and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1664. By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: Petition of 217 citizens of Renville County and surrounding territory in Minnesota, urging support of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1665. By Mr. JEFFREY: Petition of 85 citizens of Dayton, Ohio, urging support of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Commitee on he Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who dwellest in the heavens and earth, we praise Thee; Thou who holdest up the soul of our Nation and suffereth not its feet to be moved, we praise Thee; let all our people praise the countless manifestations of our infinitely holy Creator. They glow in the sunlight, breathe in the morning air, blossom in the landscape, gleam in the radiant sky, giving hope and comfort in the hours of sorrow and loneliness.

Holy, holy, is Thy name; how many joys, how many exquisite raptures and how many moments of deep tranquillity are inspired by Thee. We pray Thee to banish our doubts, conquer our fears, and let us never allow the clock of progress to be turned back. Blessed Lord, problems are asking for solution and may we declare to our country and world that we shall never permit the foundations of freedom to be vitiated. Set up in all hearts Thy reign of grace, quicken every pulse to aspire, and may we claim the divine right to live and be free. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved as read.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. The Journal and the RECORD for yesterday are not in accord on the subsidy amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I wish to make the parliamentary inquiry to ask what could be done to have the two records in conformity?

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

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. It is not necessary for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Journal to conform, because every Member has a right to revise and correct his remarks; but we go by the Journal of the House. As the Speaker very aptly and very wisely pointed out last night, it is the Journal that the Speaker has to go by, and that is what the House has to rely on.

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

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The Speaker is not bound by the Journal of the House and should not be bound by the Journal of the House until the Journal has been approved. The Journal represents the conclusion of the Journal Clerk as to what happened. On the other hand, the reporter's minutes are presumed to state correctly the words spoken in the Congress. Now, if there is a difference between the RECORD and the Journal—and I do not know whether there is or not—I do know that the Journal has no binding force or effect until it is approved by the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, the Journal never has any binding effect until it is approved, and the House can repudiate the Journal or vote down a motion to approve the Journal of the previous day at any time. But I submit the Speaker was entirely correct yesterday in abiding by the Journal as it then stood and as it stands now.

Mr. RABAUT. That I may be correctly understood, anything I may say here is not in any way applying to the Speaker of the House. I have the greatest respect for the Speaker, as everybody in this body knows; but yesterday we had a request for a vote by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], as is exemplified in the RECORD on page 6140. It calls for a separate vote on three amendments offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. On one of those amendments the House has never voted. It has not been voted en grosse, because there is a record here that a separate vote was requested. So it could not have been voted on en grosse. Evidently that part of the bill has never been passed. That is the point I am making. Does the House want to leave it in that condition or does the House desire to correct it? That is the only question I am asking.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman that the Speaker was listening rather attentively when the request was made, and of all people who listen most attentively it is those charged with the responsibility of making up the Journal. The Speaker understood that there was no request for a vote on that amendment, and the Journal showed it. So, of course, as far as adopting the Journal is concerned, that is a question for the House at all times, but up to the present time I submit that the Speaker was entirely correct in his ruling on yesterday, that according to the Journal and according to his memory this amendment had been voted on.

Mr. RABAUT. The Speaker last night, as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, said—and I have no quarrel with the Speaker, and I want everybody to know that—but the Speaker last night said that the particular part of the stenographer's notes was not available at the time when the question was brought up. That is in the RECORD. Mistakes can happen any place. We are all human beings. All I want to know is whether the House wants to leave the two records at variance as they are, and show that we never voted on subsidies.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman knows it has been adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. It could not have been adopted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It was adopted en grosse with the other amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. It could not have been adopted in any manner, shape, or form, because we did not vote on it en grosse as a request for a separate vote is recorded in the RECORD.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Journal shows otherwise, with all due respect to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, I am reading from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 18, page 6140.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the approval of the Journal.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, if the House wishes this discrepancy to stand, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, under the right to object——

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have called for the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the approval of the Journal of yesterday.

The motion was agreed to; and the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2556. An act for the relief of Burton S. Radford; and

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "Questions and Answers on the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943," as a House document, and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the House and Senate document rooms.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 27. An act to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against

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the operators of mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war;

S. 35. An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States;

S. 218. An act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge;

S. 220. An act to provide for payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and the War Department on a mileage basis in order to promote efficiency and economy in such payments;

S. 1026. An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army; and

S. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution accepting an invitation to have four Members each of the Senate and House of Representatives attend a meeting of the Canada Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, June 26 to July 1, 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16 to said bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2719. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 17 to the foregoing bill; that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments numbered 1 and 26 to the above entitled bill; that the Senate further insists on its amendments numbered 1 and 26 to said bill, requests a further conference with the House thereon, and appoints Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. Federal Works Agency.
6. National Housing Agency.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1943.*

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith hand you my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take effect immediately.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution (H. Res. 268) and ask for its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That JOHN JENNINGS, Jr., of Tennessee be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, MAHON, CURLEY, TABER, KEEFE, and DWORSHAK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO THE CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report an original privileged resolution (H. Res. 269) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 68, "An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax and for other purposes," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 22,000 additional copies of Public Law No. 68, "An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes," of which 20,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room and 2,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a number of communications I have received from educational institutions throughout the country favoring the continuation of the Youth Administration.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NEWSOME. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a letter I have received from a former Member of this body.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1944

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, FITZPATRICK, KIRWAN, NORRELL, CARTER, JONES, and JENSEN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD giving my reasons why I think the National Youth Administration should be continued.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESOLUTIONS OF NEBRASKA STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include resolutions adopted by the stockgrowers of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a news article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DATE FOR VOTING ON WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes is concluded today that the vote on the passage of the bill take place on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include therein a statement by Lieutenant General Somervell made before the Civil Service Committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a short letter from the Commissioner of Public Welfare of Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PROPRIETY OF ATTEMPT BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a leaflet dated June 14, 1943, entitled "Commerce Local Comment" published by the United Federal Workers of America, C. I. O. This was circulated in the departments here in town by Federal employees. It reads in part:

> Are you fighting for democracy on the home front? Write your Congressman to protest the Smith-Connally bill.

Now this seems to me to be very distasteful practice for Federal employees to be urging their Members to write Congressmen to protest the Smith-Connally bill.

If this sort of thing continues we may one day have Federal employees themselves striking against the Government that employs them. Federal employees of all classes, both elective and appointive, should remember that they are the servants of the people.

Mr. Speaker, such publications with such appeals as above referred to come under the head of pernicious political activity.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on Monday after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes; and, pending that, I should like to consult with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] as to time for general debate. I suggest that general debate be confined to the bill.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I have requests for an hour and a half. If the gentleman would be satisfied with 3 hours' time, debate to be confined to the bill, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, it would be satisfactory.

Mr. SNYDER. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I have just received another request for 5 minutes. We will still leave the time at 3 hours if the gentleman will grant me an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 3 hours, to be confined to the bill, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey and myself.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, with Mr. MCGRANERY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SYNDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, 3 years ago we added a new word to our vocabulary—"Dunkirk." It was an extremely dark period in our history—in the history of the world. Three years ago Germany's victorious army had been unbelievably

successful, and was completing the conquest of continental western Europe in less than a year from the time when England and France, the first strong democratic powers to cross swords with Germany, had entered the war.

A year ago the fortunes of democracy did not seem much brighter. We had then been in the war half a year, and, along with our allies, had suffered a succession of bitter defeats. Bataan and Corregidor had fallen not long before, after heroic but futile defense against overwhelming enemy forces. Wake Island and Pearl Harbor were names engraven in our memories. In fact, the one outstanding bright spot a year ago was the raid on Tokyo from "Shangri-La." We were fighting a defensive war, holding off and delaying the enemy as best we could while working day and night to turn our vast resources into the weapons needed to turn the tide in our favor.

Today, as I stand before you, not only is the outlook immeasurably brighter, but we can look back with pride on military victories in addition to industrial achievements during the past year. Our ground and air forces, with the invaluable assistance of the Army Service Forces, have been major participants in the wresting of north Africa from the Axis, and an American general was in supreme command. Our forces hold Guadalcanal and other strategic positions in the South Pacific after successful offensive operations in that theater. We have retaken the island of Attu from the Japs. Our forces are carrying out unceasing and ever-increasing blows against Germany and Axis-held Europe as well as in the Mediterranean, South Pacific, Aleutians, and other theaters. These blows alone have forced the surrender of Italian stepping-stone islands in the Mediterranean. Yes, we are on the offensive all over the world—we have taken the initiative from the enemy and shall not relinquish it.

The way has been hard. Seemingly unsurmountable obstacles had to be overcome. A huge army had to be builded and trained. We had to prepare for modern war—a war of air power and mechanized forces. We had to build an unbelievable number of airplanes, tanks, and other weapons, and we had to build better ones than the Axis Powers in much less time than they had to devote to preparing for war. That these great undertakings have been carried out successfully is now a matter of common knowledge, causing us justifiable pride and undoubtedly sincere regret to our enemies.

It all goes to prove, Mr. Chairman, what aroused America can do. It has the military genius, it has the industrial genius, and it has its great body of patriotic manhood and womanhood ever ready to do whatever part the Nation's need might require.

The Allied Nations are now on the march, and make no mistake about it. This budget we present to you today is to keep them on the march over the land and through the air.

Most of the readying process is in back of us. Henceforward it will be largely a matter of combat maintenance, but combat maintenance will be a very costly thing.

We are engaged in global warfare. It was testified before the committee that we maintain forces of one kind or another in more than 80 different locations all over the world. Our problem is not one of equipping and supporting one or two armies in as many different theaters but of equipping and supporting many different forces of our own and Allied Powers in many different and widely spread areas. Quantity, in that way, obviously must be many times what it would be if there were greater concentration.

This world-wide deployment will enable you better to appreciate the tremendous logistical problem confronting the Army and the Navy and the War Shipping Administration, and they are doing a most splendid job of it, in which air transport has a very big hand. I hope each of you will read the testimony of Gen. H. L. George, commanding the Army Transport Command. He relates a gripping story.

I am going to read one paragraph of that gripping story to give you an idea of some of the things that have been done by our air transport:

> When Rommel was pushing the British back into Cairo and it looked as if he was going to run the British out of antitank ammunition, we were called into service. There was none of this ammunition nearer than the United States or England and if it were attempted to send it by water it would have been a matter of 5 or 6 weeks at the best. There were appeals for ammunition—appeals to bring it by air if possible. The War Department received the request over here, and I received an order to move as much ammunition as possible. Within 24 hours from the time we received that order we had airplanes loaded down to capacity with antitank ammunition. The crews were impressed with the importance of their mission. They flew, in their enthusiasm, through some of the worst weather ever flown through, and they did so to get the ammunition over there. Within 72 hours from the time they left with the ammunition they arrived at Cairo.

Mr. Chairman, the Budget asked us for appropriations totaling $59,425,586,500. It also asked us to continue the availability of $12,472,839,200 of unobligated prior-year appropriations. That makes a total of $71,898,425,700.

Reappropriations, of course, have been asked in place of making new appropriations, and the table on page 3 of our report shows by services the combined amounts of new appropriations and reappropriations. The reappropriations merely represent deferred commitments for procurements we heretofore have endorsed and which still must be supplied, according to the word of our military leaders and counselors. And I want to say this, Mr. Chairman: The carry-over does not ensue from a too liberal appropriating policy, which one might infer, but, as it has turned out, from a too fast appropriating policy. Subsequent to the enactment of the current appropriation measure, along in the fiscal year, the War Production Board found that industry could not absorb the programs of the Army and the Navy and the Maritime Commission in toto and it became necessary to adjust the procurement programs according to those articles which the high command indicated should have first priority. That was one factor. Another, and a very important one, was a change in procurement programs to meet modified requirements in consequence of military programs determined upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This latter consideration, as you can well understand, has much to do with the size of the budgets we are called upon to endorse. Strategy is anything but static, and, as regards particular theaters, changes may become necessary often and quickly. Our military and naval leadership must have at their command, therefore, the quantity and kind of war munitions that unpredictable and particular situations make necessary.

Any man who wades through the voluminous tables of planned procurements presented by the armed services, as we must, becomes appalled by the quantities, and yet, because we cannot see around the corner or anticipate the enemy, they must be provided. Certainly, we cannot and should not, as laymen, disregard the word of our military experts and fail to provide for the real sinews of war in the measure they advocate. The program presently presented, including reappropriations, has been reviewed and endorsed by the War Production Board, and General Somervell has advised us that the amount of the entire Budget can and will be obligated by June 30, 1944.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that within the relatively brief period we had in which to hold hearings and get this bill shaped and through to the President for signature before the beginning of the new fiscal year, we examined as closely as we could into the details of the estimates. We had 9 volumes, comprising 1,439 pages of details. So do not let anyone tell you that we were not advised of the Budget contents. They have been examined from cover to cover, together with many special statements, presented voluntarily or requested during the course of the hearings. Based upon such inquiry, we recommend this bill to you in the form in which it has been presented.

Now, I wish to say this, Mr. Chairman, and I say it deliberately: It is my opinion—in fact, I feel that I can assure the House that we shall not be asked again to support another measure anywhere near approaching the amount of cash contained in this bill.

This measure today, as regards new cash, would fall considerably below the one of a year ago were it not for the new airplane program we are now called upon to underwrite. You may say that may again become necessary. I very seriously doubt it.

The new program means approximately 132,000 more airplanes for the Army and Navy, pyramided upon the 185,000 program which will be completed, we are told, by June 30, 1944.

Of course, when I say pyramided upon the 185,000 program, I disregard attri-

tion. We know that many of those planes will be washed out from one cause or another as a great many of them have already, but considering the production of our allies and the dwindling forces of our enemies we may be reasonably certain that the new program will about see us through to victory. It might be termed our combat maintenance program.

The new airplane program accounts for practically $25,000,000,000 of this bill. Including all classes of expenses for and on account of aviation personnel and matériel, this bill carries $36,000,000,000 for and on account of the air arm.

As to Army personnel generally, we shall about reach the ceiling in this bill for personnel costs. The peak objective—7,533,000 men—is scheduled for attainment by the end of coming December.

Construction is on the downward trend. For military post construction, the total, as we present it, is $464,469,000. Most of this sort of expense is in back of us. Since June 30, 1940, appropriations for such uses have aggregated $9,380,291,502.

These are signs pointing to a downward trend in appropriations. As General Somervell told us, we have reached a stage of financing a fighting army. Funds will be required principally for their pay and general well-being, and for procurement and delivery at the front of munitions of war to our own forces and to those of our allies in contact with the enemy.

Mr. Chairman, we have effected reductions in the Budget estimates aggregating $387,986,827 the details of which you will find set out for you on pages 5 and 6 of our report. We state there briefly the reasons.

These are not deferments or postponements. They represent genuine reductions and we have no reason to believe that they cannot be met. I might make one exception there. We arbitrarily cut the travel estimate $80,000,000, which is a flat reduction of 10 percent. I do not think there is a man or woman among us who does not have the opinion that there has been unnecessary travel going on. Our Naval Subcommittee set the precedent for this action. We have followed them. If we have cut too much, they can come back, but we say in the report that they have got to come back with evidence of a determined effort having been made to stay within the reduced amount.

We have cut off $127,148,000 for the pay of 84,300 civilian employees in the field service of the War Department. The Secretary of War told us we might do that. We print the text of his letter in the report—page 7—since the decision was made after our hearings had come to a close.

One of the big items in the bill to which I should direct your attention is discussed on page 8 of our report. We thought we had wound up with expediting production, but they tell us now that new and improved munitions continually are being evolved, making necessary plant extensions, new tooling, and, in some cases, new establishments. The estimate includes an amount of $91,989,000 under expediting production for contingencies. We have cut that out. There is contingent money in the projects themselves.

The estimates include $4,969,967,668 for lend-lease, but articles or services chargeable thereto are to come within prior ceilings upon the value of such aid as may be rendered. I might say there is plenty of leeway, since aid previously rendered has entailed appropriation charges of but $4,876,338,912, out of a possible total of $32,170,000,000 independently of direct lend-lease.

We have written in two or three limitations, to which I wish to direct your attention. They are set out commencing on page 14 of the report.

The first one relates to conscientious objectors not identified with the Military Establishment. I shall repeat what we say on page 14 of the report regarding the matter:

> It is the sense of the committee that no military funds should be employed on account of persons not identified with the Military Establishment by reason of classification as conscientious objectors. There is no evidence that any military funds have been so employed. The limitation is to make certain that they will not be. It would be incongruous, the committee feels, to use such funds upon persons possessing convictions or beliefs that relieve them from the foremost obligation of every citizen to his country.

The next proposition sounds a bit like W. P. A. The Army has an art project. It has civilian and military artists in this country and abroad. I shall let my colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] tell you about it later. We just felt that General Somervell was right when he said this bill is for the support of a fighting army, and that picture painting might well be dispensed with.

Then, you will see that we have put a nonsubsidy provision in the bill.

We also have included in this bill a provision with respect to interchange of appropriations. We have provided that interchange shall extend to subappropriations, but, in so doing, it was not our thought or intention to take from the Army the discretion it now has. It was not our intention, let me say, to require a change in accounting methods or procedure, but merely to see that in the exercise of the authority it now has, that it shall not make any increase in any subappropriation in excess of 10 percent.

Another provision deals with educating persons in medicine, veterinary medicine, and dentistry. The Army proposes to pick up young men who profess an interest in such callings, and carry them through premedical, medical, and the interne period—a matter of some 51 months of intensive instruction. Fifty-one months is 4 years and 3 months. That is too long in our judgment. It is very doubtful if they would be of any value to the Army in this war, and, if that be not the purpose, the War Department should have no hand in the matter. If the proposition has justification for potential post-war civilian demands, let some other agency of Government assume jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman, I see no need to trespass further upon the time of the Committee of the Whole. Before concluding, however, I should like to express this thought: The very capable Deputy Chief of the War Department General Staff, Lieutenant General McNarney, termed this budget the "decisive budget." It will be the decisive budget only in case that we on the home front shall continue to work as hard as we can, reconciling ourselves to deprivations and pulling together as a team.

Our troops and our allies must have what they need as and when they need it in order to do a decisive job. If we do our part on the home front, I am confident that we may rely upon our boys on the battle fronts to press the offensive on the Axis until the very weight of the blows will force them into submission.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make one further statement before closing. It was my privilege and pleasure yesterday to entertain in the dining room of the House 10 boys of the Army Air Corps, and the members and secretary of my committee. The 10 boys left our shores about a year ago in a Flying Fortress which they named the *Memphis Belle*. They flew the *Memphis Belle* to England and trained there for the bombing missions they would be expected to perform over the continent of Europe until the morning of December 7, 1942. On that morning they were instructed to make their first bombing mission.

I can imagine those 10 boys crossing the English Channel loaded down with bombs in that great Flying Fortress, accompanied by 200, 300, or 400, we do not know how many bombers, on that first mission. They saw their brothers, as Captain Morgan said yesterday, being shot at to the right of them and to the left of them, and being shot down, but, miraculously, they returned safely.

They made 25 such bombing missions over Germany and France, shooting down officially 8 enemy planes and putting 27 others out of commission. After doing a job like that, the Air Force commander of the United States in England said, "You boys deserve to go home and have a little rest." They flew the *Memphis Belle* back to Bolling Field.

If you had heard Captain Morgan tell us, as he did at the table yesterday, what those boys had to undergo in order that you and I might feel secure back here at home, taking their lives in their hands 25 times, with shells from the ack-ack guns bursting all around them, the anti-aircraft guns under them looking like a blaze of fire, I think you would agree that this bill should have your immediate and unanimous approval.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I shall yield to the gentleman from Montana in just a moment. I want to name these boys who officered and manned the *Memphis Belle*. The skipper is Capt. Robert K. Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., and the copilot, or, as Captain Morgan called him, the other pilot, is Capt. James A. Verinis, of New Haven, Conn. The navigator is Capt. Charles B. Leighton, of East Lansing,

Mich., and the bombardier is Capt. Vincent B. Evans, of Henderson, Tex. Their crew said they were the best in their lines in the Air Corps. The crew, and by rights we should include the officers as a part of the crew because it was just like one family, was made up of Sgt. Casimer A. Nastel, of Detroit; Sgt. Clarence E. Winchell, of Oak Park, Ill.; Sgt. Harold P. Loch, of Green Bay, Wis., who told us he got a greater kick out of duck shooting than shooting at the enemy; Sgt. John P. Quinlan, of Yonkers, N. Y.; and Sgt. Cecil H. Scott, of Altoona, Pa. As you see, they come from every part of the Union. Every one of them is the finest type of young America.

Now I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. In your hearings on this bill you interrogated the officers in charge of the Corps of Engineers. Did they mention anything about the development of water power in the Northwest?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. This is a matter relating to the civil functions bill of the War Department.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The Army engineers have been out in my section of the country carrying on surveys about the possibility of raising Flathead Lake. Under the war emergency powers I should like to know whether this was mentioned, and if so, what happened. I want the gentleman to know that this is a very serious matter affecting all the people of western Montana, hence my great interest.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. It would not come under this bill at all, it would come under the War Department civil functions bill, which already has been passed.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. McGREGOR. Is there any appropriation in this bill covering the conscientious objectors' group?

Mr. SNYDER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

FAMINE AMIDST PLENTY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, an army is not properly equipped without sufficient food. Early in the year there were a few of us who were convinced that our food supplies were rapidly diminishing and the surpluses spoken of by certain men in the Government as being so burdensome were rapidly becoming exhausted. Early in March I called the attention of the House to the dangers of a food shortage, believing then that it was better to save food while we had it than to be hunting it later on.

I declared war on waste, and launched my "lick your platter clean" campaign, and now, from the reports coming to my office, I have reason to believe that millions of dollars' worth of food are being saved.

