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1943.

Capt. William Henry Christian, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 29, 1943.

Capt. Otto Leonard Churney, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 29, 1943.

Capt. Henry Clay Chenault, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 29, 1943.

To be captains

First Lt. Eli Blair Harter, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 1, 1943.

First Lt. Stuart Irvin Draper, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 1, 1943.

First Lt. John Gardiner, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 10, 1943.

First Lt. Allen Dale Smith, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 10, 1943.

First Lt. Jake William Hearn, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 13, 1943.

First Lt. David Gold, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 15, 1943.

First Lt. Harold Frederick Funsch, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 17, 1943.

First Lt. Abram Salmon Benenson, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 17, 1943.

First Lt. Joseph Anthony Resch, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 25, 1943.

DENTAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Robert Leonard Walsh, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 17, 1943.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Harold Myers Deane, Veterinary Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 15, 1943.

CHAPLAINS

To be colonels

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Charles Oliver Purdy, United States Army (temporary colonel), with rank from January 5, 1943.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Julius Joseph Babst, United States Army (temporary colonel), with rank from January 19, 1943.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Thompson Lawrence (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Percy William Clarkson (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Lucius DuBignon Clay (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. St. Clair Strætt (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harry Clyde Ingles (colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Richard Schmidt (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. James Arthur Code, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Col. George Van Wyck Pope (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Clarence Page Townsley (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Augustin Mitchell Prentiss, Chemical Warfare Service.

Col. Raymond Godfrey Lehman (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. John Edwin Upston (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Welch Blackburn (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Carey Crane, Field Artillery.

Col. Homer Case (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. David McLean Crawford, Signal Corps.

Col. Ben Menadue Sawbridge (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Archelaus Lewis Hamblen (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Marcus Brenneman Bell (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Camillus Kabrich (lieutenant colonel, Chemical Warfare Service), Army of the United States.

Col. Elwood Richard Quesada (captain, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. Arthur Seymour Nevins (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Raphael Saul Chavin (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Davis (lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Edgar Eugene Glenn (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Howard Wylie (major, Quartermaster Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. James Edmund Parker (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. William Frishe Dean (major, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Aln Dudley Warnock (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Hale Wilbur, Infantry.

Col. Onsjow Sherburne Rolfe (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lyman Perley Whitten (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. Richard Bartholomew Moran (lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Frederick Arthur Blesse (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Joseph Anthony Michela (captain, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Earle Everard Partridge (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. Albert Walton Kenner (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Ray L. Owens (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. William Roscoe Woodward (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Ernest Loucks (lieutenant colonel, Chemical Warfare Service), Army of the United States.

Col. Early Edward Walters Duncan (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Madison Pearson, Adjutant General's Department.

Col. Hobart Hewett (major, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Walter Jay Reed (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Carl Austin Russell (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Rupert Edison Starr (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Herbert Charles Holdridge (lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Patrick Henry Tansey (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Douglas Lafayette Weart (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Eugen Gottfried Reinartz (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Daniel Webster Hickey, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Archer Lynn Lerch (lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. LeCount Haynes Slocum (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Walter Leo Weible (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Wayland Bixby Augur (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Henry Lord Page King (lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Ernest Hill Burt (lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Clinton Wilbur Howard (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Maxwell Davenport Taylor (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Blackshear Morrison Bryan, Jr. (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Frank Celestine Meade (major, Signal Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Frederick William Evans (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Josef Robert Sheetz (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Eugene Arthur Regnier (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Chaffee Oliver (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), Army of the United States.

Col. Bonner Frank Fellers (major, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Don Carlos Faith (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Charles Christian Haffner, Jr., National Guard of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Edward Anderson, National Guard of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Fred Wharton Rankin, Medical Corps Reserve.

Col. Edward White Smith (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery Reserve), Army of the United States.

Col. Hugh Jackson Morgan, Medical Corps, Army of the United States.

PROMOTIONS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, IN THE NAVY

Capt. Jack H. Duncan to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as naval attaché to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to rank from the 7th day of December 1942.

Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Col. James T. Moore to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of September 1942.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

William J. Jamieson, Phoenix, Ariz., in place of G. H. Todd, deceased.

ARKANSAS

James I. Garrick, Hermitage, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

CALIFORNIA

Michael J. O'Rourke, Beverly Hills, Calif., in place of M. J. O'Rourke. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1942.