However, at that time I did not think that in about 3 or 4 months we would actually be out of some of our most important foods. There were a few people who ridiculed the idea and thought it could not happen here. But since that time we have found ourselves unable to get potatoes and many other commodities have become so scarce that those which are not yet rationed are likely to be rationed soon. While the potato situation has apparently eased off, I am warning now that the new potatoes that have come along have been harvested before they matured, causing a great deal of spoilage in transit, and what is of greater importance, had most of them been left in the ground 3 weeks longer, until they had matured, the quantity in many cases would have been doubled. This has created a tremendous drain on our future supply, and unless the acreage is excessive and the season is extremely good we can look ahead to a more serious potato shortage during the coming winter.

It is now pretty well established that our production of food this year will fall far below that of 1942. There is little now that can be done about this since the planting season is past. We can only hope that a kind Providence will bless us with a good season and then do as Chester Davis, the War Food Administrator, is recommending: "Save every scrap."

Many of our shortages, however, are not due to scarcity. They are due to muddling in the O. P. A. and to a lack of coordination and cooperation in the various departments of government. There is a strong sentiment, and I concur in it, that what we need is an over-all food agency. We now have the War Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Shipping Administration, the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Petroleum Administrator for War, the Selective Service System, the Army Quartermaster Corps, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Office of Economic Stabilization. Twelve units dealing in one way or another with the food problem and apparently no one of them can do anything without the balance of the agencies agreeing. This has created no end of confusion and made it impossible to move the supplies we have into the proper channels of trade.

It is admitted by those who know that there is plenty of corn in the country for every need, yet there is no corn moving and many feeders of livestock and poultry find themselves without feed. The reason this situation is not more desperate is because we are just now in the midst of our lush pasture season and are able to get along, but on July 1 these pastures get shorter and if we get the usual season during July and August and the feed situation does not improve our dairy and poultry production might be cut in half.

York County, Pa., last year produced 19,168,000 dozen eggs. Only one county in the United States produced more. That many eggs would supply an army of 52,515 men for 1 year. I am receiving complaints daily from these poultrymen stating that they are unable to buy sufficient feed of the proper quality to continue this scale of production. What is perhaps more serious is the fact that they are unable to get the proper feed for their growing stock, which means that they will not go into the winter in proper condition to produce normally.

This section also produces large quantities of dairy supplies as well as pork and beef. It is now thoroughly established that there is not going to be sufficient corn to feed the greatly increased number of livestock which the farmers have raised. This means that next fall and winter we will be slaughtering grass cattle instead of the usual corn-fed cattle which our markets demand.

It is true that the Administration has called in the loan on 47,000,000 bushels of corn but little of this will find its way into the elevators because of the price ceiling established by the O. P. A. There is much talk in the various departments of Government about a long-range program, but what we need is immediate relief. We need action or regulations that will bring this corn out of the cribs and make it available for industry and as feed for livestock and poultry.

So long as the price ceiling on corn is so low that it is more profitable to put it through livestock, particularly hogs in the Corn Belt, than it is to sell it on the Chicago market, the present corn famine will exist.

It is unthinkable that with about 1½ billion bushels of corn on the farms that a man is unable to buy a carload of corn. Subsidies will not be the answer and there is no one in the country who wants subsidies except a few men within the administration.

Apparently, the "hold the line" program has failed. A higher ceiling or cost of production figure is the answer and if the market price gets even a little higher than the cost of production and the farmer gets a little profit, that will not hurt him or the country. The Department of Agriculture has been admitting for years that farm commodities were selling in many cases far below cost of production.

Certain agencies of the Government are much concerned about support prices. That should be the least of their worries. I believe that if the ceiling price of corn would be raised to $1.25 a bushel on the Chicago market, we would find corn immediately moving into the channels of trade, and our feed and food problems would be largely solved.

Of course, I understand that such a step would create quite a complaint among dairy farmers and poultry producers but I think that matter would soon adjust itself, and, after all, it is far better to get feed at a higher price than not to get it at all.

When this matter is taken up with any of the agencies of the Government, about the only answer we get is: "We will hold a conference soon and see what can be done." Whatever is done depends entirely on whether or not they agree. This ridiculous condition is entirely re-

sponsible for the attitude the House took here yesterday when we declared open war on the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], I believe, has covered both in general and in a detailed way the break-down and the purposes of this War Department fiscal year 1944 appropriation bill, amounting to $71,900,000,000, the largest appropriation bill ever considered by any legislative body in the world. It is difficult for me or anyone else to make either an interesting or informative explanation of everything in this bill. In the first place, the interesting phases of it are matters that cannot be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I think that without a doubt during the 4 or 5 weeks of the hearings which were held on this bill more interesting and enlightening information was conveyed to the committee than ever before during any hearings since I have been a member of the committee, which goes back about 12 years.

I wish I could discuss here publicly the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army. Should any of the Axis Powers, in desperation, resort to gas attacks, I can tell the Congress and the country at least this much: That if they do and when they do, the American Army will be well prepared both offensively and defensively, as it is now, and the Axis Powers will rue the day this hideous type of warfare ever began.

I should like, for the benefit of the RECORD, to list just briefly some of the main items constituting this $71,000,000,000 bill. There is an item, as you know, of approximately $24,000,000,000 for the Air Corps providing for the completion of the Army Air Corps' program and covering the procurement of almost 100,000 planes, with spare engines and spare parts.

Then there is an item of approximately $5,000,000,000 included in this bill for military lease-lend requirements. There is an ordnance item, and a mighty important one, of approximately $15,000,000,000. I wish at this point I could tell you something of the testimony by General Campbell, the Chief of Ordnance, and his staff of officers, but I can say that research and development are bringing to us now new types of weapons, new types of ammunition, which we shall all hear about within the coming year, I am sure.

The engineer estimate is approximately $4,000,000,000. Chemical Warfare is slightly over a billion dollars. Next is the Medical Department, and in my opinion the unsung heroes of this war are men in that department. They are asking for $600,000,000, and this item has been granted. The Signal Corps are asking for approximately five and a half billion dollars. I think there have been developed by our United States Signal Corps the finest communication system, radio, radar, and other secret devices possessed by any nation in the world. Under the head of expediting production, there is an item of approximately $1,300,000,000. In this particular item, if my memory serves me correctly, there is about $314,000,000 for lend-lease machine tools.

Mr. Chairman, in my very humble opinion we have today the best fed, the best equipped, and the fightingest Army we have ever had in the history of the United States. It was my privilege yesterday to accompany Under Secretary of War Patterson and Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to Fort Dix in New Jersey, where the Fourth Division is in training. We traveled yesterday about 500 miles, 300 miles by air and 200 by jeeps. I should like to tell the committee, and I should like to tell the world my impression of this Fourth Division. It is the only completely mechanized infantry division that we have. Its complement of vehicles runs into the thousands. I cannot disclose the exact number. Its fire power is enormous, probably twice as much as an ordinary infantry division, and certainly 10 times as great as an old infantry division that you and I knew, Mr. Chairman, back in 1917 and 1918. This division is commanded by Major General Barton, of Oklahoma, and never in my experience have I seen a division commander who had the love, respect, and admiration such as this man has from his men. He is ably assisted by Brigadier General Prickett, of Kansas, and Brigadier General O'Brien, of Iowa. The regimental commanders and the junior commanders are simply splendid. The morale of the division is something that you can write home about. I talked with at least a score of enlisted men, and the only thing in the world they want to do is to get on the alert again, and move out and move over. I predict after seeing that division yesterday, not in review, but at the end of a week's maneuver, that if we follow it through this show we shall find that it will give a magnificent account of itself. No matter where it is sent, the Axis will certainly know it has been there.

It is hard for me and it is hard for anyone else to conceive of $72,000,000,000. In my wildest dreams I just cannot think of that amount of money. It is true that we went through these items carefully and it is true that we spent many, many hours and days going through them, but I am frank to admit that there are many items in the $72,000,000,000 that I definitely do not know all about, but I am willing to take the word of our General Staff, and when they tell me that these moneys are needed to promote the war successfully, I say that, as far as I am concerned—and I know the other members of the committee agree with me—the money should be granted.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman said that he made a careful study of these estimates. I find three and a half million dollars here appropriated for dog food; and with the waste going on around these Army camps and the swilling of hogs, how much care and consideration did the gentleman give to that item?

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman permit me to answer that question?

Mr. WHITE. I certainly will. I am asking for information.

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] about several things, but the gentleman did not give the gentleman from Pennsylvania a chance to answer. That item was gone into carefully. Colonel Daniels testified for the item. He testified that at the present time there were, I believe, 4,000 of these dogs being used by the Army, but he definitely testified that 39,600 dogs were to be used by the Army during the coming fiscal year. The item the gentleman refers to is for dog food at the approximate rate of 24 cents per day. Colonel Daniels testified that the use of dogs in the Army has been highly successful. He testified that the use of dogs in the Army is saving a lot of manpower, particularly on sentry and guard work and messenger service. There is a difference in opinion about the value of dogs in the United States Army, but again, in times like these, if an able representative of the War Department comes up and tells me as a member of the committee that is what they want and must have, I am for that. Does that satisfy the gentleman?

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman considers that the cooks and the help around the kitchens are too dainty to save any food that is left over around the kitchen?

Mr. POWERS. Oh, no; I do not think that is so. I think they are saving a lot of that, and probably feeding it to the dogs, and I imagine they are buying prepared dog food also.

Mr. WHITE. Three and one-half million dollars will buy quite a little dog food.

Mr. POWERS. I am not a dog fancier nor am I a dog expert. Again I am giving you Colonel Daniels' testimony.

Mr. WHITE. I also notice there was over $5,000,000 for books for the Army. You know that the Red Cross and the people of the United States are shoving literature, books, and periodicals to the Army just as fast as they can take them.

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. How do you justify $5,000,000 for books?

Mr. POWERS. There are a lot of these books which are books of instruction. Many of these boys are taking special courses and there are a lot of school books that are used in the various Army schools. All of that money is not for periodicals and newspapers.

Mr. WHITE. You assume that this is for 1 year's supply and that all the other books that have been bought in the past are not to be used in connection with these schools?

Mr. POWERS. Oh, no. The gentleman has a distorted idea of this. This is an appropriation bill for the War Department for the fiscal year 1944, meaning July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. The moneys that are in here for the purchase of books cover that period. That does not mean that everything you have is going to be discarded and thrown away.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman says I have a distorted idea. In comparison

with the cost of the last World War, does not the gentleman think that $71,000,000,000 for 1 year is a rather distorted figure?

Mr. POWERS. My dear sir, I would not call it a distorted figure. I just call it a figure that is beyond my comprehension. The whole war is beyond my comprehension. I could comprehend something about the last war. That was fought practically in one place. The supply lines reached over 3,000 miles. This war is being fought all over the globe. The supply lines are tens of thousands of miles in length. I cannot conceive of the enormity of this thing and I do not believe the gentleman can either, but I am taking the word of the General Staff of the War Department, the people who are running this show. If they tell me this is what they need for the successful prosecution of this war and for ultimate victory, I am for it. Whether it staggers me according to its proportions or not, I am still for it.

Mr. WHITE. In the last war when there were 50,000 saddles ordered for 20,000 horses, you were in favor of that kind of an arrangement, were you?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. POWERS. I yield myself 2 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman. I wish the gentleman would not try to put words into my mouth. In the last war I volunteered before I was 21 years of age. I was an Infantry soldier, a volunteer in the Regular Army of Infantry. Whether 20,000 saddles or 80,000 saddles were bought I do not know, because I had nothing to do with it. Maybe the gentleman did.

Mr. WHITE. You do not think there ought to be any curb on extravagance just because it is for the war?

Mr. POWERS. There should always be a curb on extravagance. If you can find any place in this bill where you can curb extravagance, I am sure the committee would be glad to hear about it.

Mr. WHITE. You think the taxpayers of this country are entitled to a little consideration?

Mr. POWERS. I think the taxpayers of this country are entitled to every consideration. I think if we had considered them a little more before war became imminent, when we built up an enormous national debt, a way might have been found to have averted this war; and that goes for your party, my dear sir.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield.

Mr. McGREGOR. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate this committee, with the full realization of the amount of hard work they have put in on this particular bill. I fully realize that they could not go into all the details that might incorporate an 11,000,000-man army. I do hope that some of these days after this bill is passed they will have a little breathing spell and that they in conjunction with possibly another committee of this House will give very serious consideration to some of the tactics of our military men. Especially I want to incorporate here on page 30 where the Corps of Engineers have the privilege of rental, storehouses, grounds, and so forth, repair and alteration of buildings. I fully realize this committee possibly has not had time to go into that, but I have some very interesting information relative to what some of the Army officials are doing on the rental of these buildings. I trust it will be my privilege to submit that information to this committee at a very early date.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES].

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS, MILITARY AND CIVIL, OF UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR NO. 2

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman. Today we have before us for consideration the Military Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944, to provide funds to finance a military budget of approximately $72,000,000,000, requiring an appropriation of approximately $59,000,000,000 in addition to available funds previously appropriated. This program contemplates an Army of more than 8,200,000 officers and enlisted men on the offensive.

This sum of money is the largest appropriation for the largest Army in our history. In fact it is the largest direct appropriation for any purpose in all the history of mankind. The funds provided for the Army during the past 4 years upon the recommendation of your War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations has given us the best led, the best trained, best clothed, best equipped, and best housed Army in the world. This Army is a balanced all-purpose force ready for offensive action anywhere in the world. Guadalcanal, Tunisia, and Attu attest the truth of this assertion. The striking successes of our Army in jungle combat, in desert warfare, and barren, snow-capped mountain wastes afford convincing proof of its mobility and striking power.

The brilliant tactical exploits and the fighting quality of our troops are well known to all. There is, however, an amazing story of successes achieved behind the battle lines which is not so well known, without which neither we nor our allies could have been on the glory road to victory today. I refer to the battle of production and supply—the tremendous task of selecting, training, equipping, housing, and transporting an army of several million men, while at the same time acting as the arsenal of democracy for our allies. Inasmuch as the greater portion of the billions we have appropriated, first for defense and now for offense, have been and will be spent for such purposes, I know that you and our people will welcome a report on these accomplishments. All of us share a feeling of pride in the achievements of our Army, of industry, our soldiers of production, and of all the people whose cooperation has made such successes possible. I can relate at this time only such information as will not endanger our military security. However, I can give you illustrative information sufficient to assure you we can successfully carry out this program for 1944, and that we can and will win this war.

Looking back over the few short years from the fateful days of September 1939, when Germany invaded Poland, and Great Britain and France entered the war, let us note some of the high lights of this Nation's accomplishments, both military and civil, which demonstrate so clearly that a democracy can not only keep step with, but can surpass the achievements of nations governed by dictators. Let it never again be said that the democratic processes are too slow and cumbersome to compete with the harnessed manpower of dictatorship. Democracy's accomplishments in this period of less than 4 years has established the speed record of all time.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

On September 1, 1939, the United States maintained on active duty a peacetime Army of fewer than 190,000 officers and enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts, plus a National Guard of approximately 200,000 available for active service in times of emergency. Small increases in the strength of the Regular Army and the National Guard were approved on several occasions during the succeeding year so that on September 1, 1940, just prior to the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act, the aggregate active strength of the Army was 325,000 plus the National Guard of approximately 246,000.

In order to effectuate the purposes of the Selective Training and Service Act, the Third Supplemental Military Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, approved October 8, 1940, provided for the induction of not more than 800,000 selective trainees, and further provided that the appropriation was not subject to any limitations with respect to enlisted strength nor as to the number of retired officers called to active duty. In all, the regular and supplemental appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1941 made provision for an Army strength slightly in excess of 1,500,000.

For the fiscal year 1942, the regular Military Appropriation Act increased the authorized strength to permit a total of 900,000 selective trainees, which limitation was subsequently removed by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1942, approved December 17, 1941. Altogether, the regular and supplemental Appropriation Acts for 1942 provided funds to increase the Army to approximately 3,100,000.

The 1943 regular Military Appropriation Act set as its goal a further expansion to 5,200,000. This objective was increased to a strength of approximately 7,000,000 officers and enlisted men by the close of this fiscal year. The present budget for 1944 contemplates an Army of more than 8,200,000 officers and enlisted men by December 31, 1943, and to be maintained thereafter as long as may be necessary during this world-wide conflict.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman made that statement. I would like to know what is the difference in the amount carried in this appropriation bill and what was carried in the appropriation bill for the last fiscal year?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. In the present fiscal year, which ends on June 30 next, we provided by direct appropriation approximately $43,000,000,000. There was an unexpended balance of $29,000,000,000 which we reappropriated, making a total of $72,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943.

This bill directly appropriates $59,000,000,000-plus, and reappropriates $12,000,000,000-plus unexpended balance from fiscal year 1943, making a total of $71,000,000,000-plus.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The increasing goals of the Army, as outlined above, have been met according to schedule, largely due to the exceptional efficiency of the Selective Service System, to which I pay special tribute. The accomplishments of the Selective Service System since the Selective Service and Training Act became law on September 16, 1940, providing the democratic basis for selecting the great wartime Army we have today, is a highlight well recognized by all. These accomplishments were achieved largely because of the abilities and untiring efforts of both the administration of the Selective Service System and the patriotic citizens who have served so devotedly, as well as the willing acceptance and cooperation of all the people.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, followed closely by declarations of war by Germany and Italy against the United States, we had an Army of more than 1,600,000 officers and men trained, equipped, and ready for action. Equally important, we had in effective operation a system which made it possible to select the manpower to increase the Army in little more than a year to its present strength of more than 6,000,000, and which enabled us to land an offensive force in north Africa less than 1 year after Pearl Harbor. These are eloquent facts which have left a deep impression upon Hitler and Mussolini.

The selection of the men to comprise the Army was only the first step in the gigantic operation. The men had to be inducted, trained, clothed, fed, equipped, housed, and transported before they could become a well-knit, powerful fighting force. The National Guard, the Reserves, and Reserve Officers Training Corps had to be incorporated into the Army of the United States, and a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps organized. These steps were carried out efficiently and on schedule.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

In order to give proper perspective to the facts to follow, let me outline briefly the present streamlined organization of our Army, which, in addition to being a first-rate fighting force, is carrying out the largest and most successful business undertaking the world has ever known.

In order to better aline the Army for its wartime task, the War Department and the Army were reorganized, effective March 9, 1942. The new organization, under Secretary of War Stimson and the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, provided for a General Staff, the Army Ground Forces, the Army Air Forces, and the Services of Supply—later renamed the Army Service Forces—all with headquarters here, and in addition, such overseas departments, task forces, defense commands, commands in theaters of operations, and other commands as are necessary.

The Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery were consolidated under the command of the commanding general, Army Ground Forces, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair. The mission of the Army Ground Forces is to provide infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, armored force, antiaircraft, tank destroyer, and other ground force units properly organized, trained and equipped for combat operations.

Command of all individuals and units assigned to the Army Air Forces was vested in the commanding general, Army Air Forces, Gen. Henry H. Arnold. The mission of the Army Air Forces is to procure and maintain equipment peculiar to the Army Air Forces, and to provide air-force units properly organized, trained, and equipped for combat operations. Our Army Air Force is practically an autonomous group.

This committee has recommended an appropriation to the Air Forces for the coming year of $23,000,000,000, which is approximately the total cost of World War No. 1 for 1917 and 1918 for the Army and Air Force.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. There has been some talk with reference to an operating command for combining the Air Forces of the Army and the Navy. Was that matter brought to the attention of the committee in considering the appropriation?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That matter has been under discussion by members of the committee, as well as the Members of the House in general, for a number of years. It has been discussed with the War Department officials at various times as they appeared before us.

So far as the Army is concerned, the Army Air Force does its own procurement and for all intents and purposes is an autonomous group. As to a single Air Force for the Army and Navy no actual progress has been made. Each of these forces has a distinctive field of operations, and operate under different conditions. On procurement of raw material and certain items of ordnance there is a degree of unity.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman permit me to amplify the question I had in mind?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Certainly.

Mr. ROWE. I did not mean the committee should have taken action initially that would bring about such a consummation; my question was directed more to whether the matter was brought to the attention of the committee in its hearings by the General Staff that such a move may be put into effect?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. It has been discussed in past years by members of the committee and Army representatives.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. Is it not a fact that in theaters of operation where the Army and the Navy are operating today, we have a unified command in both the Army and the Navy, and whether such command is under the military or the Navy officer depends upon whether the naval activities or military activities predominate in that particular section. For example, in the south Pacific, General MacArthur is commander of both the Army and the naval forces. At Pearl Harbor Admiral Nimitz is in command of both the Army and the naval forces, so that where there is a joint operation of the two forces we do have what in effect is a unified command.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I have been much interested in the gentleman's remarks regarding the Air Force. I think this is an observation the able gentleman will agree with. The fact that Congress has been so liberal with the Air Force, which has permitted the expansion of the Air Force, is changing the entire character of the war and is permitting the American forces to drive the enemy out of the skies. Is that not correct?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I was very much interested in the gentleman's statement that more money is being appropriated here for the Air Force than the entire cost of World War No. 1.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. More money is recommended for appropriation in this bill for the Air Force than the cost of World War No. 1, so far as the Army and the Air Force is concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The fact also is true that there is a vast difference between the cost of airplanes in World War No. 1 and in this struggle. In World War No. 1 the cost of our planes ranged from less than $10,000 each to around $15,000 each. Some cost even less, whereas the bombers of today cost $250,000 and more.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I too have appreciated the gentleman's very interesting and informative address.

The gentleman from Alabama always gives the House valuable information in addressing this body, but this is a tremendous bill. I am not a member of the subcommittee that conducted the hearings on this bill, and I have not heard all of the testimony on these appropriation items, but this I believe is the largest appropriation bill ever presented to this House for the War Department, is it not?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. It carries the largest direct appropriation that has ever been presented to this House, or to any parliamentary body in all history for any purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will bear with me further for a moment. As I understand there is a reappropriation of $12,000,000,000 carried in the bill for the War Department over the appropriation made for the ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Yes; carried over from 1943.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman knows that I am supporting the War Department and agree with him it is doing a good job. I am wondering, however, whether or not the entire appropriation is urgently needed at this time; whether or not the appropriation could not be reduced some and at the same time not impair the efficiency of the War Department or lessen the war effort.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. In reply to that inquiry by the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, who is one of the ablest Members of this body, the question he propounds was one which was uppermost in the minds of the members of the committee when we began the hearings on this bill. We took this matter up very carefully with the representatives of the War Department who appeared before us.

They assured us that with the facilities for production now extant and the few additional facilities to be provided for expediting production in this bill they would need every dollar of this money for the fiscal year 1944. We were assured by General Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, the War Department would be able to obligate every dollar of it during the fiscal year.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman was on the subcommittee that went through these estimates with the Army representatives.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Was there any item in the bill that was reduced by the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Yes; quite a number of them.

Mr. WHITE. There are a number of items for which the Army asked more but which the Appropriations Committee reduced?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Could the gentleman give me any idea of the aggregate or the total?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Yes; it is approximately $350,000,000. I will enumerate those items when I extend my remarks if the gentleman would like for me to. I can tell him now the most sizable cut we made was approximately $127,000,000 for pay for civilian personnel. The Army has approximately 1,300,000 civil employees. Statements were made by Under Secretary Patterson, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Kushnick before the so-called Ramspeck committee during the past week to the effect they expected to reduce civilian personnel during the coming year by approximately 100,000. With that information in mind we contacted Mr. Patterson and other War Department officials and told them we proposed to make the cut now. That was the largest single item. We took out approximately $90,000,000 contingencies of the Army engineers. That was taken out after full consultation with representatives of the Department. Those were the two larger items in the $350,000,000. There was one item of $80,000,000 for travel which was deducted.

Mr. WHITE. I am wondering whether, in making comparisons of the expense of operating the Army, figures produced in the last World War or other wars were used as a comparative basis for checking the cost per man, or anything like that?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. No. I am going to touch on this very subject during the course of my remarks. I hope the gentleman from Idaho will bear with me and stay to hear what I have to say. We could not very well do it, for it is not logical. This is a mechanized war, and the cost now for equipping one man for service is far greater than it was before. The cost of production of tanks, of planes, and of motor vehicles by the hundreds and thousands is a very costly operation. There is no basis for comparison.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 8 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE. I might observe to the gentleman in considering the over-all cost of appropriations for this war as compared with any other war that the cost per man has run to gigantic proportions above what is has ever cost before. Is not that a fact?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Unquestionably it is so because wages are higher than they ever were before. Tracing the item of labor cost from the time the raw material is taken from the earth or from whatever source it is obtained to the finished fighting product, labor costs represent between 70 and 80 percent of the cost of the finished product. We have appropriated for the War Department alone something in the neighborhood of $200,000,000,000 since the 1st of July 1940. The wage increases and overtime pay provisions since July 1, 1940, represent a sum total which is greater than the cost of World War No. 1.

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

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to compliment the gentleman on the splendid statement he has made and also ask him a question: When the national defense program first started I had some apprehension with regard to inevitable waste due to the speed with which we must carry it on, knowing full well that the necessary speed would enhance the cost enormously. We cut out competitive bidding on war contracts and that sort of thing usually called red tape and went to negotiated contracts. Does the gentleman believe there is any plan for changing back once more to a more systematic way of entering into contracts for the construction and war materials we need?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Unquestionably. As the gentleman knows, we were thrust into this war. It is a modern war, and the first step was industrial mobilization. We had to manufacture many things which never had been made in quantity before. There was no cost base on which to ask for bids, and it was necessary to relax the safeguards that we ordinarily call red tape for the sake of getting production. We had to go to manufacturers and say, "Here, we want mass production on this weapon or some other item necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. It has never been made before in quantity; we do not know what the proper basis of cost is." We entered into negotiated contracts on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. I can assure the gentleman that industry has done a magnificent job. We have reached the point where now we have established a cost basis through experience in producing these new implements and devices, and now the Army will gladly go back to the competitive bid system as rapidly as possible. They prefer to do so.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION

The transition of American industry from peacetime production to wartime production, accompanied by the tremendous expansion of production facilities and output, has been truly phenomenal.

An industrial survey of the plants of the country whose facilities could be utilized for war production was conducted a number of years ago. Based upon this survey and given requirements for our armed forces, a program of conversion was formulated which has been highly successful. With the amount provided in this bill we have appropriated a total of approximately $7,000,000,000 for conversion of plants and new facilities for war production purposes.

The inauguration of so-called educational orders to afford certain training to industry in the manufacture of munitions was initiated in the fiscal year 1940. This step helped pave the way for the conversion of industry to wartime basis of operation.

Four years ago our production lines were devoted almost entirely to civilian supplies—automobiles, radios, oil burners, and the like. Not only was a tremendous job of conversion necessary but new factories, shipyards, and so forth, had to be built, often in areas not hitherto devoted to such industrial activities.

Our first objective was defense; not only the strengthening of fortifications in and around the United States but, through our role as the arsenal of de-

mocracy, defense in the form of support for the democracies which were engaged in battle overseas. We fortified our coasts; we built airfields, posts, camps, and other military installations; and we established new bases and strengthened our existing facilities outside the continental United States to provide a steel ring of protection.

After the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, it was still necessary at first to remain on the defensive, but our defenses were expanded to world-wide scope. We constructed airfields and bases across the South Pacific to protect our supply lines in that theater of operations. We built airfields and bases in Asia, Africa, South America, and other strategic places throughout the world. We worked unceasingly to produce the supplies and implements of war not only to match the resources of our enemies and to enable us to hold our own but to permit us to forge ahead and gain the definite and overwhelming superiority in airplanes, tanks, arms, and other implements of war which would enable us to take the offensive and bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Today our defenses are complete and our plants are in full production for offense. Today 10,000,000 Americans are engaged directly in the production of war materials, and our factories are producing more than all our enemies combined. With our allies, we have now taken the initiative from the enemy. We shall keep the initiative and we shall press the offensive until victory is ours.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman mentioned the fact that we are now producing more war material than all the Axis Nations combined. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us what proportion the war expenditures since we entered the war have borne to the war expenditures of all other nations, Allied and Axis combined?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. No such figures were made available to our committee. I do not have the information, and therefore cannot answer the gentleman's question.

The Ordnance Department of the Army Service Forces, which is responsible for providing the weapons required by our fighting forces, offers an outstanding illustration of the tremendous production job which has been accomplished. For many years the Ordnance Department has maintained 6 arsenals, the oldest being the Springfield Arsenal, founded in 1777, while the latest of the old-line arsenals is the Picatinny Arsenal, founded in 1880. In order to meet the tremendous production requirements of this war, the Ordnance Department has established 68 additional Government-owned auxiliary plants, operated by contractors. These 68 plants are located in 25 States and altogether occupy an area of approximately 900 square miles, which is greater than the combined areas of the cities of New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Birmingham.

The United States Steel Corporation, General Motors, and General Electric are considered outstanding examples of industrial expansion. In approximately 40 years the United States Steel Corporation has expanded about 200 percent, General Motors about 800 percent, and General Electric nearly 3,000 percent. Yet in the last 3 years Army Ordnance production has expanded 70,000 percent.

In 1942 the Ordnance Department produced more than 10,000,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, which is 3 times the amount which we produced during the whole of World War No. 1. Our production of artillery ammunition in 1942 was more than 180,000,000 rounds, which was an increase of 12 times our production in 1941. Ordnance expenditures for ammunition alone would build 1 Panama Canal each year for 9 years.

In 1942, 670,000 machine guns were turned out, a sixfold increase over 1941, while last month we produced 3 times as many pieces of artillery as in the entire period of World War No. 1.

Another responsibility of the Ordnance Department is to supply and maintain all motor and combat vehicles. Combined in a single column, these vehicles would surround the earth at the Equator.

Increased production has not caused Army Ordnance to cease striving for efficiency of operation, as shown by the fact that the number of Ordnance employees during the period from September 1942 to April 1943 was 14 percent less than the corresponding period a year earlier.

Old weapons have been redesigned and improved; revolutionary new weapons have been factors in our battle successes. The Garand rifle, the 105's, self-propelled mounts, the M4 tank and other new and improved weapons have given us superior mobility and fire power over our foes. Since World War No. 1 antiaircraft artillery range has been increased 100 percent, individual fire power 250 percent; the size of bombs, 300 percent, and the speed of tanks 700 percent.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The Quartermaster Corps of the Army Service Forces, which among other functions is responsible for feeding and clothing our Army, provides further illustrative examples of the vastness of the production and supply task which has been encountered in establishing and maintaining a wartime Army of several million men.

Enough cotton cloth was purchased by the Quartermaster Corps for delivery in 1942 to make a belt 1 yard wide, long enough to extend to the moon and back.

The duck bought for delivery in 1942 would make a tent large enough to cover the entire District of Columbia.

Woolen cloth purchased for delivery in 1942 would be sufficient to cover a six-lane highway reaching from Washington to Tokyo, while enough woolen blankets were bought in 1942 to extend around the Equator one and one-half times if laid end to end.

ARMY AIR FORCES

The Army Air Forces provide us with another illustration of production achievements vital to our successful prosecution of this war. When the President in January 1942 announced that the combined Army and Navy program contemplated the production of 125,000 airplanes during 1943, it seemed a staggering, almost impossible objective—but we all set out to meet the challenge. One hundred thousand airplanes have been manufactured since we began our war-production task, almost 60,000 of them during the past 12 months and over 7,000 in the month of May 1943.

In January 1942, emphasis was placed on the need for defensive fighters and light and dive bombers. Strategic considerations subsequently dictated a major change with respect to types of aircraft to be produced. Instead of a larger number of small airplanes, the emphasis is now shifted to 4-engined heavy bombers, large cargo planes, and long-range fighters. The average weight of the larger planes to be produced this year will be almost double the weight of airplanes produced in January 1942. Because the size of planes varies, and larger planes require more man-hours of labor and more pounds of materials than smaller planes, weight is a more reliable basis for measuring aircraft production than number of planes.

Therefore, while in number of planes it might seem that we have failed to meet the objective announced by the President, actually the pounds of aircraft produced meet that objective on schedule. During the calendar year 1943, 911,000,000 pounds of air frames will be produced, followed by the production of over 1,400,000,000 pounds of air frames during the calendar year 1944. This program for 1944 is approximately 5 times the production of the calendar year 1942.

The Army Air Force is the largest in the world and is constantly growing. These funds provide for 273 groups with a personnel totaling approximately two and one-half million officers and men. They will provide 100,000 airplanes, of which 36,000 will be bombers, 38,000 fighters, 12,000 transports, and 9,000 trainers. Our fighters are equal to and in most instances better than those of friend or foe. Our Boeing B-17, called the Flying Fortress, is not only a superior bomber plane but is undoubtedly the finest all-purpose combat plane in the world. The long-range, heavy-hitting, speedy bomber is distinctively an American contribution in the field of combat aviation; furthermore, it is the outstanding weapon of this war.

GENERAL

In general, during the first year following the War Department's reorganization, the Army procured approximately $24,000,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment, including both matériel procured by the Army Service Forces, and aircraft and other matériel procured by the Army Air Forces. The Army Service Forces now are expending about $2,000,000,000 per month for production, while the Army Air Forces are now expending close to $1,000,000,000 per month for matériel.

It is interesting and important to note that the character of these expenditures is changing, for the capital requirements

are continually decreasing, while the amount spent for maintenance and operational purposes increases. For example, the Army Service Forces' production to meet capital needs in 1942 represented 45 percent of the total; in 1943, 27 percent; and, for 1944, will represent only 19 percent. Maintenance and operational requirements will continue to increase as more and more troops are placed in the field. For example, 30,000 tons of steel per month are required to provide gasoline containers in theaters of operation, which requirements will increase throughout the war as field operations expand.

CONSTRUCTION

Another major undertaking of our war effort has been the Army construction program, which is now nearing completion. This vast program, encompassing more than 10,000 projects at a total cost exceeding $9,000,000,000, is already 74 percent completed, and, including work actually in place, 92 percent of the program is either completed or under way.

To date the construction program has provided facilities to house a capacity of nearly 5,000,000 officers and enlisted men out of the scheduled maximum capacity of 5,300,000. Facilities have been constructed within the continental United States at more than 600 base posts and 400 subposts. These posts vary in capacity from 500 men to 100,000 men, with the average new facilities for the ground forces having a capacity of about 30,000 men.

Posts maintained extend over a total area of approximately 14,500 square miles, which is roughly equivalent to the combined total area of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Roads, runways, and parking space totaling more than 480,000,000 square yards have been constructed, which is the equivalent of 13 transcontinental highways, each 21 feet wide.

The railroads operated total 3,340 miles, which is about equal to the mileage from Boston to San Francisco.

Electric lines totaling 16,680 miles have been installed, or 5½ times the mileage across the United States. Approximately 3,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity are purchased annually, which about equals the combined requirements of the District of Columbia and Boston. The 65,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas required for 1944 is about 4 times the requirements of Washington, D. C.

The daily water supply of 500,000,000 gallons is equivalent to the daily requirements of the State of Michigan.

A total of 10,000,000 tons of coal will be required for 1944, which would fill a train of coal cars 1,165 miles long, reaching from Washington, D. C., to New Orleans, or from Birmingham to St. Louis and return. The 3,000,000 barrels of oil required during 1944 is equivalent to a 130-mile train of 15,750 tank cars.

The value of Army posts to be maintained in the continental United States, as to the close of the fiscal year 1944, is estimated at eleven and one-half billion.

On July 31, 1942, at the peak of activity of this construction program, a total of approximately 1,000,000 employees were engaged, which number has been reduced to a total of approximately 400,000 today as the program nears completion. While there will continue to be some need for Army construction in the United States after this program is completed, to meet new requirements for which existing facilities are inadequate or inappropriate, such new construction will be relatively minor and will be limited to military requirements which cannot be met by conversion of existing facilities. However, the continued employment of 100,000 persons will be required for the maintenance and repair of the Army facilities which have been constructed in the continental United States.

THE BATTLE OF TRANSPORTATION

I need not explain how vital transportation is to winning of this global war, nor that the Army transportation job today is bigger and more complex than ever before. In order to appreciate the size of the job and the accomplishments of the Army Transportation Corps and the transportation industry the following statistics speak for themselves.

For a proper prospective in weighing these statistics, particularly in comparison with the accomplishments during World War No. 1, certain facts should be kept in mind:

First. In World War No. 1, when our overseas military transportation was confined to the North Atlantic, the round trip averaged only 6,000 miles. In the present war, when our lines of supply extend to all continents and to many islands, the transocean distances have averaged 15,000 miles for the round trip.

Second. In the last war the United States Army obtained about 50 percent of its supplies and equipment in Europe, whereas in the present conflict the quantities obtained from foreign sources have been only a relatively minor part of our total requirements, and instead we are furnishing by far the greater portion of the requirements of our allies.

Third. The higher degree of mechanization in this war as compared with World War No. 1 is also significant. Instead of horses, mules, and forage, which were relatively simple to transport, the ports overseas now receive tanks, trucks, locomotives, airplanes, and mobile artillery—bulky freight, requiring greater ship space and skillful handling at every stage of transportation.

In the first 12 months of the last war, approximately 367,000 United States troops were transported overseas. In the same period of the present war, nearly 900,000 troops, or 2½ times as many, were transported. This trend is still increasing, for during the first quarter of 1943, 35 percent more men were shipped overseas than during the first quarter of 1942. These figures do not include troops which were overseas when we entered the war, nor those which have been flown overseas.

As for freight, during the first year of the last war, a total of approximately 1,725,000 measurement tons were shipped overseas, whereas in the same period of this war, a total of approximately 10,500,000 measurement tons, or eight times the volume, was transported. Even more significant, the Army cargo shipped overseas during the first quarter of 1943 was 2½ times the volume shipped during the first quarter of 1942. The number of ships employed by the Army has increased 62 percent during the last 6 months. The largest monthly total during the first year of World War No. 1 was approximately 450,000 tons, while in 1 month of 1942 the tonnage figure exceeded 1,500,000 tons, or nearly the volume for the entire first year of World War No. 1.

During the first year of World War No. 1, the cargo shipped from the United States to troops stationed overseas averaged 43 pounds per man per day, while for the same period of this war the average was 82 pounds per man per day, or nearly double the last war figure. To put it more graphically, approximately 1½ tons of food, clothing, and other supplies must be transported monthly to maintain one man in combat, and between 5 and 12 tons of equipment must accompany each soldier sent overseas.

The north African expedition was supplied with more than 700,000 different military items, ranging from razor blades and mosquito netting to 30-ton tanks, airplanes, mobile artillery, and locomotives.

A single infantry division expends 542 tons of ammunition in one day's firing; a single armored division uses more than 600 tons of ammunition and 78,000 pounds of food every day of action; a single mechanized division requires 18,000 gallons of gasoline every hour on the move, and 2,000 rubber tires were required in North Africa each day to replace tires which were worn out or destroyed in action.

Approximately 850,000 gallons of gasoline are required for our Air Forces based in the British Isles to stage a raid of 500 heavy bombers on Berlin.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

Railroad transportation in the United States is another major factor which deserves special mention and commendation. Although operating over fewer miles of track and with 20,000 fewer locomotives and 500,000 fewer freight cars, than in the First World War, the railroads have handled a much larger volume of passengers and freight traffic. The great increase in motive power makes it possible to run longer and more heavily loaded trains, and to move them faster. Also, the time which cars are permitted to spend inactive on siding has been substantially reduced.

During the period July 1918 to June 1919, which included the peak months of the freight movement of World War No. 1, the railroads handled approximately 11,200,000 short tons of Army freight, while during the first 12 months of this war, the figure was approximately 41,000,000 tons. The heaviest monthly movement in the last war was approximately 1,450,000 tons, as compared with 5,600,000 tons for the peak month of the first year of this war.

During the first 12 months of the last war, the American railroads handled approximately 2,700,000 troops, including inductees; in the same period of the

present war they handled approximately 11,600,000 troops, or more than four times as many. Of these 11,600,000 troops moved by rail in the first 12 months of the present war, almost 60 percent traveled on 21,000 special trains, which included almost 200,000 passenger cars and 80,000 baggage and freight cars.

As an indication that we are still stepping up the pace, in the first quarter of 1943, 2.7 times as many troops and almost 3 times as much freight was moved as in the first quarter of 1942.

In World War No. 1 at one time as many as 200,000 freight cars containing export freight were immobilized as a result of congestion at the principal Atlantic ports. Today the number of railroad cars waiting to deliver export freight at United States Atlantic ports rarely exceeds the minimum working stock of 15,000 cars.

AIR TRANSPORT

No picture of transportation would be complete without mention of the heroic service performed by the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces. Using airdromes hacked from steaming tropical jungles and bleak subarctic wildernesses, flying in all kinds of weather, the Air Transport Command is moving strategic supplies and more than once has literally saved the day. Their lines cover 90,000 miles of airways over the world.

When the British were pushed back from El Alamein, they destroyed all their armor-piercing ammunition, which they soon needed to combat Rommel's tanks. The Air Transport Command took over and moved in 25,000 rounds in 5 days.

The severing of the Burma Road presented difficult problems of supply, but air transport has taken over and before long will be hauling greater tonnage than was formerly handled over the road. As the production program for additional transport planes is realized, an ever-increasing tonnage of Army freight and passenger traffic will be handled by air.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

During the First World War, the motor bus and truck industries were in their infancy, so the railroads stood practically alone. Today, however, in spite of equipment and rubber shortages, the bus lines are handling about 500,000 Army passengers per month, and about 400,000 tons of Army freight is being moved monthly by commercial trucks. To complete the picture, it should be noted that the Army also is utilizing inland waterways today more than ever before.

INCREASE IN RIVER TRAFFIC THROUGH ALABAMA PORTS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER

The navigation channel developed by the T. V. A. is rapidly being completed, and the Tennessee River is becoming a highway for the movement of commerce. Two public-use terminals are under construction at river ports in Alabama. But even before their completion, military supplies are moving on the river and congested railroads are relieved.

At Guntersville the present facilities consist of a levee with a small freight house adjoining. A floating derrick is used for handling freight from barges to the levee. With these limited facilities, 13,384 tons of automotive vehicles for the Army were moved during the calendar year 1942—jeeps, ambulances, ammunition carriers, trucks, and heavy tractors, and from January 1 through April 30, 1943, a total of 16,731 tons of these vehicles was moved through the port of Guntersville.

At Decatur up to this time facilities for the transfer of freight have consisted of a railroad incline paralleling the river and a floating derrick. In the calendar year 1942, 14,493 tons of pig iron were handled with these facilities. During the first 4 months of 1943, 26,633 tons have moved through Decatur.

THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS IN ACTION

Let me give you a couple of specific cases of the Transportation Corps in action. On June 28, 1942, we received an emergency call from the British for immediate help in Egypt, requiring the shipment overseas of an armored-force detachment, accompanied by equipment including 300 Mark IV tanks, one hundred 105-millimeter howitzer mortar carriages, and some Air Corps personnel and equipment. The time limit set by the British appeal seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. However, 6 ships were loaded and dispatched in remarkable time. Several days out one ship was torpedoed. When word flashed by radio another and faster ship was loaded and on its way in amazingly short time. Traveling without escort it caught the convoy in time to be unloaded in its turn. The tanks carried by this convoy are credited officially with turning the tide against the Axis in Egypt.