COLORADO

Frances M. Parker, Alma, Colo., in place of F. M. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

CONNECTICUT

William M. O'Dwyer, Fairfield, Conn., in place of W. M. O'Dwyer. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Martin M. J. Murray, Falls Village, Conn., in place of M. M. J. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles F. Schaefer, Greens Farms, Conn., in place of C. F. Schaefer. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

David L. Condon, South Britain, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

DELAWARE

Cyrus E. Rittenhouse, Newark, Del., in place of C. E. Rittenhouse. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

FLORIDA

Hattie A. Stevens, Greenwood, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Sidney E. Livingston, Homestead, Fla., in place of S. E. Livingston. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William L. Deas, Kendall, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Hugh P. Emerson, Miami, Fla., in place of G. E. Merrick, deceased.

GEORGIA

Ethel C. Roberts, Jakin, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Rois A. Martin, Milner, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Eunice B. Jackson, Morgan, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Edna R. Gregory, Richmond Hill, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Eugenia W. Scroggin, Sargent, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Myrtle Louise Walker, Soperton, Ga., in place of M. L. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1942.

Fred Grant, Stockbridge, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

George Arnold Ware, Tignall, Ga., in place of G. A. Ware. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1942.

ILLINOIS

Harvey F. Doerge, Chester, Ill., in place of H. F. Doerge. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John J. McGuire, El Paso, Ill., in place of J. J. McGuire. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Roy R. Pattison, Godfrey, Ill., in place of R. R. Pattison. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Orville W. Lyerla, Herrin, Ill., in place of O. W. Lyerla. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joe W. Wilson, Morrison, Ill., in place of J. W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas J. Studley, Neponset, Ill., in place of T. J. Studley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul B. Laugel, Newton, Ill., in place of P. B. Laugel. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

J. Vernon Lessley, Sparta, Ill., in place of J. V. Lessley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Irvin M. Lewis, Walnut, Ill., in place of I. M. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mervin N. Beecher, Yorkville, Ill., in place of M. N. Beecher. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

INDIANA

Carl A. Waiz, Sellersburg, Ind., in place of C. A. Waiz. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

IOWA

Joseph F. Rettenmaier, Carroll, Iowa, in place of J. F. Rettenmaier. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles Fitzpatrick, Churdan, Iowa, in place of Charles Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John J. Fowler, Eldora, Iowa, in place of J. J. Fowler. Incumbent's position expired June 23, 1942.

Edna M. McCabe, Hillsboro, Iowa, in place of E. M. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John N. Day, Klemme, Iowa, in place of J. N. Day. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Russell E. Whipple, Lehigh, Iowa, in place of R. E. Whipple. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul M. Mollleston, Lineville, Iowa, in place of P. M. Mollleston. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ernest L. Wood, Maxwell, Iowa, in place of E. L. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Bert McKinley, Morning Sun, Iowa, in place of Bert McKinley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joe Goodman, Osceola, Iowa, in place of Joe Goodman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James G. Floerchinger, Oxford, Iowa, in place of J. G. Floerchinger. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Lucy E. Newville, Titonka, Iowa, in place of L. E. Newville. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Cash E. Garton, Weldon, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Harris D. MacGugin, Wellman, Iowa, in place of H. D. MacGugin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

KANSAS

Dixie Hickman, Blue Rapids, Kans., in place of Dixie Hickman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Nell C. Graves, Columbus, Kans., in place of N. C. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles H. Wilson, Moline, Kans., in place of C. H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles Huffman, Norwich, Kans., in place of Charles Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

KENTUCKY

Alex H. Jenkins, Elizabethtown, Ky., in place of R. W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert I. Gray, Gray, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

MICHIGAN

Henry I. Bourns, Adrian, Mich., in place of H. I. Bourns. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Herbert D. Witherell, Chelsea, Mich., in place of H. D. Witherell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Jerome Wilhelm, Traverse City, Mich., in place of Jerome Wilhelm. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

MINNESOTA

Edward James Crotty, Caledonia, Minn., in place of P. V. Ryan, deceased.

Glen J. Merritt, Duluth, Minn., in place of G. J. Merritt. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

Martin T. Haley, Hibbing, Minn., in place of M. T. Haley. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1942.