Then again, the transporting overseas of the now famous Task Force A—the force that invaded Africa—was one of the biggest precision jobs ever accomplished. Orders for this convoy reached certain eastern ports less than a month before the convoy sailed on October 24, 1942. This convoy carried 86,000,000 pounds of freight and was combat-loaded; that is, loaded in such a way that the assault troops could disembark on hostile shores by small boats, carrying with them their jeeps, trucks, tanks, artillery, ammunition, food, and other supplies. Throughout this large, complex operation, extreme secrecy had to be maintained, and precision had to be achieved in every movement from the stowage of thousands of items to the actual sailing schedule. That both secrecy and precision were achieved is now history.

I know that we all take pride in the transportation accomplishments of the Army and the transportation industry.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

While our main efforts have been devoted to the steps necessary to defend the United States and to overcome the enemy, the driving force of that objective has given rise to many developments of science which are not only of direct benefit to our war effort, but will provide important new benefits to all the people in the times of peace ahead. I am sure you will be interested in some examples of these scientific developments which enable us not only to look forward to a world at peace, but to visualize a better life in the years to come.

MEDICINE

As there is scarcely anyone in the world who is not personally affected by the progress made in the science of medicine, let me refer to some outstanding developments in that field. The development of blood plasma for use by the armed forces is undoubtedly one of the most prominent contributions made by medicine during the current war. Its military advantages lie in the fact that it can be preserved for long periods, transported readily, and administered quickly without the delay of blood-typing tests. Thus, it is available for emergency treatment in the field as well as in the hospitals and, in addition to the resultant savings in life and limb, has contributed largely to the effective control of shock resulting from injuries, which was such a deadly scourge in the last war. Blood plasma undoubtedly will be highly beneficial in treating the injuries of a peaceful, but greatly expanded, industrial America.

Burns have constituted one of the most important and serious forms of injury in this war of intense mechanization, incendiaries, and high explosives. Accordingly the Army has devoted much attention to development of improved methods for the prevention and treatment of this type of injury. These advantages will be readily applied in the treatment of civilian burns, which is important when it is considered that in the United States alone approximately 6,000 persons die each year because of burns.

Army medicine has made great strides in the discovery, development, and use of a number of new powerful agents, such as the sulfa drugs and penicillin. While there is still much to be learned about these new agents, they have already proved far more effective in the treatment of certain diseases and injuries than any previously known agents, and their further potentialities are highly promising in the treatment of difficult diseases and injuries ranging from infantile paralysis, pneumonia, and venereal diseases, to wounds and fractures.

Tetanus, or lockjaw, has always been one of the most serious and feared complications of wartime injuries. Early in 1941 the Army made inoculation compulsory with the result that no authenticated case of tetanus has been reported from among immunized military personnel to date. It is to be expected that this development will be of extreme importance to the civilian practitioner of medicine in the future.

In addition to other duties, flight surgeons of the Army Air Forces have established and are operating an air evacuation service in every theater and along the air-transport routes from theaters of operations to the United States. During the active phase of overseas operations, 9,000 persons were evacuated from northeast Africa, 9,500 from New Guinea, and a comparative

number from the New Caledonia-Guadalcanal theater—in all, a total of approximately 30,000 persons. This service, combined with new therapeutic aids, has assisted materially in maintaining lower disability and fatality rates in this war. This development of new methods of transporting the sick and wounded will have a far-reaching effect in the peace to come. It will make available to all persons in this and other countries the facilities of the renowned medical centers.

Many other developments in the science of medicine, from new X-ray equipment and new apparatus for high-altitude flying, to insect repellents, could be discussed but the above examples are sufficiently illustrative.

COMMUNICATIONS

Probably one of the most outstanding developments which has been made by the Signal Corps is radar equipment, concerning which the first publicity has been given only recently. Undoubtedly, radar apparatus will find its place in the communication field and other civilian usage after the war. For example, it seems quite likely that radar apparatus can be used in the automobile industry. Medium-priced automobiles may be equipped with radar safety devices which will indicate by various lamp signals on the instrument panels, the danger of cars approaching intersections from either the right or the left, or will signal to indicate that a car wishes to pass on either side, and will further signal a warning when a red traffic light is set some distance ahead.

Other developments in the field of communications, which will be useful after the war, include the "Walkie-Talkie" short range radio sets, improved teletypewriter service transmitted by radio, and improved ship-to-shore radio telephone service. Furthermore, we can expect to have a much improved weather-reporting service after the war than ever before, in view of the developments with respect to radio meteorological equipment.

PLASTICS, FOOD, CLOTHING, ETC.

The Army Quartermaster Corps has contributed many developments which will be of benefit to the civilian population after the war. One of the most promising fields involves the use of plastics as a more-than-satisfactory substitute for various other materials. For example, we may expect to have raincoats made from plastic-coated fabrics, eliminating the need for rubber; plastic razors; buttons; and safety helmets. The Quartermaster Corps has also made important advances in the development and use of synethtic rubber, molded plywood, and so forth.

Research work in connection with food products will have important repercussions on the post-war economy. The dehydration of foods and other developments in the preservation of foodstuffs will increase the over-all use and consumption of perishable farm products. Also, the research which has been carried forward on nutritional problems will greatly increase our food knowledge, and should have considerable effect on food habits tending toward a healthier population.

One of the principal research contributions of the Quartermaster Corps during this war has been the intensive work on climatic research all over the world. Not only has this research produced specialized clothing and food for use in particular areas of extreme climate, but it has resulted also in other developments, such as automatic signal stations, vehicles for specialized transportation, and specialized shelter. In short, the average American has been provided with the wherewithal to live and work in any part of the globe, which will undoubtedly play an important part in the post-war developments of our territories, such as Alaska, the West Indies, and the Far East.

Other major advances have come from research in connection with textiles. Lightweight, weather-resistant, and water-repellent cloth fabrics have been developed, as have certain types of synthetic textiles for use in making strong, lightweight fabrics. Advances have also been made in the development of dyestuffs, fireproofing, waterproofing, and mildewproofing of duck and other fabrics.

AVIATION

Probably there are few subjects of more popular appeal than aviation, and the achievements of our Army Air Forces are followed with keen interest by all of us. We have all heard of feats performed by our Army aircraft, such as flying round trip across the Atlantic in less than 24 hours, flying one way across the Atlantic in little more than 6 hours, and maintaining a continual flow of air traffic throughout the world. With the exception of armament installations and a limited number of specialized items, all progress made in the building and operation of aircraft for military purposes will have a direct bearing on the development and operation of civil aircraft after the war.

Better fuels and lubricants have been developed, as have better engines and improved air frames, providing longer range and greater load-carrying capacity, with greater mileage per gallon of gasoline. Significant advances have also been made with respect to automatic flight controls and other flight instruments, radio equipment, landing devices, navigation equipment, oxygen equipment, and so forth. All of these developments will not only increase the speed and distance of civilian travel and the use of air express, but will also greatly improve the safety of air transport. Because of war necessity, these developments have undoubtedly been expedited many years ahead of what would normally have been accomplished under peacetime conditions.

CONCLUSION

I am confident that we have the right to feel that our country's safety is in capable hands; that to both the fighting and home fronts we have reason to say, "Well done." Six months or a year hence we will still be privileged to say "Well done." We must not slacken our quickening pace, nor the ever-increasing force of our blows. Our victory must be complete and the destruction of the Axis military power utter and final. When that happy day arrives we can look with confidence to a future where the rainbow of peace perpetually arches the skies over the world. And in our own way we shall enjoy freedom and security with the blessing of a Divine Providence.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for the appropriation of a lot of money, so much money that there is a temptation on the part of most of us to feel that it is more or less a contingent fund designed to supply the Army with the things that it might need. We have been as liberal as that with the Army the last 2 or 3 years, ever since the war started in Europe. The fact that there are $12,472,000,000 of reappropriation of funds that were carried in previous bills and which will not have been expended when the end of this fiscal year comes and which would otherwise lapse indicates the liberality with which the Congress has provided for the Army and it comes very largely in items such as clothing and equipping, Army transportation and subsistence of the Army where there is quite a substantial amount, and in expediting production where there is over $500,000,000. The big items run $7,050,000,000 for Army ordnance, including guns, ammunition, bombs, and all that sort of thing, and there is an item of $900,000,000 involved for the Signal Service. The Signal Service has a tremendous lot to spend in connection with airplanes.

Mr. Chairman, we are facing a situation here at this time that we really ought to think about and mention in connection with an Army appropriation bill. I refer to the food situation. The present situation is due largely, and I say this deliberately, to the incompetence of the program that the President has been trying to put across in handling the food situation, his insistence upon subsidies and roll-backs and all those involved messes which can do nothing but promote and carry through an uncontrolled inflation.

We are in a most serious situation, a situation that calls upon the Congress in the days before we get to a recess to take some definite, positive action that will do our best toward seeing that the people have something to eat next winter and that we have something to take care of our troops with in the field. Perhaps the most serious thing outside of that that we have to contend with are these people who are running around, like former Governor Lehman of New York, promising the occupied countries that we are going to move in and take care of them on a liberal scale. We all know that we cannot take care of anything on a liberal scale along the food line. We are going to be lucky if we can provide the bare necessities for those whom it is our duty to take care of. I do not object to helping other people insofar as we are able, but I do not think it is desir-

able to promise these people something that we all know we cannot deliver.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman says something must be done about the food situation. Does the gentleman have any plan in mind that he would like to suggest to the House?

Mr. TABER. Yes. I do not know whether or not I shall have time enough to elaborate on it, but I shall try.

Mr. COOLEY. Frankly, I have not looked with much favor on the roll-back or the subsidy plan, but the President at a recent conference at the White House asked certain Members of Congress if they had any better plan and, frankly, I was not able to suggest any better plan than the one he has. If the gentleman has one, I should like to hear it.

Mr. TABER. If I am able to get a couple of extra minutes I think I can give a general picture, which will need elaborating somewhat.

The subsidy and roll-back plan means absolute uncontrolled inflation. They talk about a couple of billion dollars. Let me tell you that it would take a couple of billion dollars to take care of the roll-back that is going to be suggested in connection with coal prices. The minute you start on that proposition it is absolutely impossible to stop. It is far more inflationary than a moderate increase in price to bring things up to a reasonable level where people can afford to purchase them.

On May 22 there was released a Bureau of Labor Statistics report which indicated that since January 1, 1941, there had been an increase in the cost of living, down to and including the middle of March of 21.7 percent; there had been an increase in the hourly pay roll of industrial workers of 37 percent; and there had been an increase in the size of the average pay envelope that was brought home of 57 percent.

What does this mean? It means that the moderate increases that would have to be made in the prices that people would have to pay for the foodstuffs would not so seriously affect the cost of living as to cause inflation. On the other hand, let me present the picture this roll-back and subsidy proposition would create.

A moderate increase in prices tends to make the purchaser of articles more careful in his purchasing. It makes him more selective. He will get the things he needs. If you have the roll-back and the subsidy you encourage inflation, and you destroy any systematic and orderly method of handling the problem. When you do it by ordering a roll-back of prices and provide no subsidy, you destroy your source of production, as you have in the meat situation. That is the picture I see. I shall try to get some time next week to elaborate on this question a little more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the majority leader if he can give us the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be glad to. On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called. I understand that if the Lanham bill, which is on that calendar, is objected to, the gentleman from Texas will be recognized by the Speaker to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Just what is that bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is a bill reported out of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and carries an authorization of about $200,000,000; I am not sure as to the exact amount.

Mr. ROWE. I believe the Lanham bill carries an authorization of $300,000,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand there are two parts to this authorization and that the bill carrying the $200,000,000 authorization, for hospitals, and so forth, is the one that is coming up Monday. That is my impression. I am sorry I cannot give more information about it.

Mr. MICHENER. It is one of those bills that is coming up Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is one of the bills relating to housing in connection with the war.

Mr. MICHENER. It deals with facilities?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, that is my understanding.

Then there is a possibility that if the bill S. 219, which is on the Consent Calendar, is objected to, it may come up under a suspension. The Speaker has that under consideration now.

Mr. THOMASON. What is that bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is a bill to equalize certain disability benefits for Army officers. Under the present law, if General Eisenhower, for example, were injured and had to be retired—we hope and pray that does not happen, and I cite this merely as an illustration—he would be retired with the disability benefits of a lieutenant colonel, whereas if a general in the Regular Army were similarly retired he would be retired with the full benefits provided for under the law for that particular rank. Or if General Chennault, for example, were to be retired as a result of something that happens during the war, and we all hope and pray that that does not happen, he would be retired with the disability benefits of a major, whereas if someone in the Regular Army suffered a similar disability and were retired, even though he had gone up through the various grades and arrived at the same rank, he would receive the maximum consideration the law provides for. I think the maximum consideration for retirement applies to the rank of major-general. In any event, he would get the maximum consideration. This bill is an attempt during wartime to equalize the disability benefits.

Then there is the legislative appropriation bill conference report. If the gentleman in charge of that bill wants to call up the conference report on Monday it is the intention to consider it then. I understand there is no controversy about it.

Mr. PLOESER. If the gentleman will yield, does the equalization bill which the gentleman has just described apply to benefits for the men in the Navy as well?

Mr. McCORMACK. This is a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs. I am unable to answer that question. I think it is confined to officers of the Regular Army. From a hasty examination of the bill, it appears to be confined to the Army.

Mr. PLOESER. The extreme case of Admiral Scott's widow is what prompted the question. I wondered why we could not deal with that now.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a matter over which the Committee on Naval Affairs would have jurisdiction.

Mr. THOMASON. If the gentleman will yield, this bill came out of the Committee on Military Affairs and of course deals only with the Army. Anything affecting the Navy would be under the special jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Does this bill grant equal benefits to officers of equal rank in the Navy?

Mr. THOMASON. I do not believe it has anything to do with the Navy.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If the gentleman will yield, there is on the consent calendar a bill from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments relating to the Army and Navy. If it is objected to on the call of the calendar, the Speaker has indicated that it may come up under a suspension.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] so that he may complete his statement of the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no definite knowledge from the Speaker as to that, but I accept the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi that if the bill he has in mind is objected to it may come up under a suspension.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It is a Senate bill, S. 972, reported by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Committee on Rules is meeting Monday, I understand, to consider a rule on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. If a rule is reported out on that bill, it will not be called up before Wednesday. I cannot guarantee the day now, but it will not be brought up before Wednesday.

There are several bills in conference, and if conference reports are filed on them they will be brought up next week. The last deficiency appropriation bill will be marked up on Tuesday, so that that will be brought up some time next week. There are several conference reports outside of the conference report on

the legislative appropriation bill. There is the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, and the State and Justice appropriation bill, which are both in conference, as well as the Interior and the Treasury and Post Office, and if the conferees agree, those reports will be brought up. The second deficiency bill is still on the Speaker's table. If that situation should be untangled, and the conferees agree, and a report filed, that will also be brought up next week.

Mr. MICHENER. On the whole, next week will be a most important week, and all Members should be present.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question about that. I should also add of course that there is the roll call which will come up on the bill now under consideration on Monday.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 16 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, about 19 months ago, a few days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, we brought to the House a bill carrying funds for lend-lease activities. At the time I described the bill as one that carried some body blows for Hitler. He has already felt some of those blows; he is about to feel more of them.

Today we are reporting an appropriation bill for our own Army, a bill that makes available $71,510,000,000, the largest single appropriation bill in legislative history of any country at any time. I should like to say that this bill, in my opinion, carries some knock-out blows for Hitler and some jabs for Tojo that will make him rue the day he ever sent his ships and men into a sneak attack upon an outpost of the United States.

I am not unmindful of the years the war could last; I know there are some hard, heavy days ahead, Mr. Chairman, but I predict that before the last dollar of this bill has been spent, the ambitious, conceited corporal of Berchtesgaden will be hanging on the ropes or down for the count while the smile will be wiped forever from the face of the "son of heaven," the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Chairman, this Nation does not welcome war but when war comes we give it everything we can. And so, here we bring a bill that carries every dollar the committee had evidence to show was needed for a military purpose. I say that in spite of the fact that we did eliminate $387,000,000 of the Budget estimates.

This bill, as has been said, represents 3 weeks of daily hearings by the committee and months of work by officers in the War Department. The printed hearings run to 600 pages, but there was more off-record testimony in these hearings than in any bill which our committee has prepared. In passing I want to speak my word of personal appreciation for the courteous treatment accorded all members of the committee by the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], and for the excellent aid given every member by the clerk of the committee, Mr. John Pugh.

I might add that the War Department staff, General Carter, General Richards, and Colonel Moore and Colonel Dubbelde, were with us daily and readily responded to requests for additional detailed information upon any subject that we might request.

The chairman and the ranking members have already reviewed the bill for you. It is not my purpose to repeat what they have said. I wish, however, to high light some points about the bill in the hope that it will help Members in evaluating the content and force of the funds provided.

REVIEW OF MAJOR ITEMS

This bill provides $12,300,000,000 for the Finance Service of the Army. That is money for the pay of the Army and the pay of family allotments and dependency allowances.

This bill provides $15,100,000,000 for Ordnance—that means guns and ammunition. It may be more than we will use, but as one member of the committee I never want a boy to write from a battlefield that he was short on ammunition.

I might say in that connection that occasionally some of the ordnance plants are interrupted or discontinued in their operation. The reasons for that are varied. One reason in some instances is that there is no present need for the particular thing a given plant was supposed to provide. In another instance the Army has developed a new explosive, and it is more desirable to produce that than the former one. The committee has generally taken the attitude that it would be better to have some ammunition left over after the shooting than to run out of ammunition before the shooting is over.

This bill provides $7,600,000,000 for supplies and transportation. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that the committee cut eighty million off the Budget estimates for Army travel, because we felt that there has been some travel in the past while military posts were being organized that will not be needed in the future. We think that travel in the continental United States can be reduced. So, to bring our ideas forcibly before the War Department, we cut the item for travel. With over seven billion still in the bill for supplies and transportation, however, it will be realized that the Army can get around and can get where it is needed.

The bill provides five billion six hundred million for the Signal Service. Others have spoken of this. You have heard it said that a single development of this war, radar, has more importance than any other item of comparable cost. Forces on land, sea, in the air and under the sea, must guide their movements by what radar brings you or tells the enemy.

The bill provides four billion one hundred million for the Engineer Service. Less than one-half billion of that relates to construction and that is largely in theaters of operation and relates especially to landing fields and operating bases.

The bill provides one billion one hundred million for Chemical Warfare. Personally I hope that most of what that money buys is never used. But even never used, it will be worth what we spend. The promise of the Commander in Chief that if the enemy uses gas, he will be met in kind would be an idle threat if we did not have the means to carry it out. We have.

The bill provides one billion three hundred million for expediting production. Here again the committee cut the Budget estimates. This time by $91,000,000. It was under the heading "Contingencies." As has been stated, we regard the expediting of production as important, but a sort of contingent fund itself. We left the amounts for specific projects. We hope that even in those amounts savings can be made, and we believe that under the direction of the Under Secretary of War, Judge Patterson, they will be.

The bill provides $600,000,000 for the medical and hospital departments. I wish every Member of the House would read the testimony given by the Surgeon General and his associates. You will find it contains the sort of information parents of boys in the Army will want to know. You will be interested in his statement of the possibilities in penicillin, a new preparation that may surpass the sulfa drugs in therapeutic value.

SAVINGS MADE IN THE BILL

This bill, Mr. Chairman, should be remembered, however, for two outstanding things. First, because it sounds an economy note. This is the first of the defense or war appropriation bills since Pearl Harbor in which Budget estimates have been cut. Last year, it was easy to say, "We had better give these fellows what they ask, and then if things go wrong, we will not be at fault." But with the war well under way, our subcommittee felt that we should scrutinize the requests carefully and add our screening to that of the Budget officers.

In this respect we followed the policy laid down by the appropriations subcommittee for the Navy Department headed by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]. In addition to the two large items I have mentioned, there was a substantial cut in the allowance of money for the employment of civilian personnel. This was based upon the statement of Secretary Patterson that a cut of 84,300 persons could be made in the coming year.

Other reductions in varying minor amounts make up the $387,896,827 which the bill cuts below the Budget estimates.

In the matter of savings, however, I think it is fair to say that the major interest of the committee attached to the testimony of officer after officer on the subject of renegotiation. The cold figures as given us by Mr. Maurice Karker, Chairman of the Price Adjustment Board, were:

Six hundred and ninety-eight million dollars recovered in excessive profits realized.

One billion one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars saved by repricing and revision of contracts, a total of War Department contracts.

One billion eight hundred and sixty-six million dollars presently saved to the taxpayers in the cost of the war effort, and with that the uncomputed savings yet to come by refunds and revisions and

lower pricing in future contracts. The amount for Army, Navy, and Maritime together is $2,800,000,000.

At this point, I wish to read a few sentences from the hearings, giving the statement of various heads of Army branches.

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

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Did the gentleman who testified on that matter give any proportions of that amount that were voluntary reduced at the suggestion of the contractor?

Mr. CASE. Yes; there was testimony of some voluntary returns. In general the attitude of industry has been very good and I think Mr. Karker said they had trouble with about only 10 percent of the contractors.

Mr. HINSHAW. I know of one case where at least $200,000,000 on a contract was given voluntarily by the contractor coming into the Government and saying that he did not want to receive the money.

Mr. CASE. Yes; and I may say that in the development of renegotiation procedure a year ago, it will be remembered that it was not to take care of the contractors who were willing to return the money, but it was to take care of the contractors who were not willing to do so, that it was necessary to pass that statute.

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

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. When the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] was addressing us a few moments ago, I made some inquiry about the same thing, the renegotiation of contracts, and suggested that that has been due to the fact that we departed from the competitive bidding system, because of the necessity of haste. Does the gentleman know whether there is any information toward a more conservative competitive bidding basis?

Mr. CASE. The Chief of Engineers told us that in every instance now he is using competitive bidding on a unit basis. Of course, the gentleman is referring to the early contracts. This subject of renegotiation is something that you will hear a great deal about in the next few weeks from the Naval Affairs Committee, from Ways and Means, and other committees of the House and the Senate. Every Member of the House will find it of profit and interest to read the testimony in respect to renegotiation that appears in the hearings. You will find the pages easily from the index. To illustrate how the renegotiations statute operates, I will read from the hearings at one or two points. Here is an instance given to us by Colonel Browning, head of the Purchasing Division, Army Service Forces. I read now from page 494 of the hearings:

Colonel BROWNING. I might take machine guns as an example. One of the companies that was renegotiated was a company which did $51,000,000 on a certain item with the War Department last year. Their prices were a little over $500 each. The comparable price of other manufacturers was $440 for one and $460 for another, and $330 for another. We renegotiated the first company and recovered $24,300,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Out of a total of how much?

Colonel BROWNING. Out of $51,000,000 worth of business. Then we went back to the same company and said we want reductions in your prices. We got a tentative agreement on a new price of $315, subject to a cost analysis at the end of June. The company does not have current cost figures, so at the end of June we will then take a fiscal inventory to determine what the actual costs are and the prices will be further reduced so that they will be in line with the actual costs.

Members have doubtless heard the charge that renegotiation destroys incentive for low costs. That is not true. The policy of the Price Adjustment Board is to reward low costs. Let me read further from the testimony:

Mr. CASE. In the case you have cited did you leave this company you referred to with any profit?

Colonel BROWNING. We left them with 20 percent profit, which was one of the highest profits we have allowed.

Mr. POWERS. Twenty percent gross?

Colonel BROWNING. Before taxes.

Mr. POWERS. How much did you leave them net?

Colonel BROWNING. That is very difficult to determine up to now under the Revenue Act of 1942. Generally, the reason we allowed them some 20 percent profit was that the price we finally got was $250 as against the next lower price of $330 and the next price of $400. We have allowed the lowest cost company 20 percent profit, the next 13½ percent profit, and the next one 4 or 5 percent profit.

Currently Members are being told that the machine-tool industry deserves special treatment or exemption from the statute. Let me read you Mr. Karker's comment on that point. I quote from the hearings at page 503:

Mr. KARKER. I will give you one illustration, which I think is typical of the whole industry: In the days before the war their sales were $7,500,000, and their profits, before payment of taxes, were about $1,850,000. This represents a profit of about 25 percent before the payment of taxes. The tax rates were much lower in those days and they had much more left after the payment of taxes than would be the case now, in time of war.

In 1942 they did a $50,000,000 business. Thirty million dollars' worth of that business was not renegotiable because it was largely with the Defense Plant Corporation, which you have not included in the statute.

Twenty million dollars of the business was renegotiable because it was business with departments which are covered by the statute.

On the $30,000,000 volume of business, which was not renegotiable, their margin of profit increased from 25 percent in the base years to 38 percent in 1942.

On the $20,000,000 worth of business over which we now have jurisdiction they made as much profit as they did on the nonrenegotiable portion—38 percent.

On the $50,000,000 worth of total 1942 business they made a profit of 38 percent—38 cents out of every dollar—and it is their contention that that profit is not excessive.

Mr. ENGEL. I have in mind a company that has made 1,740 percent on their invested capital and surplus. They made that profit in 1 year, after payment of taxes.

Mr. KARKER. This particular machine-tool company ended 1938 with a total net worth of $5,000,000. In the next 4 war years—1939, 1940, 1941, 1942—they have paid $5,000,000 in dividends and they have $15,000,000 of net worth now.

I know of another company, a different one from this, and they contend that they must be allowed in 1941 and 1942 to make 20 years' normal profits, which they regard as absolute security for them from now on to the end of their lives.

They want to make that profit on the backs of the people of the United States. They want that excessive profit, that outrageous profit, while they are making materials essential to our defense and existence.

This is not a Government war. This as a war of all the people. They are making a product essential to the defense of their own lives, their own homes, their own business, their own country.

Members will find in the hearings illuminating statements on various phases of the renegotiation proposition: Profits of large concerns before and after renegotiation, application of the statute to the textile industry, effect of the new modified tax plan upon the renegotiation of contracts, the problem of post-war conversion, the percentage of profit allowed, the number of employees, the disposition of savings, the procedure in renegotiation, the right of review in the courts, the exemption of small contractors, the background of the persons administering the law, and other like topics.

I will conclude my reference to the hearings on this subject by reading the following colloquy between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and the Under Secretary, Mr. Patterson, found at page 578 in the hearings:

Mr. MAHON. I want to find out what we are doing to prevent making of another crop of millionaires out of this war. Have we done a pretty good job in preventing excessive profits and the making of undue and unreasonable sums of money by individuals out of this war while other people have given their all for it?

Mr. PATTERSON. I do not think we can unless we have a system of contract renegotiations. * * *

Mr. MAHON. You think that has helped?

Mr. PATTERSON. I do. The excess-profits law will play a part, but they had that in the last war, and yet we know there were men who got rich from the work they did in furnishing supplies to the Army and Navy in the last war.

The committee was impressed, I think it only fair to say, by the high caliber of the men who are administering the law for the War Department. Mr. Karker, we learned, had been a commander in the Navy, coming up the hard way, was general storekeeper at Brest, France, in World War No. 1, later became chairman of Jewel Tea Co., Inc., and brought to his work, as did Colonel Browning, both military and business experience. Mr. Karker in no uncertain terms stated that his interest was "in the protection of the American way of life and American system of really free enterprise." At the conclusion of his appearance the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] said that in a dozen years on the committee, listening to hundreds of witnesses, he had never heard a clearer or more illuminating statement.

BACKGROUND OF RENEGOTIATION

Now, I know that many Members of the House have been disturbed by the complaints of some contractors; generally by those who have not met with the Price Adjustment Board and who

fear what they do not understand. Before any Member makes careless statements on the subject, or forms any conviction, I believe he should read the complete testimony on the subject.

Surely there is no one here today who has forgotten the stench in the aftermath of World War No. 1 when it was found that a host of millionaires had been created. And is there a Member of this body who has not pledged himself time after time that if war came again, there would be no blood money.

I know full well that some men are crying about the sanctity of contracts. I would join with them, were these normal peacetimes, in saying that we should have firm contracts. But I call your attention to two things:

First, even in peacetimes, courts can dissolve contracts that are repugnant to public policy. Is there any contract more against public policy than one which would let anyone make excessive profits on war business? Could anything be more repugnant to public policy than that any man should make and keep exorbitant profits while arming the country to carry on its war and your sons to defend their lives?

Second, I would call your attention to the situation out of which the renegotiation statute arose. In February 1941, the Supreme Court had handed down a decision in the old Bethlehem Shipbuilding case, a case that grew out of World War No. 1. The Court said that if a contract was closed and final settlement made, the Government could not recover even though unconscionable profits had been made. The Government lost its suit to recover.

We were then in the midst of the new preparedness program. Reports of huge profits were coming in. The representative of one shipbuilding company was quoted publicly as saying that his company's profits were so large you couldn't handle them with a steamshovel. The Naval Affairs Committee and the Truman committee were bringing to light case after case of exorbitant profits.

We were in the midst of the building and arming program. Many projects had to be started with letters of intent. You will remember the fight over the cost plus idea. You will recall the War and Navy developed the idea of cost-plus-fixed-fee contract but that in spite of that the huge profit stories kept coming.

The renegotiation idea was developed in hearings of our subcommittee to meet that situation: the need to have some measure for recovery of excessive profits that would not interfere with the speed desired in the construction and rearming program, a need to keep prices from going too high, a need to avoid the excessive inflation that would follow from paying more than a job was worth, far more than it cost.

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

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand that it makes some difference as to the time of the renegotiation whether or not the funds that are recaptured under renegotiation are returned to the funds from which the contract was paid, or are returned to the Treasury.

Mr. CASE. It makes a difference in this way. In case the money has been paid, it goes back to the Treasury. If the renegotiation is completed before the money has been paid on the contract, it simply represents a reduction in the prices under the contract and the money is never spent. A large item in the unexpended balances of the War Department is the amount saved by renegotiation.

WRITES AIR HISTORY INTO FUNDS

Mr. Chairman, the second thing for which this bill should be remembered is that the largest single item of appropriation in the bill is for the Army Air Forces, $23,700,000,000—a fund to provide an Air Force of 273 groups, 36,000 bombers, 38,000 fighters, 12,000 air transports, and 9,000 trainers, with spare engines and parts to keep them in the air.

I saved that for final mention intentionally. I did so, Mr. Chairman, for the reason that while I was a foot soldier myself as a marine in World War No. 1 and while I know that no method of attack will be successful unless the Navy clears the seas of the enemy submarine and carries our men and supplies safely, and that while I know there must be millions of foot soldiers to take and occupy territory in hard, bitter fighting, it is my conviction that the key to victory is airpower.

This bill, in providing $23,700,000,000 for the Air Forces, Mr. Chairman, writes into law the lesson of experience in this war. That lesson is that the force with air superiority can carry out its mission.

Air power was the secret of the blitz in its early days. Hitler had tanks, yes, but he sent hordes of planes over the lines and wrecked the railroads and the centers at which his foes planned to assemble their men and their equipment.

Air power was the secret in the loss of Norway, though hardly a secret when British Tommies scanned the sky in vain for planes.

Air power was the secret of the miracle of Dunkerque, when the tide began to turn and the British for the first time established a local air superiority over the Germans.

Air power was the secret of the Battle of Midway when Lieutenant Commander Waldron and Torpedo Squadron Eight turned back the spearhead of the Japanese attack and the big Army bombers went up from their land bases and smashed the fleeing Japs.

Air power was the secret of the Battle of the Bismarck Sea, that epochal battle when land-based Army planes skip-bombed into total destruction the Japanese armada of 22 ships in a fight that history may say was one of the decisive battles of the war and one of the strategically significant battles of all time.

Air power, coordinated with ground action, was what General MacArthur hailed as the new method of operation which drove the enemy out of the jungles in New Guinea.

Air power, overwhelming air power, going far behind the lines in Africa, made it impossible for Von Arnim to bring up his reserves, and sank the reinforcements the enemy tried to ferry across the Sicilian sea.

Air power is writing new epics daily. Pantalleria surrendered to air attack before a foot soldier had landed. And from out of the Pacific yesterday there came the story of 77 Jap planes shot down by the skill and strength of the air force America is building; 77 against a low of only 6 of ours.

Yes, a year ago there were stories ridiculing some of our planes. You read them; you heard them. This subcommittee, however, had had confidential hearings with General Arnold and General Marshall and General Echols. We were confident that our ships would stand up when put to the jobs for which they were made. And they have. This subcommittee, before my membership on it, started the production of the B-17, the Flying Fortress. Only yesterday, I heard Captain Morgan, of the *Memphis Belle*, and his crew, say the B-17 was the greatest ship on earth. They went to England last September. Today they are back after having carried out 25 daylight raids over Germany.

The B-17 will not always be the greatest of our ships. This subcommittee knows of other ships in the making that will be larger, faster, and go higher, and carry greater bomb loads. Some of the money in this bill will produce them.

Some of the money for the Air Forces in this bill will also produce some new, strange ships, different than anything the enemy has yet seen. But all these ships, big and little, strange and common, Mr. Chairman, will be carrying to the enemy one overwhelming message: "The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are here."

SEND THE WORD EVERYWHERE

That is the story, Mr. Chairman. Appropriation bills are cold things, a bunch of figures and dollar signs. I would like to make this bill a living thing for you. I would like to make it a living thing for the folks back home. I would like to make it a living thing for the boys at the front.

Yesterday there came to my desk the War Department's latest casualty list. Its opening sentence hurt. It said:

> Messages through the International Red Cross from Japan have notified the War Department of the names of more than 300 American soldiers who have died in prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. Disease is stated in each case as cause of death. Malaria, diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia are the major causes.

Those are American boys, Mr. Chairman, dying in Japanese prison camps. Boys who went out to the Philippines with the confidence that their Government, that this Government, that you and I would stay with them, would arm them, feed them, nurse them, and bring them back to their homeland. I have heard Colonel Romulo, last to leave the Philippines, tell of their faith, Mr. Chairman. He went up and down the lines in those last days, answering their questions. "When would help come? When would more planes come? When will the Americans be here?" "Maybe tomorrow," Romulo told them.

That tomorrow has not come yet, Mr. Chairman, and for some of them it can never come, but please, God, this bill will help to bring it for those who still live, even though today they be in prison camps. And it will come, for people all over the world who look to the cause of the United Nations as the cause of the common people.

If I could send word with the passage of this bill, Mr. Chairman, to those people everywhere it would be that the armies of liberation are on their way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, the most discussed question in the United States now is the question of food. In the past few days the President has made it clear to Members of the Congress and to the country as a whole that he is strongly opposed to any unified administration of our food problem, and that consumer subsidies are to be the answer to the terrible muddle which his policies have brought about. Anyone who disagrees with him is accused of doing some "loose thinking." I question whether those who disagree with him can be lightly dismissed as loose thinkers, in view of the utter and tragic confusion which now exists.

My purpose in addressing the House today is to discuss the question of subsidy payments in connection with the handling of our food problem. At the outset, let me review very briefly the present status of subsidies and our existing policies in that field, before proceeding to a discussion of the particular phase of the subsidy question which is now in the forefront, namely, subsidies designed to reduce prices to the consumer. At the close I shall have a few words to say with respect to a bill which I have just filed, which I believe offers a constructive answer to the one type of consumer subsidy justified at the present time.

Subsidies are nothing new in our economic life. They have taken many forms and have appeared under different names. They have been applied for the benefit of many different groups. Some are specifically sanctioned by law and others have been available from broad grants of power. Let me be specific: In the agricultural field subsidies are being paid to the farmers for the growing of soybeans, flax, hemp, and peanuts. The Government purchases the crops at a set price and resells to the food or feed industries or to war-manufacturing industries at a considerably reduced price. For instance, in the case of peanut oil, the price paid by the Government is approximately 22 cents per pound, and the price at which the Government resells is approximately 13 cents per pound.

Subsidies are likewise being paid on an acreage basis in connection with soil-conservation practices. Subsidies are also being paid in the form of a fixed price of $130 per ton for conversion to peanuts. Subsidies are being paid, though in a different form, through activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The tariff is a subsidy in another form. Subsidies are being paid to the oil industry to take up the spread in cost between transporting oil by tanker or transporting it by tank car. Subsidies are being paid to high-cost producers of certain minerals in order to bring marginal production into being for those needed for war purposes.

Insofar as most of the subsidies mentioned above are concerned, the American public has accepted them with little question, even though in some cases the beneficiary is the producer, in others the consumer, and in still others the manufacturer.

The present controversy concerning subsidies centers principally on the proposals to resort to them as a means of rolling back prices of staple food products at the retail level. While the cost of food products to the consumer is increasing, a growing demand on the part of certain consumer groups, and particularly organized labor groups, has arisen for consumer subsidies, in order to hold the price of foodstuffs at an even level or to roll them back in certain instances. Opposition to such subsidies has been voiced chiefly by farmers, farm organizations, food distributors, food processors, and many economists, who point out that subsidies in themselves cannot arrest the upward trend of food-price levels, and have an inflationary effect from two points of view:

First. They artificially increase existing purchasing power which is already too great for the amount of civilian consumer goods available, and

Second. They can only be financed through additional governmental borrowings from commercial banks, thereby increasing the already over-swollen amount of currency and credit in circulation or available.

In support of their position, those who favor subsidies to roll-back or stabilize prices cite the British and Canadian experience. In so doing, they overlook certain essential facts. In both Canada and Great Britain prices of all the elements which go into the cost of living have been substantially stabilized, including wages, transportation costs, rents, clothing, and so forth. In both of those nations, the percentage of income which must be applied to food in order to maintain the people at a reasonable subsistence level is very much higher than in this country. In the case of England it is figured at 60 percent of income as against 40 percent in this country. Excess purchasing power has been much more effectively controlled through smaller initial per capita incomes to begin with, and then through taxation and loans. In England, all foodstuffs channel directly through over-all government purchases to the normal but controlled units of commercial distribution. The application of the subsidy is very simple. In Canada, which from the point of view of its over-all economy more nearly approaches our own situation, subsidies are an infinitesimal part of the price-adjustment machinery.

A detailed analysis of the subsidies paid in Canada reveals some interesting facts. A report has just been issued by the Canadian Government summarizing the Canadian experience in price controls, distribution controls, and subsidies, from their inception in 1940 up to April 1 of this year. In all, Canada has spent roughly $64,000,000 on subsidies, $34,000,000 of which have been applied to imported products, and $30,000,000 to domestic products. Naturally, Canada cannot control the prices at which necessary imports can be obtained, and has used the power to subsidize in this field largely in order to hold down the price of essential imports to the consumer. Of the $34,000,000 spent in such subsidies, $24,000,000 have gone to holding down the price of petroleum products, and only a few millions have gone to holding down the price of such imported foodstuffs or feeds as tea, coffee, sugar, and copra.

The $30,000,000 spent on subsidies for domestic products are divided about 70 percent for agricultural products and 30 percent for coal, leather, and so forth. Of the roughly $20,000,000 spent for agricultural products, nearly $10,000,000 have been applied to milk, butterfat, or butter, largely in seasonal subsidies, and the balance has been scattered in small amounts over such a wide range of things as strawberries, peaches, and so forth.

Any cold-blooded analysis of the figures that I have cited above shows that the actual amount of the Canadian subsidy, even though applied for the benefit of a population one-tenth the size of ours, is nevertheless infinitesimal compared with what the advocates of food consumer subsidies are contemplating in this country. Living costs in Canada show such a small rise as to warrant the conclusion that controls other than subsidies have been responsible for holding down living costs.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. May I add to your very instructive remarks this particular phase, that Britain received from us $1,500,000,000 worth of food, and sold it through regular channels, which money went into the Exchequer. Of that money only $750,000 have been applied to the roll-back.

Mr. HERTER. The gentleman is correct. It is also true, in fairness to the British, to say that a considerable portion of that has gone into paying for domestic foodstuffs which have been furnished in reverse lend-lease to our own Army.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. McMURRAY. At the end of your statement you just said that the reason for the stabilization of prices was other considerations. Do you intend to tell us what those other considerations were?

Mr. HERTER. I would be glad to answer the gentleman. I have it here, and it will become a part of my remarks, but as my time is limited, I want to get to the particular bill that was filed yesterday which, I think, takes care of the most serious part of the cost of living increase in this country at the moment.

As has been pointed out many times, subsidies can be given many different names. There is one form, however, which differs quite radically from the others. Most subsidies involve an easily computable loss to the Government. The particular type that I have in mind is different in that it does not necessarily involve any loss. This is the so-called support price. It is a device whereby the Government guarantees to buy from the producer all of his crop not sold in the open market at a fixed price sufficiently high to insure maximum production.

This device was used in the last war by the United States Grain Corporation; it is being used today in connection with certain necessary commodities. The Government, in making this offer to purchase, in effect guarantees a minimum price. If the Government is obliged to purchase a large part of the product, it may or may not resell at a loss. Assuming that there is a demand for that particular product, there is no reason why it should sell at a loss. If there is no adequate demand for the product, the support price should probably not have been fixed in the first instance. This is a form of subsidy which it is of the utmost importance to maintain because the encouragement of maximum-food production today in many lines is absolutely vital. Its noninflationary effect is best stated by Mr. Ickes in his letter to Prentiss Brown, of April 6, 1943, in which, after advocating an increase in price of crude oil, he made the following statement:

> I recognize fully the dangers of price inflation. But price inflation connotes an unwarranted rise in prices without promise of increasing supply. My fear is that unless we are prepared now to permit some increases in oil prices in order to stimulate increases in our available supplies, our reserves will continue to be depleted at such a pace that only a drastic increase in prices—perhaps several dollars a barrel, as contrasted with a tenth of that amount if we act now—will be required to find and produce the oil we are certain to need both during the war and after.

I am confident that Congress is strongly disposed to afford every possible incentive to increasing production and in any discussion of subsidies we need to keep clearly in mind the fundamental differences between providing incentives to production and possible subsidies of one sort or another to that end, on the one hand, and subsidies designed to roll back retail prices on the other hand. It is the latter which are now under fire and which are open to such grave objection.

What class in the community is today suffering from increases in retail food prices? Obviously it is the person of small fixed income, such as the retired school teacher, retired civil service employee, the person with a small annuity, the recipient of old-age assistance, and so forth. That is the person—and as a group it is not an inconsiderable group—which is being badly caught today in the price squeeze. Most State and governmental employees have been given a wage increase to compensate for the squeeze. Most industrial workers have received wage increases which go far beyond the extent of the squeeze, but nothing has as yet been done for the category of individuals such as I have mentioned. In order to care for this group, I have filed a bill, H. R. 2997, which I shall also offer as an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. As reported by the committee, the intent of their bill is to forbid the types of objectionable subsidy to which I have referred above, but no provision whatever is made for the person who is being squeezed.

My bill is very brief and simple. It authorizes the War Food Administrator to put into effect a plan whereby stamps which can be used for the purchase of specified foodstuffs will be issued to certain eligible persons. The different State welfare authorities as designated by the Governors of the respective States will have the power to certify eligibles within the following three classifications:

First. Persons whose family income has not increased by 20 percent or more since January 1, 1939, and whose income is $1,000 or less for a single person, $1,200 for a married person, and $100 additional for each dependent.