Ignatius F. Lano, Long Prairie, Minn., in place of I. F. Lano. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

MONTANA

Hannah M. West, Jordan, Mont., in place of H. M. West. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEBRASKA

Clarence D. Gottula, Adams, Nebr., in place of C. D. Gottula. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Arthur L. Willis, Central City, Nebr., in place of A. L. Willis. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George L. Jordan, Clarks, Nebr., in place of G. L. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

George W. Nicholas, Jr., De Witt, Nebr., in place of G. W. Nicholas, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Daniel F. Sheehan, Emerson, Nebr., in place of D. F. Sheehan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

David S. Simms, Hastings, Nebr., in place of D. S. Simms. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Claude L. Frack, Holbrook, Nebr., in place of C. L. Frack. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ernest J. Kaltenborn, Waco, Nebr., in place of E. J. Kaltenborn. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1942.

Richard H. Schwedhelm, Westpoint, Nebr., in place of R. H. Schwedhelm. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

NEVADA

Roy T. Williams, Minden, Nev., in place of R. T. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Nellie H. Bunch, Whitney, Nev. Office became Presidential April 1, 1942.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Arthur P. Varney, Alton, N. H., in place of A. P. Varney. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1942.

Charles S. Stone, Andover, N. H., in place of C. S. Stone. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1942.

Everett S. Meloon, New Castle, N. H. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Hazel J. Hayes, Rye Beach, N. H., in place of H. J. Hayes. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1942.

NEW JERSEY

Thomas R. Boyle, Florence, N. J., in place of T. R. Boyle. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ralph Penn, Forked River, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Joseph A. Aloia, Garfield, N. J., in place of J. A. Aloia. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Henry P. Topoleski, Great Meadows, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Agnes Despreaux, Middletown, N. J., in place of Agnes Despreaux. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Frank Martin, Midland Park, N. J., in place of Frank Martin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Kathryn B. Donohue, Saddle River, N. J., in place of K. B. Donohue. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NORTH CAROLINA

Handy C. Allred, Alamance, N. C., in place of H. C. Allred. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1942.

Surry P. Bowen, Bath, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

T. Newton Mann, Carboro, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Margaret C. Lewis, Eagle Springs, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Joseph G. Penny, Garner, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

James M. Attkisson, Jr., Garysburg, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Sibyl R. Hobbs, Hobbsville, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Lucile B. Ellis, Kittrell, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Ina M. Wilson, Marston, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

William S. Harris, Mebane, N. C., in place of W. S. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Margaret F. Poyner, Moyock, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

William Samuel Somers, Reidsville, N. C., in place of W. S. Somers. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George W. Morgan, Skyland, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Tryphenia McKeel, Walstonburg, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Thomas D. Boswell, Yanceyville, N. C., in place of T. D. Boswell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NORTH DAKOTA

John A. Hamilton, McCusky, N. Dak., in place of J. A. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Suzanna A. Preszler, Medina, N. Dak., in place of S. A. Preszler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Caroline G. Lipinski, Minto, N. Dak., in place of Caroline Lipinski. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Erick J. Moen, Osnabrock, N. Dak., in place of E. J. Moen. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John D. Prindiville, Rutland, N. Dak., in place of J. D. Prindiville. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James F. Keaveny, Wales, N. Dak., in place of J. F. Keaveny. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Sadie E. Uggan, Woodworth, N. Dak., in place of S. E. Uggan. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Margaret T. Rogers, Zap, N. Dak., in place of M. T. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

OHIO

Charles J. Slezak, Brecksville, Ohio, in place of C. J. Slezak. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul D. Fleming, Cardington, Ohio, in place of P. D. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charlotte B. Bricker, Chauncey, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Helen F. Laub, Duncan Falls, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Amos J. Kleinbans, Lacarne, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Pearl L. Seitz, Liberty Center, Ohio, in place of P. L. Seitz. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Harvey D. Zeigler, Marshallville, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Calvin H. Love, Maumee, Ohio, in place of C. H. Love. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Palmer Phillips, Mount Sterling, Ohio, in place of Palmer Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carl S. Corvin, Oak Hill, Ohio, in place of C. S. Corvin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

George V. Wise, Shreve, Ohio, in place of G. V. Wise. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carl W. Gerig, Smithville, Ohio, in place of C. W. Gerig. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1941.

Homer H. Dearth, Summerfield, Ohio, in place of H. H. Dearth. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William T. Golling, Sycamore, Ohio, in place of W. T. Golling. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Wilbur H. Sutliff, Wellington, Ohio, in place of W. H. Sutliff. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1942.

Robert Wilson, Westerville, Ohio, in place of Robert Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1942.

Cleo L. Renick, White Cottage, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie G. Stambaugh, Abbottstown, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Harry W. McArthur, Conneaut Lake Park, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Ethel G. Davis, Duncansville, Pa., in place of E. G. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Philip S. McDermott, Duquesne, Pa., in place of P. S. McDermott. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1942.