Second. Persons who can show that 50 percent or more of their income must be applied for necessary nutritive food.

Third. Institutions or individuals who maintain persons in the first two categories, or who maintain foster homes for children.

Stamps can be issued to any individual only to the amount of 25 percent of his estimated budget for food, and are payable to food distributors from the office of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Stamps can be used in payment of only such foods as the Administrator, with the approval of the Surgeon General of the United States, specifies.

I have estimated that there are roughly 12,000,000 persons in the United States who would come within the eligible categories mentioned in the bill. I have estimated further that the average amount spent by each of these individuals per year for food is between $200 and $250. The value of stamps to which they would be entitled would, therefore, come to $50 or $60 per year. The total cost would run between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 a year—a figure approximating that which the Government is now spending on the attempted rollbacks on butter, coffee, and meat, and a figure likewise approximating the cost of the recent bill which we passed in this House, providing for overtime pay for Government civilian employees.

Let me emphasize certain features of this bill.

In the first place, eligibles would be certified by existing welfare organizations in the respective States, and the actual manpower required for this operation is almost negligible, because the necessary machinery and personnel are already in existence. The administrative problem would not be great and no new Federal bureaucracy would have to be created. The Administrator could, of course, in the issuing of stamps, refuse to accept State certifications as beyond the scope of the broad limitations placed on eligibles in this bill. There would, therefore, be little danger of padded eligible lists.

Second. A single stamp is all that would be required, which could be printed in such denominations as the Administrator might deem best, and which would be simpler to handle than the blue and orange stamps used in the Department of Agriculture's Surplus Commodity stamp plan.

Third. By making stamps in effect currency valid for the purchase of certain foodstuffs, the Administrator and the Surgeon General of the United States could insure that they would be used only for the most plentiful or the most nutritive foodstuffs available at any given time in our markets.

I am convinced that the adoption of such a plan would be infinitely less inflationary, and infinitely more desirable from a social point of view than the consumer subsidy schemes which it is apparent the administration wishes to try. Two billion dollars appears to be the minimum figure so far advanced as the annual cost for the latter, and even if completely successful from an administrative point of view, which I would greatly doubt, would net each individual in this country perhaps $1 to $1.50 per month in savings, no matter how rich or poor they were. However, if the administration is expecting to rely on food subsidies alone to stabilize or roll back to any given date the cost of food, the cost might well run into the tens of billions, to say nothing of the new army of Federal personnel required for administrative purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] such time as he may desire.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries $71,000,000,000, the largest appropriation in the history of the country. It will, of course, be passed. Everyone will give to the Army whatever it needs to win the war. The subcommittee having the bill in charge is a good one. I have no doubt that every item has been carefully scrutinized.

The enormous sums being appropriated, however, raise in my mind a very important question. Should we not have some better means of checking up on the expenditure of these funds so that the people may be assured they are getting their money's worth? Evidence is accumulating that there is gross waste and extravagance in our war effort. Lend-lease funds are being used in certain foreign countries where the relation to the war has not been demonstrated. Costs in companies making war equipment have risen enormously. To get a soldier fully equipped and on the firing line costs us many times what it did in the last war.

Part of that is explained by the mechanized character of modern warfare. But a lot of it is due to the fact that the

executive branch is still tinkering with old reforms or laying the foundation for new ones. The action of the House yesterday in regard to the O. P. A. was not because of any opposition to rigid and effective price control. It was rather a protest against using the war as a guise to give the Government unnecessary control over the business of the country. Inefficient and inexperienced personnel are adding billions to the cost of building a fighting force. This war should not be made a plaything for theorists and crystal gazers. The job demands the attention of the best business minds of the country.

No one knows how long the war may last or what demands will be made upon the national resources. We must see to it that the bottom of the barrel is not reached before peace has been won. If that should happen the grandiose schemes now being presented for the future will be a hollow mockery. After all, there is a limit to the wealth and productivity of this country.

We must not forget, too, that all of this money must be paid back. We are appropriating under the excitement of war. We may be paying it back in the agonizing days of a depression. We are piling up debts when profits are being made, when wages are high, and jobs are plentiful. We may be paying it back when wages and profits are low and work is not to be had. Never was there a time when there should be closer scrutiny of all public expenditures. That includes also money spent for war purposes.

I realize that the spending of this money and the carrying on of the war is largely an Executive function. I have never favored the interference by Congress with the conduct by the Executive of the purely military phases of the war. That both by the Constitution and by military necessity is vested in the Commander in Chief.

But with the raising, the appropriating, and the spending of this money Congress has great responsibilities.

I am pleased to note from certain sources a suggestion that a committee of Congress be created to maintain a constant supervision over expenditures. This proposal should be adopted. The present situation urgently demands it.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of approximately $72,000,000,000 and, of course, it is the largest appropriation ever presented to the Congress and I assume to any other country in the world.

As I recall the last bill we passed some time ago in the House for the Navy called for an appropriation of nearly $30,000,000,000. The two bills carry more than $100,000,000,000 and we are also told by those in charge of the war effort that we will spend this year $106,000,000,000.

It is not my purpose in taking the floor to be critical or to say anything that might hurt the war effort, but when we reach the point of spending $106,000,000,000 a year and in passing a single bill which carries $72,000,000,000, I wonder if it is not time for us to stop, look, and listen.

I remarked on yesterday in a speech that by the end of 1944 our national debt would be approximately $300,000,000,000 and the war will not likely be over and the increase in the national debt will rise, and that our people are now called on to pay $38,000,000,000 a year in taxes and that would be increased to $50,000,000,000 annually in a few months.

I have observed here for some time, and I have gone along like you and raised very little question, and yet it gives me some pause to look at the empty benches in this House when a bill carrying nearly $72,000,000,000 is under consideration and a mere handful of Members on the floor. Whether we oppose it or not, it seems to me, under circumstances like these, every Member who could be ought to be in his seat today just to know something about what is carried in such a bill.

In nearly every other department, bureau, or branch of the Government, day by day, we hear Members on both sides of the aisle criticize the waste and inefficiency and the large amounts of money expended and the padding of pay rolls. We hear nothing about that in connection with the very big expenditures of these two great Departments of the Government, the War and the Navy. I wonder if they have too many people on the pay rolls; I wonder if there is waste and inefficiency in the Army and the Navy. We have some evidence of that in the renegotiation of contracts of the Army. They claim they are going to recover nearly $2,000,000,000—somebody was careless or inefficient if that happened—and perhaps recover a like sum in the Navy. Are we doing something that ought not to be done? Is there unnecessary waste or inefficiency? I ask myself and I ask the Members of the House, Are we doing our full duty in not looking into these items and seeing if there is justification for all the expenditures involved in these tremendous sums of money?

Our boys are fighting heroically and doing a swell job on land, sea, and in the air. I want them to have all the ships, bombers, planes, tanks, guns, and other munitions necessary to win the victory at the earliest moment possible. I want them to be the best-clothed, the best-housed, the best-cared-for, and the best-paid soldiers in the world. We should spare no expense to accomplish that purpose. At the same time, we should be alert and do what we can to prevent the expenditure of the American people's money not in the interest of winning the war and not to the best interest of the American people.

Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, the able chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a loyal supporter of the war effort, according to press reports, raises the same question and discusses the advisability of putting a limit of $75,000,000,000 on expenditures by the War and Navy Departments. He pointed out that the Army had indulged in wasteful purchase of hotels for the Army and the Navy had obtained funds for facilities that might be questionable. He further called attention of the country that he was certain many war agencies were overstaffed. Senator BYRD's committee claimed there were at least 300,000 unnecessary Federal civilian employees. Senator GEORGE further pointed out that unnecessary expenditures of the Army and Navy and the overstaffing of the Federal agencies had become a point of irritation to the citizens and when the people finally find out they have been footing the bill for a great many things that are not only useless to the average citizen but are directly competitive with him in his struggle to live they are going to have something to say about it. He continued that other countries had made the mistake of bleeding their domestic economy white and we might well profit by their mistakes.

Congressman ENGEL, Republican, of Michigan, a very able, intelligent, and industrious member of the Appropriations Committee, stated in a speech on the floor of the House the other day that he had secured from the Federal Census Bureau the amount of property listed for taxation by all of the people of the United States. The Census Bureau records disclose that the total value as listed by the taxpayers of the Nation of all their property—real, personal, mixed, and intangible—amounted to approximately $150,000,000,000. The one hundred and six billion the administration demands for this year for war purposes is more than two-thirds of the assessed value of all the property of the United States, according to the Census Bureau record, and the three hundred billion debt you will see at the end of 1944 will be double the assessed value of all the property of all the people of the United States.

Is it not about time that we study carefully the demands of the administration and see to it that these enormous sums are justified by the needs of the Army and Navy? I think the people of my district, as well as yours, would feel better if they knew that we are scrutinizing most carefully these expenditures. We hear speeches day by day on both sides of the aisle criticizing the waste and inefficiency of the other departments, bureaus, commissions, and agencies of the Government. For the last 11 years this administration has not striven to make a record of economy. They have boasted of the enormous sums that they have expended.

Let us win the war most certainly, but let us save our country from bankruptcy and reduce the burden to the American taxpayer as much as possible. At the best, it certainly will be heavy enough.

There is a lot of talk about what we are going to do for the boys when they get back after winning the victory. One of the important things is this: What are we doing to the boys on the home front while they are winning our battles? We have embarked upon a new system of collecting taxes, 20 percent is to be withheld at the source from the salaries and wages of thirty or more million employed people in this country. When these boys come back home with this $300,000,000,000 or $350,000,000,000 debt on their backs, do you think we are going to stop the withholding of this

tax at its source? More than likely it will be 25 to 30 percent, and they will not pay it just for 1 year; they will pay it as long as they live, and their children and their children's children will be paying it, and this $300,000,000,000 or $350,000,000,000 debt may not then be discharged unless we repudiate it. Not criticizing this great committee of the House, I wonder if we know and are finding out all the things that we ought to know; I wonder if the members of that committee know how many factories and shops are being built and operated with American money in India, in Canada, in South America, in Australia, and in various other countries in many parts of Europe, and on the islands of the sea? I wonder if the committees know?

I wonder if we know how many are being built and operated and what they are costing the American people. I want our country to do its full share in the winning of this war. Last year Great Britain spent $22,500,000,000 on the war. This year, the new year beginning April the first, she revamped her budget. Did she increase it 59 percent as we have? No; she cut her budget down $2,000,000,000 and they propose this year to spend only $20,500,000,000 to our $106,000,000,000; in other words, our country proposes this year to spend on this war effort more than five times as much as Great Britain. Yes; look at the figures. Russia is spending $15,000,000,000 annually. Taking Great Britain, Russia, China, Canada, Australia, India, and all the British Empire with its 500,000,000 people and its 16,000,000 square miles of territory you will find that the United States is spending from two to three times as much as all these countries combined. Yes; I wonder what our boys are coming back to? Coming back to a bankrupt country, coming back to debts and taxes taking their opportunities away from them and their families. Will your son, will my son come back to something, to opportunities? Not a dollar should be spent unless it can be justified for the winning of the war.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky has complained of the large expenditure provided in this War Department appropriation bill, and he has posed the question, What are the boys coming back to? One of the purposes of this bill is to insure that the boys will come back at all. For one, I say that any necessary amount of money spent to insure the return of one single American boy from abroad to his native land will not be too great a sum for us to spend. When I place in the balances blood and money, my sympathies will be with the blood, and I know the gentleman from Kentucky would share that sentiment.

I realize this is a big bill, the biggest appropriation bill ever proposed by the Congress, and I realize that some of the money proposed in this bill will be wasted; it is inevitable—haste makes waste, and war makes waste. I also realize that while officers of the Army and enlisted men of the Army have frequently been decorated for valor and bravery they have very rarely, if ever, been decorated for the saving of public money.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. CREAL. As said by the previous speaker, it is a sad commentary that during the consideration of this great bill and the amount it carries the number of Members on the floor does not exceed 50. Those here, though, are presumed to be more watchful than the others. Does the gentleman know of a single vote present in the 50 that is going to be cast against this bill?

Mr. MAHON. I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that I do not believe a single Member of this Congress will vote against this bill, and also let me say that while there are but few Members on the floor on this Saturday afternoon, the Members will be present to vote on Monday.

Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, the Army is not the most frugal organization in the world. The chief mission of the Army is not to save the money of the taxpayers, but, of course, the Army should refrain from waste and save every dollar that can be saved. War is expensive at best. This committee has carefully investigated the different items in this bill and has urged every possible economy on the part of the War Department without sacrificing the war effort. I cheerfully admit that the Army takes better care of the men in uniform—takes better care of the Nation's pride and honor in combat—than it takes of the pocketbook of the taxpayer. Waste is one of those unfortunate things in war which cannot be prohibited or prevented. It is impossible to tell what money will be needed by the War Department during the 12-month period beginning with July 1 of this year, the period for which we are appropriating $72,000,000,000. It must be evident to anyone that it is utterly impossible to know precisely the exact amount of money which should be appropriated. Who knows how many ships carrying precious cargoes of material will be sunk in the Atlantic and Pacific—cargoes that will have to be replaced? If one does not know how many ships will be sunk and the cargoes they will carry, then he cannot calculate with precision the number of tanks, the amount of munitions and various supplies that must be shipped—that must be manufactured.

This bill carries money for the care of prisoners of war in America or elsewhere in the world. No one knows how many prisoners of war will be captured by our forces during the coming year. We now know that we have over 300,000 prisoners; we now know we have about 9,000 prisoners who have been transported to this country and who are working in this country, but it is impossible for us to know how long the war will last, how many prisoners there will be, and what the costs will be, because those facts can only be revealed by the developments of the future; we cannot predict with accuracy the fortunes of war.

Who knows how much money we should appropriate for poison gas? Our President has recently recognized the threat that poison gas might be used against our soldiers overseas and he has reminded the world that if poison gas is used we propose to be ready to meet it, and by virtue of the action of this Congress our men wherever they may be in the four quarters of the earth will be able to meet and give back in double portion the poison gas that may be used against them. Who knows, however, but that every dime spent for poison gas will in a sense be wasted in that the gas will not be utilized? Yet we recognize that if we are not prepared the enemy will resort to the use of gas. To be honest about it, this bill is just an intelligent guess as to our future requirements; that is the best that it can be. The officers of the Army have worked for months in order to perfect the items and this committee has been working for weeks trying to bring in a good bill, has been working intensively all of the last month in trying to bring in the very best possible bill; but this war is so big that no mind can completely embrace it and the stakes are so great and the victory to be won so much desired that no price in money can be placed upon it.

The hope was expressed by representatives of the War Department that this would be the "decisive budget," the decisive appropriation bill, that this would be the amount of money provided by the Congress and the American people to win the final victory. Let us hope that it will be. Certainly without it there can be no victory. And if it takes more, the American people stand ready to provide it.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to speak at length about this bill because the bill is desperately important and I am very much interested in it, being a member of the Committee on Appropriations which prepared it. However, the bill has been so well presented by my colleagues who have preceded me that it is hardly necessary to say much more about it. They have covered the major features of the bill. There are many side lights, so to speak, which I had hoped to discuss with you but I fear I will hardly have the time.

One of the entrancing things in connection with our war effort is the question of transportation. Transportation is the key to successful war. Transportation is related to practically every element of war. Transportation plays a part in so many transactions having to do with war—the movement of men, food, ships, planes, ammunition.

The soldier is transported to the induction center, to the Army camp, to the various schools of the Army and finally he is transported to the point of embarkation. He is then transported overseas, he is further trained, and he is transported to the front. War is movement, war is transportation.

One of the most romantic stories of the war is now being written by Gen. H. L. George and those who serve with him in the Army Air Transport Command.

The Air Transport Command has 100,000 miles to traverse throughout the continents and oceans of the world. I repeat, 100,000 miles. The Transport Command is able to deliver the goods because we have provided the money, the equipment, and the men. General George told of an instance where the British at Cairo were in a desperate situation because they did not have adequate antitank ammunition. A call was sent out and the Air Transport Command got the message. In 72 hours antitank ammunition was delivered at Cairo and the day was saved for the United Nations at that vital spot and at that vital time.

General MacArthur called for an especially needed item which had to be furnished in a hurry and within 12 hours after he had sent his message to America for this equipment it was on the Pacific coast. Within an additional 48 hours it was delivered in Brisbane, Australia, by the Air Transport Command. It has been a marvelous story, this story of transportation. Those planes circle the earth carrying precious cargoes of men and supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we have boasted of being the most self-sufficient in the world and perhaps we are, but we have found that in this great global war we lacked many of the sinews of modern war. By airplane and otherwise those precious items, such as mica from India and other strategic material from elsewhere have been brought in by the men who fly the skyways.

There is no way of getting away from transportation. There is the transportation of men overseas. The committee was told confidentially the exact number of men who have now been transported overseas, but I cannot announce that figure. Several months ago, I believe, War Department officials announced that a million or more men had been transported. I think that it is a heartening thing for the American people to know that in the transportation of this vast number of American fighting men overseas, only fifteen hundred have been lost in transit. There have been only two disasters of any magnitude, whatever. Our Army, Navy, and the British have done a marvelous job in the safe transportation of American boys to the points of destination.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. You are transporting them in the wrong direction. It is the Pacific where we ought to be fighting now, is it not?

Mr. MAHON. I say we ought to be fighting wherever the enemy challenges on any battle front of the world. Unless I am incorrectly informed the boys who fly the skyways and who fight on the ground and who ride the tanks are fighting in both the Pacific and the Atlantic. Just this week we read where 77 Japanese planes were shot down at Guadalcanal by an efficient American air force with the loss of only 6 American planes. I say the American men who wear the uniform have fighting blood in their veins and they are fighting wherever they find the enemy and they will press the issue until the day of victory. The strategy and the proportion of men to be placed in the various theaters of war are something, of course, that we cannot very well discuss and certainly we cannot determine upon the floor of this House.

We have provided for the care and transportation of the wounded. I asked Surgeon General Magee this question: "Can the American fathers and mothers of this Nation be assured that their sons, if wounded, will receive the very best treatment possible?" He said, "The American fathers and mothers can be assured that the Medical Corps of the Army is giving them the best treatment that can be given anywhere. The most modern equipment is used and the best skill that a skilled medical profession can provide."

In this war of transportation we even use dogs. Some of you may have read in the paper this morning that the food bill for the dogs amounts to about 25 cents a day per dog. Some have ridiculed the idea that the Army should use dogs, but the dog has always been man's friend, and if General Eisenhower or General MacArthur can send a dog or a pigeon on the wing to carry the message, I say let us send them whenever we can save a man. Let us save the man.

But I see that I have just about utilized the 15 brief minutes allotted to me. I am just beginning to discuss some of the interesting side lights of the bill and I am sorry that I cannot continue.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a number of references have been made today to the small attendance on the floor for the consideration of this gigantic bill. Yesterday almost the entire membership were on the floor continuously for 10 hours as we considered the war agencies appropriation. Although the amount involved was sixty-eight billions smaller than this bill, we had over 2,000 pages of committee hearings to consider. Today, on this $71,000,000,000 bill, we have 589 pages of hearings, with the most interesting questions answered by—"discussion off the record." In their speeches today on this bill my colleagues have very carefully omitted any reference to facts which would inform us of the military uses, situations, tactics, strategy, and logistics which would justify this vast expenditure.

I am not objecting. This is as it should be, but I want to explain for the RECORD, why the attendance is so poor today. It denotes no lack of interest by the absentees in this great bill, no lack of concern for the war effort or for the astronomic cost of it. All of us know that, whether we are here or not, we cannot find out the facts which are needed to pass judgment on this appropriation. We must trust the committee, and the committee members have frankly said that they, in turn, must trust the Army and its officials who say they must have certain things, in certain quantities.

I hope that events prove they are worthy of this great trust. We know there has been extravagance and waste, but war itself is wasteful. I know personally many Army and War Department officials who are deeply conscious of their gigantic responsibility, and I believe that instances of abuse of their great responsibility are exceptional. In any case, we must trust them.

We must get to the fighting men the things they need for victory. That means taking the word of their leaders as to what they need.

I intend to vote for this gigantic bill. A $71,000,000,000 appropriation paralyzes the imagination. It is not dollars we are appropriating, but human energy and property, the resources of the country we pledged to victory when we declared war.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, it has been my purpose from time to time whenever possible for me to do so to visit some of our Army training camps. I think it is incumbent upon the Members of Congress whenever it is possible for them to do so to investigate on their own the type of training and equipment that is being given our troops who are going to go out into the battles of this war.

Recently it was my privilege to visit one of our infantry training replacement centers in Texas, specifically, Camp Wolters, Tex. It is a camp of which many of you may have perhaps never heard. I was curious about it. I was interested in it. I found there conditions which rather opened my eyes to the type of training and the treatment our young men in the Army are receiving.

I found the camp to be excellently located and exceptionally well equipped with buildings and facilties, except that there was a shortage of training area; an additional area is to be provided in the immediate future. It is under the command of a splendid soldier, Gen. Bruce Magruder. The plans and training operations are under the direct charge of Colonel Welker, an able and experienced officer.

We know that it is the basic training policy of the War Department to give these men 13 weeks of intensive training, and when the word "intensive" is used it probably does not fully describe how intensive it is because it certainly is the highest type of physical training that a young man could have, and bear up under the strenuous physical effort.

I was interested in seeing some of these troops marching a mile in 12 minutes, under a sun of 91° or 92°, and carrying a 40-pound pack and an 8- or 10-pound rifle. This means they were marching at 128 steps to the minute, which is pretty tough on a hot day. They have to be tough to take it.

I was interested in the morale of these men. It was excellent, as was the training. I was interested in the morals of the camp and the surroundings of the camp. So are the parents and friends and the country as a whole. Venereal disease is practically nonexistent at this

camp. I found that the city of Mineral Wells, near which the camp is located, heartily and fully cooperated with the Army and the Army with the community in keeping the camp followers away from both the camp and the community. Mineral Wells is proud of this camp and its record—and this feeling is reciprocated by the Army.

I found the food to be excellent and well cooked, and that the mess halls had signs urging the soldiers not to waste any food. I found, through inspecting the kitchens and waste receptacles, that very little if any food is wasted. The Army in that camp is certainly conserving food supplies.

I made it a point to consult with the Red Cross and the Chaplains of the camp, both Catholic and Protestant, to find out what their feelings are as to the condition of the morals and the morale of the men in the camp. On the whole they feel that the moral and physical fiber of the men and the conditions in the camp are excellent.

I mention these things because, as an old doughboy myself, I was interested in what type of training our infantry was getting.

I found these men were being trained under battle conditions. They crawl under a low-strung wire, they have dynamite exploding around them, they have machine guns firing live ammunition just over them, so these soldiers know what some of the battle conditions will be when they enter combat.

I found that some of the promises that have been made to the effect that most of the youth of this country will have a year's training before being sent overseas are not exactly correct, because I found that many of these men who receive the 13 weeks' training go directly from that camp as casual replacements overseas. They are not getting the promised year's training. I think that perhaps to some extent more seasoning would do most of these men some benefit before actual combat.

There were in that camp some units where as high as 50 percent were college men. One battalion in that camp had the highest intelligence quotient of any battalion in the history of the United States Army. These men are going over as buck privates. They are taught to be tough. They have a special section and a special part of the training where dirty fighting is taught them, where they are taught all of the elements that men in the Army must know in order to kill the ruthless enemy they must meet.

Camp Wolters is performing its mission of training in a magnificent way. Ably commanded, well officered, it has some outstanding officers in charge of the specialist training of this camp. It would be impossible, I believe, to find more efficient execution of the intensive training that is crowded into the short training period.

It would be my observation that these young men receive in their 13 weeks of basic training at that camp a great deal more than was ever included in a much longer period of training in World War No. 1. While I recognize that the hardening and training process is much more intense than in World War No. 1, it might on the other hand be advisable that serious consideration be given to spreading the hardening process a little further in time and that more seasoning be given to troops before being sent overseas that is permitted in the 13 weeks time.

The type and intelligence and physique of the enlisted men of this camp were the highest that I have seen. At this particular time and under these conditions a very high percentage were college men. No one could observe this type of enlisted men without having a grave concern as to the future well-being of this country, for these fine men represent the intelligence and future generation of this country if care is used in conserving manpower. They are being toughened and trained physically and mentally. They must have the balance to adjust themselves in civilian life after this war, and it is our solemn and serious duty to consider now the possibilities of rehabilitation of these splendid young men who may be physically and mentally scarred by their war training and war experiences.

We are appropriating the greatest appropriation in the history of civilization, either in war or peace. That appropriation will be an idle gesture if those charged with its administration do not function honestly and intelligently in behalf of those who pay the bill. That applies not only to the administration of the funds but also—and what is more precious—to the training, care, and preservation of the manpower of this country. It imposes upon the Congress the recognition of plans and future legislation for the rehabilitation of this manpower when the war is over. We must win this war—the administration of this war must be not only honest and efficient but humane and intelligent.

The morale of the soldier in battle is largely controlled by the type of officer that is in command and the type of leadership that is exercised. It is created also by many other things. The fighting soldier must realize that after the battle is over that his country shall have for him a continuing and helpful, humane, and sympathetic understanding of the problems which he faces upon his rehabilitation and return to the pursuits of peace. Let none of us in or out of Congress be haunted by the thought that we have in any way or manner been in the slightest degree neglectful or careless of our responsibilities to those men of our armed forces.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 9 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, this bill represents a tremendous amount of work. It is tireless, painstaking work for the members of the committee on Appropriations; and it is work dealing in large figures where accuracy and judgment is most important. It is likewise a most historic work, as this is the largest appropriation bill of all time. No doubt, the able and distinguished chairman and his associates who serve with him on the subcommittee will treasure as a fine recollection of a most useful service the work which they have patriotically contributed to the war effort in working out this most important bill.

Mr. Chairman, during the last few weeks a great deal has been said about help for the Chinese. It has been said that what the Chinese are interested in is in the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act and other immigration laws which prevent a citizen of China from entering the United States. It has further been said that the Japs are using these laws to fill the Chinese mind with propaganda that we are not interested in China or in her citizens; and that this lack of interest is illustrated by the fact that we permit these laws to remain upon our statute books in spite of our professions of friendship. It is most unfortunate that during the middle of a great war in which the life of this Republic as well as that of China is at stake, the question of immigration should be brought here to becloud the issues of this titanic contest. Problems such as this can well await the return of peace when we with calm minds can explore future immigration policies of our Nation and we can then add to the perplexities of the problem the freshness and the knowledge of the newly won victory. The solution which we may apply today may not be the one of tomorrow. Certainly the propaganda emanating from the Axis nations will be nonexistent when the clouds of war shall have been pushed back by the gentle breezes of returning tranquility in the world; and it may be then that the Chinese Government may have ideas of its own on this subject.

But more than this, Mr. Chairman, the repeal of these laws at the present time cannot help China. The repeal of every immigration law which has been passed by this Nation during the last 100 years will not help China one jot or one tittle. Even if there were Chinese immigrants ready, able, willing, and anxious to come to our shores, the exigencies of war will not permit them to travel over the Pacific Ocean to America. They are not able to migrate to other lands having no immigration laws or restrictions at the present time; and they most assuredly would view the removal of any law upon our statute books as merely an idle boast and empty gesture, designed to retain their good will when what they need and want is real help.

Mr. Chairman, I have recently talked to some of our people who have been to China and made a study of the situation there. They tell me that what China wants is arms, ammunition, airplanes, tanks, and war equipment. The delivery of one airplane to China will be worth literally barrels of repealed statutes to them. The help we should give those brave people, who for over 5 years have been fighting the Japs for their very existence, should be measured in terms of bullets and bombs and not in terms of lip service or of grandiose gestures. We should give them the equipment with which to defend themselves, their families, their homes, their towns, their cities, and their nation. We should give them the means to drive the invaders back to the coasts of China, out of their despoiled and destroyed countryside. We

should give them means of bombing these marauders of a peace-loving land out of existence as they cling tenaciously to the Chinese coastal cities in a last desperate effort to protect Japan itself from destruction. And finally, we should place in willing and trained Chinese hands the weapons needed to bring about an actual destruction of Tokyo, Yokohama, and all of Japan engaged in fashioning instruments and instruments of war.

I have studied with great interest the record made by our own flyers in China. I have studied the records made by Stillwell's soldiers and Claire Chennault's men, commonly known as the Flying Tigers. These adventurous and daring American flyers have given blows where they will really count. They have, with the most meager material and smallest possible numbers given such an account of themselves that it will form the basis of American legend in the centuries to come. Outnumbered sometimes a hundred to one, they have met, fought, and driven the Japs out of the Chinese skies in an almost incredible manner. I am informed the ratio of losses in Jap planes to those of General Chennault is approximately 35 to 1 in his favor. Nowhere in the entire world can so much be done with so little as is possible today in China.

Listening to the stories of General Claire Chennault and his Flying Tigers against the Jap gives the Chinese heart the encouragement which it needs in this great hour of stress and strain upon its national life. Adding up Jap losses gives Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his men the courage they need to carry on the defense of a raped, plundered, and impoverished homeland. It is for more help of this kind, and not for the repeal of laws passed years ago which can be of no earthly assistance, that Chiang Kai-shek pleads today. If they who talk of immigration problems, are truly interested in a great people fighting against hopeless odds far out into the setting sun, they will give the force of their influence and their vote today to getting to China more weapons of war, more guns, planes, tanks, and equipment, and thereby give to the Chinese people a hope, a courage, and an assurance which the repeal of all of our immigration laws cannot give them in their desperate hour.

Let us then stop our prating about immigration and give those people, our allies, real fighting help in their struggle for existence.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, the amount carried in this appropriation bill is startling. Nevertheless I am confident this committee has diligently considered every phase and carefully gone into the necessity for this vast amount of money. It is true the sum is enormous, yet we prepare our soldiers and pay our soldiers and take care of our soldiers three times better than all of the other countries allied with us on the face of this earth. Therefore it gives me pleasure to support the bill and to give high praise to the committee that has diligently labored and served so well to bring before us this clear, concise, and necessary appropriation.

One of the gentlemen who preceded me spoke at length for home consumption. The fact is we all know war is nothing but waste and destruction, but it is my desire to furnish every necessary dollar to see that our men and women are taken care of and given all the comforts, privileges, and pleasures possible on their foreign mission, and certainly to have at hand the most modern implements of war, and these in abundant quantities. Their job is a 24-hour job, 7 days a week, and 365 days in the year, without portal-to-portal pay or time and one-half for overtime. Their duty has no limit, and it is a sad sight here at home that we are watching today when men retard the production of the supplies our soldiers may need so sorely. I regret that I will not be here Monday when the vote is taken on this bill, but it so happens I have accepted an invitation to attend the North Carolina State convention of the American Legion. Yet were there any doubt as to the overwhelming passage of this bill, I would forego the above pleasure.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, when we cast our vote on an appropriation bill like this of unprecedented magnitude we do so trembling with the thought of its consequences for good or ill upon our country. I confess that I, too, have had some of the gloomy fears as expressed a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION], who while sanctioning an appropriation to any extent necessary for our war effort, nevertheless cannot help thinking of the future solvency of the Nation. However, those gloomy forebodings have usually been dispelled when I took the view as expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. It is impossible properly to compare material things and spiritual things. I take Congressman MAHON's view, as he seemed to imply it, that no price is too great to pay for that which we hope this war will accomplish. Such a hopeful prospect is the only viewpoint I can have when I cast my vote upon the greatest appropriation bill in human history.

Just today I saw a printed advertisement encouraging the buying of bonds. It said, "Uncle Sam asks you to invest 10 percent of your earnings in order to guarantee 100 percent for yourself." One-tenth will not be the right fraction relative to the material wealth of our country which must be expended in this total war for the protection of the remainder of the material wealth of the country. I am willing to spend any necessary portion of the material wealth of this country for the preservation of our blood and the higher values for which we are fighting. We never ask the amount of the surgeon's fee but only ask whether the operation will save the patient's life. There are some things on which no price ceiling can be placed.

I asked the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] earlier in the debate, and later I asked the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], whether it was contemplated to have any change in the letting of war contracts from the existing plan of negotiation of contracts back to the customary plan of competitive bidding. Both of these outstanding members of the committee, who have had the whole problem of the cost of the war in mind, indicated to me that there was a hope to return to the more businesslike method of competitive bids. This pleases me greatly for I had supposed that after the first great need of haste in defense and preparation had passed, and some of the necessary experimentation finished, we would be in a position to figure dollar costs on a more careful basis.

At the very outset of the program for defense, long before we were in the fighting war, I remember that I asked on the floor of this Chamber whether negotiated war contracts would not lead to waste and extravagance. I was told that it was necessary then in order to save time and get things done quickly, for the very safety of the country depended upon such a course with all of its risks. No doubt the future will inquire of us concerning the wisdom of carrying on the production end of the war in this manner, because we all know that such a method of letting contracts for war materials and supplies and war construction on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis all has had far-reaching consequences upon our economic system. Our justification must be that at that date we had no time for any other course of effective action. The safety of the Nation was hanging in the balance, and the delays caused by red tape must not be permitted to slow us down.

It is gratifying indeed to hear from the gentleman from Alabama, Congressman STARNES, the gentleman from South Dakota, Congressman CASE, and others that so many war contracts have been renegotiated and such great savings have been brought about to the Public Treasury. This has been done along with great accomplishments. Again I want to congratulate the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], for calling to our minds the marvelous achievements not only of the men in the field but of the soldiers of production on the home front. We must not be too narrow in our definition of these soldiers of production in such a total war as this. I wish the gentleman from Alabama had had the time to tell us more about the volunteer services of so many millions of loyal citizens who are not paid out of this appropriation or any other appropriation which Congress may pass.

Yes, this is the greatest of all appropriations. I cannot conceive the magnitude of this sum. It is intended to go to many millions in the armed services and to other millions in the production services, but not to an equal number of millions

who are doing their bit in the volunteer services. All together about 130,000,000 Americans are contributing toward the victory for which we hope this appropriation will be the most telling financial effort. The price, though staggering to the imagination, is not too great. What will a man give in exchange for his soul? What is the worth of the soul of a nation?

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on Minnesota farm operators' plants.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, no one can serve on the Ways and Means Committee without learning it is easier to spend money than it is to raise taxes. Consequently I have frequently voted to reduce appropriation items. I have seldom voted to increase them and still more seldom suggested to the Appropriations Committee that it may have been in error in turning down some budget recommendation or some departmental request.

I feel, however, on the basis of limited information, and largely on the basis of general principles, that the Appropriations Committee made an error in turning down a very modest request of the War Department for about $125,000 for the employment of a limited group of outstanding American artists to paint in foreign countries pictures of our boys, but not of our generals, and of foreign battle scenes.

George Washington employed outstanding artists who have left us imperishable canvasses of the Revolutionary War. Lincoln employed artists who at that time were supplemented by Brady and other famous photographers. McKinley employed artists to paint pictures for us of the Spanish-American War. Great Britain and Canada in this war have gone into this phase of perpetuating the war record on a big scale. The Navy has employed artists, and the Army has a project in the field now on which we have spent about $30,000. A request was made to appropriate an additional $125,000 to supplement the photographic service, to bring to us inspirational canvasses which could perpetuate a record of the biggest war of all time, and we hope the last war of all time.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It seems to me in the case of wars mentioned up to this one they did not have moving pictures. In the case of the British, which the gentleman mentioned in this war, they have lend-lease.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The gentlewoman from Illinois has completely missed my point. She probably recalls those lines of Wordsworth, who, speaking of the English plowman, said:

> A primrose by the river's brim,
> A yellow primrose was to him;
> But it was nothing more.

We can take photographs of what happens in Europe, but my point was it takes the vision and artistic skill of the artist to bring to us the inspiration which only an artist can put on canvas. Since only 4 percent of those elected to the House stay here as long as 5 years and few are remembered for as long as 5 years after they leave, a photograph of Members of the House hung in the office of the Sergeant at Arms is good enough. I want to see a picture to the memory of those who die in this war good enough for the Hall of Fame. This has been done in previous wars, and I think we would be pennywise and pound foolish, as well as lacking due concern for some eight or ten million men who are going into the worst war of all time, not to do for them what we have always done for our soldiers, to perpetuate on canvas as well as in movies and other photographs what they did to preserve our liberty.

At the present time both the Navy and the Army have art projects. The pending proposal is to end the art project for the Army only, notwithstanding the fact it has the wholehearted endorsement of General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, and of the War Department. The War Department's viewpoint was thus expressed by General Reybold who testified before the House subcommittee:

BACKGROUND OF PROJECT

There is more than ample precedent and justification for the establishment by the War Department of a project to create a historical art record of America's part in this war. The precedent was first set in the Revolutionary War, when Gen. George Washington appointed three artists for that purpose, whose paintings have been historically of great value; the leader was John Trumbull, foremost artist of the time.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln appointed four official artists, one of them the eminent Winslow Homer, and in the Spanish War President McKinley likewise appointed two artists.

During the First World War, Great Britain, France, and Canada employed artists from the very start of the war, using a total of over 100. In that war the United States did not start its art recording until January 1918, then commissioning 8 officers in the Engineer Reserve Corps. These 8 men produced 277 paintings, and many others were contributed by an additional group of 12 arists employed on the home front.

In the present war Great Britain in November 1939 set up a War Art Advisory Committee, representing various interested agencies, and is using both commissioned, enlisted, and civilian artists to record every phase of the operations of its armed forces. In 1940 the official artists numbered over 40, and many have been added since. Their productions have already appeared in posters, exhibitions, post cards, and the Illustrated London News. The entire collection probably will be preserved with that from World War No. 1 in the Imperial War Museum established for that purpose.

Canada, which was the first to send artists to World War No. 1 and has hung the more than 1,000 resulting pictures in the National Gallery of Canada, set up at the start of this war an Art Advisory Commission and is using many enlisted artists as well as some 15 especially appointed. Australia's organization very closely parallels that of Canada, while Russia has employed several hundred artists for the same purpose.

It should be noted that at the beginning of this project, before any artists were appointed, the Chief of Staff communicated with the commanding generals of every one of our theaters of operations, outlining the nature and scope of the proposed project; every one of the theater commanders, Eisenhower, MacArthur, and the others without exception, replied giving full approval.

NEED FOR PAINTING AS WELL AS PHOTOGRAPHY

It has been suggested that the camera alone can produce an adequate record of this country's activities in the war; but the camera is limited by weather, the light, and what is before it at the moment of exposure, while the artist can recreate what he has seen or even what others have seen, can emphasize the features that tell the story of the particular event and omit the nonessentials. Perhaps the best evidence of the popular demand for war paintings is offered by the action of Life magazine, which now has supplemented its staff of photographers by a nearly equal number of artists.

CUSTODY AND UTILIZATION OF THE PAINTINGS

All paintings are to be returned, through the Art Advisory Committee, to the War Department. Final plans have not been completed for their full utilization nor for where they shall be permanently preserved, but it is expected that they will first be reproduced in the daily, weekly, and monthly press. The Metropolitan Museum, the National Gallery, and many State institutions have requested showings, and the Book of the Month Club has expressed interest in publishing a compilation of the paintings. There is no doubt that a record of great historical value and popular interest will result.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite apparent from the hearings that the fight in the subcommittee against this item was led by a member whose opinion that the project was a foolish and unnecessary one was based upon a newspaper story and formed before any testimony concerning it was presented. It is further apparent from the hearings that the full committee could not have maturely considered the item because much pertinent evidence requested by the subcommittee was not printed in the subcommittee hearings. I therefore hope that some member of the Appropriations Committee will from the floor offer an amendment to restore this item to the bill, and if that be not done that the item will be restored when the bill reaches the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] such time as he may desire.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, this bill is the largest appropriation measure that has ever been presented to any legislative body in the history of the world. When we approach the time when we cast our vote on this legislation we wonder what the implications may be respecting a measure of these huge proportions—a bill calling for the stupendous sum of $59,037,599,673 of new appropriations and with the sum of $12,472,839,200 on reappropriations—and we are amazed at the frightful requests which have been made by the President, and the War Department, for funds with which to prosecute this war. Every American is appalled at the immensity of this appropriation bill. We do not know how much money is embraced in this measure; we see the figures, but we cannot appreciate

the amount. When we remember that the cost of the last World War, including loans made to foreign countries, totaled approximately $41,000,000,000, then we reflect that this one appropriation bill far exceeds the total cost of that war. Yet when the Army experts come before us and state that these sums are absolutely necessary to our victory in this war, and that the sums set forth in the pending measure must be forthcoming, what can the representatives of the people do, other than to make the appropriation? We must win this war. We must win it both quickly and decisively. We must not yield the life or lives or our men and boys beyond that which is absolutely necessary for our speedy victory in this conflict.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this measure provides for the sum of $23,700,000,000 for the Air Corps of the Army. That is a stupendous sum of money. Our Air Corps has certainly done a fine job. They have struck relentlessly and certainly. We have attained the position of air superiority over our adversaries; we must retain that superiority. That will aid us in the final drive for victory. We must not yield in our efforts on the home front in that production of the essential war materials and supplies, and the planes, which have played such an important part in this war, must be produced and they must be supplied to our Army on every battle front.

When we contemplate the many and various branches of our Army, and their needs, we find that the Ordnance Service and Supplies of the Army constitutes a large part of the service which provides the equipment for that fighting force; that means there must be more tanks, guns, ammunition, bombs, and every kind and character of fighting equipment, and this measure provides more than $15,000,000,000 for that branch of our Army. The supply and transportation of our fighting forces, and this is limited to our Army, is not one of the small items, because this bill provides more than $7,000,000,000 for that essential branch. Yes, that amount appears to be very large. I am convinced that it is large; yet, the Army officers, and the experts upon whom we must rely, state that this sum, and all other sums contained in this bill, must be provided, and provided at once, in order to assure our total victory in this war. As we view this measure—while we are appalled at the immensity of the money involved in this appropriation—we must realize that our people have but one aim today, and that aim is to win this war, and to win it as speedily as possible. We cannot turn our backs upon our boys, our neighbors' boys, and our friends who are fighting the battles of our country; they are out there aiding in the preservation of our country, and our American way of life; they are fighting for our country, and for every American citizen.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, while this measure appears to be very large—it may be too large, and all of this huge amount may not be absolutely necessary, yet I cannot say that it is too large; I do not know—the people generally do not know whether this appropriation is too large or too small. We have to accept the demand of the Army experts. We cannot place our judgment against that of those who are schooled in the art of warfare and who know the attitude of the enemy and the requirements upon our part to defeat the enemy. If we cannot rely upon the Army experts, then upon whom may we rely in this grave crisis? So, as we approach the hour when we must cast our vote upon this measure—the largest one contained in a single appropriation measure in the history of the world—we must be guided by our fervent desire to win this war and the statements made by the Army experts that this sum is necessary for our victory in this war.

These are serious days in our country. I shudder when I look forward into the future when, throughout the coming years, the people of this country will be faced with the staggering debt created both before this war and since we became involved in this titanic struggle. May I impress upon the membership and upon the country that it is highly essential that every nonessential item of spending money must be entirely eliminated. Every useless and needless employee in civilian personnel must be released from the Federal pay roll. We must pull up our belts and practice the strictest economy in every department of Government. The waste and extravagance must be stopped and we must get down to the sole business of winning this war. Every other project which costs money must be abandoned in this crisis.