William L. Nolder, Grampian, Pa., in place of W. L. Nolder. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Wesley B. Shertzer, Grantville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

James W. Casey, Rouseville, Pa., in place of J. W. Casey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alfred R. Warner, Waynesboro, Pa., in place of A. R. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

RHODE ISLAND

John J. McCabe, Pontiac, R. I., in place of J. J. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1942.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John L. Hinnant, Eutawville, S. C., in place of J. L. Hinnant. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Wood K. Durham, Landrum, S. C., in place of W. K. Durham. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Loula B. O'Connor, Meggett, S. C., in place of L. B. O'Connor. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Errett Zimmerman, Trenton, S. C., in place of Errett Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

SOUTH DAKOTA

John E. Dunn, Elkton, S. Dak., in place of J. E. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Norbert F. King, Frankfort, S. Dak., in place of N. F. King. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

S. Pearl Hutchinson, Hurley, S. Dak., in place of S. P. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William B. Boe, Fresho, S. Dak., in place of W. B. Boe. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Kathryn H. Speirs, Ree Heights, S. Dak., in place of K. H. Speirs. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Helen L. Kieffer, White Lake, S. Dak., in place of H. L. Kieffer. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1942.

Henry W. Landwehr, Winfred, S. Dak., in place of H. W. Landwehr. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1941.

TENNESSEE

Guy W. Mobley, Bells, Tenn., in place of G. W. Mobley. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1942.

Mamie S. Asbury, Caryville, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Ella B. Mullins, Corryton, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Albert A. Trusler, Jonesboro, Tenn., in place of A. A. Trusler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph B. Turner, Medina, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Robert L. Oakes, New Tazewell, Tenn., in place of R. L. Oakes. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John R. Oliphant, Riceville, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Ocie C. Hawkins, Stanton, Tenn., in place of O. C. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alice L. Sloan, Whitthorne, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

TEXAS

James C. Rush, Alta Loma, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Prentice A. Hayes, Barstow, Tex., in place of P. A. Hayes. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Leslie L. Cates, Ben Wheeler, Tex., in place of L. L. Cates. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1942.

James T. Gray, Camp Wood, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Eileen L. Flint, Canutillo, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Charles R. Conley, Iredell, Tex., in place of C. R. Conley. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles D. Grady, Keene, Tex., in place of C. D. Grady. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Edwin D. Holchak, Kenedy, Tex., in place of E. D. Holchak. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1942.

Gober L. Gibson, Kerrville, Tex., in place of G. L. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Clarence Carter, Somerville, Tex., in place of Clarence Carter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

VIRGINIA

Clarence H. Drinkard, Bristol, Va., in place of C. H. Drinkard. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Franklin O. Caffrey, Bumpass, Va., in place of F. O. Caffrey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Judson J. Patterson, Chatham, Va., in place of J. J. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Robert W. Ervin, Dante, Va., in place of R. W. Ervin. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

J. Henry Miller, Elkton, Va., in place of J. H. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Richard Clark Morgan, Gladys, Va., in place of R. C. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles B. Hogan, Heathsville, Va., in place of C. B. Hogan. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Carolyn C. Bryant, Independence, Va., in place of C. C. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas E. Simmerman, Jr., Max Meadows, Va., in place of T. E. Simmerman, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Miller A. Price, New Market, Va., in place of M. A. Price. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Margaret E. W. Downing, Painter, Va., in place of M. E. W. Downing. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Richard S. Wright, Strasburg, Va., in place of R. S. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

John H. Tyler, Upperville, Va., in place of J. H. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alice H. Tyler, Warsaw, Va., in place of A. H. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

William A. Miller, Washington, Va., in place of W. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Joseph Schmidt, Yorktown, Va., in place of Joseph Schmidt. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

WASHINGTON

Alex Huse, Cheney, Wash., in place of Alex Huse. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Herbert O. Thompson, Colfax, Wash., in place of H. O. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Oscar W. Behrmann, Fairfield, Wash., in place of O. W. Behrmann. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Walter I. Peterson, Granger, Wash., in place of W. I. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Gerald H. McFaul, Ione, Wash., in place of G. H. McFaul. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Ralph H. Mitchell, Omak, Wash., in place of R. H. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Walter C. Ketterman, Opportunity, Wash., in place of W. C. Ketterman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Blanche H. Barton, Othello, Wash., in place of B. H. Barton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Paul Hamilton, Prosser, Wash., in place of Paul Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Louis H. Saur, Selah, Wash., in place of L. H. Saur. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Andrew J. Diedrich, Valley, Wash., in place of A. J. Diedrich. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

WEST VIRGINIA

Jennings B. Campbell, Albright, W. Va., in place of J. B. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Eulalie B. Wheeler, Elkhorn, W. Va., in place of E. B. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Alice McCoy, Franklin, W. Va., in place of Alice McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Thomas F. Ward, Keyser, W. Va., in place of T. F. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Kerth Nottingham, Marlinton, W. Va., in place of Kerth Nottingham. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1941.

Ruskin J. Wiseman, Summersville, W. Va., in place of R. J. Wiseman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Everett F. Walker, Wayne, W. Va., in place of E. F. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1942.

WISCONSIN

Charles P. McCormick, Belleville, Wis., in place of C. P. McCormick. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1942.

Edward R. Kranzfelder, Bloomer, Wis., in place of E. R. Kranzfelder. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Arthur G. Hoskins, Dodgeville, Wis., in place of A. G. Hoskins. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

Henry E. Steinbring, Fall Creek, Wis., in place of H. E. Steinbring. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1942.

James A. Stewart, Lac du Flambeau, Wis., in place of J. A. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1942.

Ruth S. Foley, Maiden Rock, Wis., in place of R. S. Foley. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

Gaylord T. Thompson, Mercer, Wis., in place of G. T. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Roswell S. Richards, Monticello, Wis., in place of R. S. Richards. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1942.

Axel L. Olson, Mountain, Wis., in place of A. L. Olson. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Nicholas Abler, Mount Calvary, Wis., in place of Nicholas Abler. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

John W. Johnson, Pepin, Wis., in place of J. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1942.

Raymond A. Whitehead, Phelps, Wis., in place of R. A. Whitehead. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1942.

Gladys M. Suter, Plum City, Wis., in place of G. M. Suter. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

James W. Carew, Waupaca, Wis., in place of J. W. Carew. Incumbent's commission expired May 31, 1942.

Donald M. Warner, Whitehall, Wis., in place of D. M. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

WYOMING

Frederick W. Chamberlain, Greybull, Wyo., in place of F. W. Chamberlain. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1942.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 11 (legislative day of November 30), 1942:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REGISTER OF A LAND OFFICE

Mrs. Rose L. Day to be register of the land office at Carson City, Nev.

IN THE ARMY

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The nominations of Walter Bedell Smith et al. to be major generals and the nominations of George Van Wyck Pope et al. to be brigadier generals.

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

The nominations of Robert Halbert Finley, Jr., et al.

(NOTE.—A full list of the names of the persons whose nominations for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States and for appointment, promotion, or appointments, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States were today confirmed may be found in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today under the caption "Nominations.")

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Bennett W. Pruet, Anniston.
Elmer H. Carter, Castleberry.
Bessie S. Combs, Fairfax.
Benjamin F. Beesley, McKenzie.
S. Evelyn Selman, Mentone.
Flora Mae Golson, Plateau.
Russell F. Cowles, Ramer.

Ernest L. Stough, Jr., Red Level.
Lula B. Ledbetter, Sycamore.
John F. Harmon, Troy.

ARKANSAS

Laura Clements, Cherry Valley.
William I. Fish, Dumas.
John W. Paschall, Gould.
Virgil McCurry, Green Forest.
Simpson A. Kemp, Hot Springs National Park.

John Robert Eppes, Madison.
Norine C. Wilkerson, Newport.
William Quinby Swearingen, Norfolk.
Clyde Brown, Shirley.
Joseph E. Trahin, Siloam Springs.
Lois Shaver, Strawberry.
Charles K. Coe, Tuckerman.

CALIFORNIA

Anna L. Fenton, Biggs.
Paul O. Martin, Burbank.
Leslie F. Ghezzi, Cayucos.
Mae A. Kibler, Del Mar.
William D. Mathews, Fort Jones.
Viola F. Gorrell, French Camp.
Vernie E. Sherraden, Ludlow.
Marie J. Smoot, Mendota.
Augusta E. Pries, Norco.
Joseph H. Allen, Riverside.
Lillian B. Gilbert, Santee.
Lena B. Elliot, Summit.

COLORADO

Fred A. Eickhoff, Elbert.
Charles D. Shively, Holly.

CONNECTICUT

Irwin C. Bohling, Deep River.
Charles Ernest Gray, North Stonington.
Louis Ginsberg, Quaker Hill.

FLORIDA

Marshall C. Pitts, Okeechobee.

GEORGIA

Nell V. Devine, Fort Scriven.
Frank S. Pope, Villa Rica.
Elizabeth C. Baker, Zebulon.

ILLINOIS

Viola E. Brown, Aroma Park.
Dollie Rolla, Buckner.
William S. Westermann, Carlyle.
Eugene P. Kline, East St. Louis.
Harry L. Reineohl, Flat Rock.
Jerry J. Zeman, Fox River Grove.
Frank G. Ring, Harvey.
Melvin R. Begun, Hebron.
James R. Maher, Hillside.
Charles W. Farley, La Grange.
Paul W. Poorman, Mattoon.
John L. Mead, New Boston.
William A. Reeds, Oakland.
William C. Dufrenne, Prairie du Rocher.
Lorenz M. Lies, Riverside.
M. Margaret Hawley, Sandoval.
Elmer M. B'ckford, Wyand.

INDIANA

Neil D. Thompson, Argos.
Alma C. Whiteside, Battle Ground.
Meredith H. Blerly, Elizabeth.
DeAnvie Griner, Fairland.
Ellis B. Cates, Greentown.
Pearl E. Barnes, Hamlet.
Walter J. Smith, Loogootee.
Frank Chastain, Mitchell.
Pauline M. Rierden, Montezuma.
Ora Stiver, New Paris.
Harold C. Atkinson, Oxford.
K. Burnell Hott, Pennville.
Harvey W. Doering, Wakarusa.
Beulah P. Yates, West Lebanon.
Eva M. Miller, Whitestown.

KENTUCKY

Mary H. Vaughan, Jenkins.
John A. Van Pelt, Kenvir.
Robert E. Johnson, Lawrenceburg.

Grace Williams, Lothair.
James M. Caudill, Neon.
Marie C. Hagan, New Haven.
Bess S. May, Prestonsburg.
William Lester Tarter, Science Hill.
Jennie S. May, Stone.
Earl Bard, Water Valley.
Nellie Clubb, Worthville.

LOUISIANA

Vivien T. Swords, Kinder.
Richard M. Almond, Tallulah.
John H. Wise, Woodworth.

MARYLAND

Thomas B. T. Radcliffe, Cambridge.
Roscoe C. McNutt, Fallston.
George Leicester Thomas, Jr., Lilypons.
Joseph Wilmer Baker, Union Bridge.

MICHIGAN

Samuel J. Davison, Alpena.
John C. Bannow, Mount Clemens.
Eleanor C. Lutz, Pullman.
Fred T. Cavill, Rapid River.

MINNESOTA

Benjamin M. Loeffler, Albert Lea.
Alice P. Nunn, Menahga.
Benjamin F. DuBois, Jr., Sauk Centre.
George Glotzbach, Sleepy Eye.
Walter J. Mueller, Springfield.
Andrew Anderson, Thief River Falls.

MISSOURI

Pat Melone, Jamesport.

MONTANA

Theodore P. Hendrickson, Hingham.

NEBRASKA

Theresa Mullan, Boys Town.
Harold C. Menck, Grand Island.
Harold A. Langford, North Platte.
Frank C. Sleckman, Ohioa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gertrude E. Cahalane, Charlestown.
Harry E. Plummer, Meredith.

NEW MEXICO

Dominic Rollie, Gallup.

NORTH CAROLINA

Roy Prillaman, Stoneville.

NORTH DAKOTA

Herman A. Emanuel, Crosby.
Richard J. Leahy, McHenry.
John F. Swanston, McVie.

PENNSYLVANIA

Samuel M. Shirk, Denver.
Allen J. Noble, South Mountain.
John D. Cox, Tyrone.
Dorothy R. Ayers, Webster.
Charles M. Boyer, York Springs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

William B. Smith, Greer.
Stephen E. Leverette, Iva.
Frederick W. Scheper, Port Royal.
William W. Barr, Jr., Springfield.

VERMONT

Edward L. Heney, Montpelier.

WASHINGTON

Curtis M. Wormell, Asotin.
W. Kenneth Kingman, Chelan.
Joshua J. Peak, Davenport.
Thomas H. Van Noy, Kelso.
Ed J. Claiborne, Ridgefield.
Paul Rhodius, Sedro Woolley.
Walter D. Codd, Tekoa.
Donald S. Farver, Tonasket.
George Rodman, Wapato.
Joseph H. Gill, Washtucna.
Louis O. Cochrane, Yelm.