In the final analysis of things we must create unity in our country—and that unity cannot be established and maintained unless all of our people march forward in unison toward the ultimate goal of victory in this war.

To this end the people of this Nation have pledged themselves, and I hope this pledge is never broken by any group of our people until victory is ours.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

WHAT PRICE VICTORY?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, the fact that I happen to be on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Navy does not in the slightest detract from my intense interest in this War Department appropriation bill. I think it rather intensifies it, at least to the extent that I feel the recommendations of the subcommittee, which has given so unselfishly of its time in the many exhaustive and exhausting days and hours of study to all the matters and things involved and included and contained in the bill and its recommendations which were examined and approved by the full Committee on Appropriations, should be appreciated and adopted.

It is true, as has been suggested, that the figures which we use these days, and which are involved in this measure, from a dollar standpoint, are astronomical. They are, however, only indicative of the tremendous price we are called upon to pay to make good our boast, as freemen, in order to leave us of this day and generation, respectable, to say the least, in the eyes and in the opinions of those who shall come after us.

Despite any and all our contentions, we owe an unavoidable debt of responsibility to our children and grandchildren, not measurable in dollar values, for what we shall leave them.

We have our opportunity to make and to leave, clean and cleared, the Augean stables, bloodied and dirtied and made filthy, so far as civilization is concerned, by those men Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini, the stooge.

OUR DUTY

It is right, meet, and our bounden duty, Mr. Chairman, to undertake to do that job and not to quit until it is done, whatever may be the price, or how great shall be the cost of the glory of its accomplishment.

'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows: for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars until I die.

* * * * *

To strive, to seek, to find—and not to yield.

When life and liberty and honor are involved, dollars are no measure of the obligation which anybody owes to anybody.

It is, however, our responsibility to spend dollars right, in order to win the war. It is further our duty to furnish the sinews of war for all time and every time, whatever the cost, until victory is won.

It is not for us to measure by taxes or the value of treasure, the worth of the life, liberty, and rights of those who come after us.

To save ourselves is also our own selfish interest.

I am in favor of the passage of this bill as it is written, and I bespeak your consideration of it, and that your action may be unanimous in its favor.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my tribute to the members of the subcommittee who have reported this bill. I know they have spent many trying hours and days to report out the largest appropriation bill for the conduct of the war in the history of the country.

I am heartily in favor of approving this bill and intend to support it, because I agree with what the gentleman from Texas has said that any amount of money that we appropriate to bring back our boys to their homeland will be cheap. However, we cannot discharge our obligations as a Congress, as an Appropriations Committee and as an Appropriations Subcommittee by voting billions of dollars. To emphasize what I mean, I call your attention to the testimony of the Comptroller General before another committee of the House—the Civil Service Committee. Excerpts and conclusions of the reports from his testimony appeared in the daily press, and I went to the trouble to get portions of the original transcript of the testimony. The part I want to emphasize is that the obligation of this Congress does not end with the appropriation of money or a

Congressman saying "Aye" on an appropriation bill for the Naval or Military Establishments, for the Maritime Commission, for the War Shipping Administration, or for the war agencies that were provided for yesterday. We owe the further obligation to see that we get a penny's worth of war effort and a penny's worth of defense for the country for every penny appropriated.

That is the subject matter of Mr. Warren's testimony. Let me read what Mr. Warren said:

Mr. REES, under the gentle guise of war, the word "economy" has been deleted from the dictionary.

Thrift and prudence, ordinary prudence in the expenditure of other people's money has gone out of the window. * * * The country is in the grip of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contractor. He is writing his ticket and he is getting what he writes.

Mr. Warren further said:

Well, of course, it is a fact that thousands of people are down in the Government from private business. I do not mean to condemn their actions or motives, but I do say that sometimes the contracting officials of the Government are either nitwits or else. * * * I am not against contractors, understand. * * * I want to see somebody that is looking out for the Government. I am for the taxpayers of this country.

The chairman of the committee said:

I do not want to draw you into the details of this subject but I happen to be on the Merchant Marine Committee also and I know your position about the requisition of ships. As a matter of principle it seems to me that the operation of the War Shipping Administration has been tinged with too much sympathy for the people from whom the ships were requisitioned and that there has not been enough sympathy for the taxpayers.

And I might add at that point: For the boys and the girl at the front.

Mr. Warren further stated:

Mr. WARREN. I found that in the War and Navy Departments, as well as the Maritime Commission.

* * * * *

My observation is that Congress has practically no information on how the appropriated money is spent. Members of the Appropriations Committee will tell you that it is a hit-or-miss affair with them in the development of the various appropriation bills.

I might say to you gentlemen that several times in the last 18 months I have been in executive session with members of the Appropriations Committee on this very subject. While not seeking it and not having the force to do it, in response to questions from that committee, I told them that the General Accounting Office, if they saw fit to pass the legislation, would create a special unit for the information of Congress, * * * to go into these different departments and see that the appropriations were judicially and economically expended, * * * not to pass on policies or anything like that but to inform the Congress as to how the money was being spent.

* * * * *

The Appropriations Committee, however, decided it would attempt to do that itself, and I understand it has made a start in that direction at this session of Congress.

Mr. Warren then told the Ramspeck committee that he thought an organization, responsible only to Congress, should do this work, and added:

Mr. WARREN. I do not mean any snoopers or anything like that. I mean constructive criticism that you, as a Member of Congress, would receive. You have practically no idea of what is going on in any agency, including the General Accounting Office, when you vote these enormous appropriations. It is merely a hit-or-miss affair.

* * * * *

There is a very much maligned man around here, a bureaucrat. I am not a bureaucrat and never will be one. I think I speak the language of the Congress, but Congress has gone far afield under the guise of war in letting down the bars. * * * There are thousands of expenditures that are made that are legal but grossly extravagant. * * * I have reported 168 cases to the House Appropriations Committee of legal but grossly extravagant and improper expenditures ranging from cocktail parties, which were legal, to gross abuse of air-mail freight, travel, and telephone, and things like that, covering a wide field. That information is being furnished constantly to the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the Comptroller General. But we must not let friendship abrogate a requirement of duty under the law.

In 1921 the Budget and Accounting Act specifically required the Comptroller General's office to do the things he suggests now another staff should do in his place. The 1921 law provides as follows:

SEC. 312. (a) The Comptroller General shall investigate, at the seat of government or elsewhere, all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds, and shall make to the President when requested by him, and to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a report in writing of the work of the General Accounting Office, containing recommendations concerning the legislation he may deem necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts and concerning such other matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds as he may think advisable. In such regular report, or in special reports at any time when Congress is in session, he shall make recommendations looking to greater economy or efficiency in public expenditures.

(b) He shall make such investigations and reports as shall be ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures. The Comptroller General shall also, at the request of any such committee, direct assistants from his office to furnish the committee such aid and information as it may request.

(c) The Comptroller General shall specially report to Congress every expenditure or contract made by any department or establishment in any year in violation of law.

The Comptroller General is not a witness in the hearings for the presentation of the Army's request for funds in this bill.

For the men and women at the front, for a penny's worth of war for every penny appropriated, we now should call on Mr. Warren for his recommendations under the 1921 Budget and Accounting Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense: To enable the Secretary of War, without reference to sections 3709 and 1136, as amended, Revised Statutes, to expedite the production of equipment and supplies for the Army for emergency national defense purposes, including all of the objects and purposes specified under each of the appropriations available to the War Department during the fiscal year 1944, for procurement or production of equipment or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at privately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian personnel in connection with the production of equipment and material and the use and operation thereof; and for any other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of War are desirable in expediting production for military purposes, $657,011,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from any appropriation under this heading may be made without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: On page 3, line 17, before the period insert "*Provided further*, That section 403 (a) of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act (Public, 528, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), as amended, is further amended to include Defense Plant Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation and to provide that the term 'Department' also shall mean Defense Plant Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation, respectively; and in the case of such corporations, the term 'Secretary' also shall mean Defense Plant Corporation and the Defense Supplies Corporation, respectively."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the committee has no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Incidental expenses of the Army: Postage; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Corps, including the care of officers' mounts when the same are furnished by the Government; compensation of clerks and other employees of the Quartermaster Corps, including not to exceed $900 for any one person for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and clerks, foremen, watchmen, and organist for the United States Disciplinary Barracks; incidental expenses of recruiting; for activities of chaplains (excluding ritual garments and personal services); for the operation of coffee-roasting plants; for maintenance of Quartermaster branch depots, including utilities; for tests and experimental and development work and scientific research to be performed by the Bureau of Standards for the Quartermaster Corps; for inspection service and instruction furnished by the Department of Agriculture which may be transferred in advance; for such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operation of the Army and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other departments; for supplies, services, and other expenses essential in conducting instruction of the Army in tactical or special activities and in the operation of Arm or Service Boards not otherwise provided for; for burial of the dead as authorized by acts of May 17, 1938 (10 U. S. C. 916–916d), and July 8, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 103a), including remains of personnel of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and of the Army of the United States who die while on active duty, including travel allowances of attendants accompanying remains, communication service, transportation of remains, and acquisition by lease or otherwise of temporary burial sites, $262,965,473: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this act shall be available for any expense incident to educating persons in medicine (including veterinary) or den-

tistry whose instruction in degree-granting colleges or universities as students in such professions cannot be completed in 2 years or who are not enlisted in the Army of the United States;

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PLOESER: Page 21, lines 10 to 16, inclusive, after the colon strike out the remainder of line 10 and all of lines 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 and insert: "*Provided*, That appropriations in this act which are available for any expenses incident to educating persons in medicine (including veterinary) or dentistry shall be available only when such persons can complete instruction in degree-granting colleges or universities as students in such professions within 2 years: *Provided also*, That such students must be enlisted in the Army of the United States."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is acceptable to the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment merely restates the language so as to clarify and bring about the purpose and intent of the committee, that two requisites be met, one that they can complete this training within a year and the other that they must be enlisted in the armed forces.

Mr. STEFAN. As enlistees?

Mr. PLOESER. Yes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. CASE. This is in harmony with the provision which has been in the bill relating to the aid to students. It is to prevent Federal funds being used to secure a deferred status to any student for the purpose of getting an education and creating security from military service.

Mr. STEFAN. I think when an amendment has been offered, before it is accepted, it should be explained to the House so we can understand it.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. PLOESER. Is the explanation satisfactory?

Mr. STEFAN. It is.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

In all, supplies and transportation, $6,411,549,008, to be accounted for as one fund.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word "fund."

Mr. Chairman, we have heard that this is an enormous appropriation bill; we have heard that we have an enormous debt; and practically solidly both sides have voted for these enormous appropriations, sometimes without a dissenting vote and sometimes with as high as two or three against, and yet we ought to vote against these bills if we are against them; we ought to vote for them if we are for them, but the general all-around criticism of the size of the debt—something that both sides of this aisle voted for on roll calls with practical unanimity—is not a subject of just criticism. We know why the cost has been and will be great. It is because we want other nations which are fighting Hitler to keep up their work. The very nature of this war is such that we prefer to give the money. Insofar as I am concerned, having a boy in the Army, I prefer that a Russian, a Chinaman, an Englishman, or anybody else who wants to take a bayonet and help do the fighting be permitted to do so even at our expense. It lessens the chances of having to furnish more American men to be slaughtered. That is why we are financing so many other people to keep them in the fight. Not to furnish them implements of war would only cost us more men and a longer war. So we are going to be more liberal in these days of liberality and share these arms with other people. We want the Russians to fight as long as they will fight. We are perfectly willing to give them this money that they may continue to fight. That is why these huge bills are voted by Democrats and Republicans alike. So I have no complaint about financing this war in this way because it is different from the other wars. Who would not prefer to give money and materials to our allies if it shortens our own casualty list?

I want to take part of the time at my disposal to answer one question that was asked about food that was sent to Britain. When I first read it I thought it was something that should be looked into, especially its distribution. The Government of Britain sold it to distributors, and the distributors sold it to the British public. At first blush some months ago I said: "Maybe that is not right"; but when I came to look into it, I found there was not one blooming thing in it. It is correct so far as that transaction goes. We did not send that over there like we did in the days of relief because some part of the population did not have something to eat; we sent it because Britain as a whole had nothing to eat, and if we ever get anything back—and we probably will not—it will be the Government of Britain's I O U. We do not want to go into the retail grocery business to the various customers in England who come in there and get it. I prefer John Bull for a creditor, and I do not expect to get it back from Suspinsky at the corner grocery. We will either get it from John Bull or we will not get it at all; we cannot get it from all of his folks there. John wanted it, because he did not have the food for the army that is fighting his and our battles, nor sufficient food for the rich or for the poor. So it does not make a straw's difference what they did in their form of distribution. It is reasonable to presume that Britain knew best how to distribute the food which she didn't have until it was sent under lend-lease to help them in their war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to get a little information from the gentleman from New Jersey. I should like to know if there is any shortage of cotton material for cotton uniforms.

Mr. POWERS. According to the testimony given by the Quartermaster General, no.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I have been disturbed by the number of enlisted men I have seen here in Washington in the last few hot days traveling around wearing woolen uniforms and in many cases with woolen blouses.

Mr. POWERS. That is a situation about which I know nothing except from observation. The men the gentleman saw might have been troops who came from some northern camp who just arrived in Washington.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Some provision should be made here through the Quartermaster General's office so that when these fellows come to this hot city and stay for 4 or 5 days lodged across the river some place that they could draw cotton uniforms.

Mr. POWERS. I agree with the gentleman; I think that should be taken up.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. In Pennsylvania Station in New York last Tuesday I saw about 75 men apparently waiting between trains wearing heavy ski boots.

Mr. POWERS. They were paratroopers.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It looked as though they were wearing skiboots. It seems to me there must be some oversight somewhere when troops are compelled to take 600-mile trips with shoes of that kind in weather of this kind.

Mr. POWERS. I think the gentleman is referring to the paratroopers. The boots the paratroopers wear are reinforced at the ankles and are higher than the ordinary high shoes. Where they were traveling to I cannot say, nor why they were wearing them.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. From the description the gentleman gives I believe they must have been paratroopers. These things may seem foolish and picayunish——

Mr. POWERS. No; they are not picayunish at all.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. But we cannot do too much for the comfort of these men. As I say, these things may seem small, but even so we should be assured that we can go to the members of the subcommittee with them and get their cooperation to correct these apparently minor mistakes.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has brought up several good points. I do not think that his observations are picayunish. In fact, I think they are most humane. If we had a few more humane observations from a few more people along the lines of the gentleman from Connecticut, we would all be better off.

The gentleman from Kentucky takes the position that having voted for the $71,000,000,000 we should not criticize the way the money is spent.

Mr. CREAL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CREAL. The gentleman misquoted me or else he did not understand me.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I do not desire to misquote the gentleman and I do want to understand him.

Mr. CREAL. After you vote for it you do not want to bellyache about it afterward.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that after we vote $71,000,000,000 if we do not have the best-equipped and the best-fed and the best-housed and the best-cared-for Army, then, to use the gentleman's expression, I am going to bellyache.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I discussed this same matter with three sailors on the street in Washington last week. It was one of our hot days. They had on their woolen uniforms. I asked them why they did not have on their white uniforms during the hot weather. Their answer was that they preferred to wear the dark uniform because it did not wrinkle and muss so easily. That was the reason they were wearing them.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Every man for his choice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Barracks and quarters, Army: For the maintenance, installation, repair, operation, protection and rental of buildings, structures, grounds, utilities, flying fields, fortifications, and appurtenances thereto, or other facilities required for military use; and for each and every object of expense connected therewith, including (a) the procurement of supplies, equipment, fuel, printing, binding, communication services, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, at the seat of government and elsewhere, (b) the purchase, rental, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, (c) the manufacture, procurement, purchase, storage, issue, and transportation (including research, planning, design, development, inspection, tests, and the handling) of water, gas, electricity, fuel, tools, machinery, and equipment, (d) construction of additions and extensions to and alterations, improvements, and rehabilitations of existing facilities, (e) and the furnishing of heat and light for buildings erected at private cost, in the operation of the act approved May 31, 1902 (10 U. S. C. 1346), and buildings on military reservations, authorized by War Department regulations to be used for a similar purpose, $582,912,400: *Provided*, That the amounts to be assessed and collected from nonmilitary interests on the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, Va., for expenditure in the maintenance, repair, and operation of wharves, roads, sewerage systems, and other utilities at said reservation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, in proportion to the service rendered to such nonmilitary interests: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental of offices, garages, and stables for military attachés: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for construction of a permanent nature of an additional building or an extension or addition to an existing building, the cost of which in any case exceeds $20,000: *Provided further*, That the monthly rental rate to be paid out of this appropriation for stabling any animal shall not exceed $15.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: Page 33, line 11, strike out "$582,912,400" and insert in lieu thereof "$580,152,400."

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. As I understand, this amendment has to do with the funds for fighting forest fires?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Mr. CASE. I should like to ask the gentleman if he has the assurance that if this fund is taken out here it will be included in the agricultural appropriation bill, which is in conference?

Mr. SNYDER. I am glad the gentleman from South Dakota asked that question, because since we started the consideration of this bill this afternoon the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], of the Agricultural subcommittee, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, came here and gave us assurances that this amount had been put in the agricultural bill by the conferees and suggested that we take the money out of this bill. The amount would be used to protect the interests of the Army as we intended that they would be protected.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman says it has been put in by the conferees?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman also has assurances that the House conferees and the gentlemen he has mentioned—the chairman of the full committee and the chairman of the subcommittee—are agreeing to it in conference so that it will be in the bill and will be accepted?

Mr. SNYDER. I have been so informed.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. POWERS. Will the $2,760,000 be under Army jurisdiction and spent by the Army the same as it would be if it were in this bill?

Mr. SNYDER. It will be tantamount to that.

Mr. POWERS. Is this satisfactory to the Army?

Mr. SNYDER. I have no reason to believe it will not be.

Mr. CASE. And to the Forest Service?

Mr. SNYDER. I am certain as to that.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope that the gentleman will give the House every assurance that when these fire-fighting appropriations come before the full Committee on Appropriations that he will do his part in the future to see to it that they remain in the bill in adequate amount. The gentleman well knows that the very great forest areas in the United States, and particularly on our coast, are the most vulnerable points that we have.

Mr. SNYDER. I am very much in sympathy with all fire protection. My great State has great forest areas, you know.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. My colleague from California expresses my concern. I am sure we all want to be certain that the forest areas on the Pacific coast are protected from these flares and incendiaries that may be turned loose on that area during the dry season. We have the problem there at the present time of less personnel in the civilian departments of the great cities on the Pacific coast and there are immense fires that they are unable to take care of with their civilian equipment.

Mr. SNYDER. I see no reason why the change we are proposing should affect the situation. The measure of protection would be the same in either case.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I am greatly concerned about this appropriation, too, because the appropriation to which the gentleman has referred in the agricultural bill has not yet come out of conference, and, if anything should happen to it and it not pass, we will be short not only that amount but this.

Mr. SNYDER. The conferees have agreed, I am informed.

Mr. ANGELL. But it has not been reported back, according to my information. I understand from the gentleman that the elimination of this item for forest protection had the full approval of all the gentlemen who are concerned in that direct appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Mr. ANGELL. If anything should happen, we will get it back when it comes from conference?

Mr. SNYDER. If it does not work out as we say it will and as we have been assured, we shall take care of it in another way, I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. ANGELL. With the gentleman's assurance, I will be glad to let the matter drop here.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. How will the gentleman's amendment affect the total amount as reported on line 4, page 34?

Mr. SNYDER. I was about to ask permission that the Clerk be authorized to change the total.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be privileged to change the total to conform with the action just taken in striking out this item.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, sitting here listening to debate on this, the largest appropriation bill ever presented to the House of Representatives, has caused a few philosophical ruminations and brings to mind that we have a new book on the market by Walter Lippmann concerning our foreign policy, which he claims to be relatively nonexistent. I have not yet had an opportunity to read that book, but having read two reviews of it, it would seem that the book is calling attention to the fact that if we are to have a foreign policy we must be prepared to meet the commitments which that foreign policy entails. I have an idea that if this country had been prepared to meet such commitments in the past 50 years this appropriation would not now be before the House. If we have had no recognized commitments, we as a Nation should have had some realization of our liabilities. At all events, this enormous sum with the other sums that have been and will be spent to win this war, to say nothing of the thousands of lives of the most promising young people of this country that are going to be lost in this war, should give contemplative pause to every Member of the Congress and every man and woman in the United States.

Lately I have begun to receive some letters from home, not complaining, but wondering what all this may lead to. As the casualty lists and the public debt mount higher, as our troops win glorious victories over our savage enemies abroad, as selfishness and greed are faced down by the spirit of selflessness and sacrifice at home, there arises a determination that it shall never be said of this war that although the operation was successful the patient died. This war must be won both abroad and at home or else it will have been worse than futile. Those of us who are not called upon to risk our lives can do no less than our utmost to see to it that we have a country and a life worth returning to for those who offer their all and win.

But, most important, we must establish, maintain, and be prepared to meet the liabilities of such a foreign policy that this shall not happen again. The present operation must be successful and the patient must live.

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent granted me, I desire to include with these remarks portions of an address delivered on June 11, 1943, before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco by Mr. Walter Lippmann, as reported in the Los Angeles Times of June 12, 1943. Mr. Lippmann's remarks follow:

With your permission, I shall talk to you this evening about the foreign policy of the United States. Two events are approaching which compel us to make up our minds about what this Nation needs to do, what it means to do, and how it means to do it.

We are in the first place approaching the grand climax of the war. Whether the decision comes this year, next year, or the year after, we are no longer, as Mr. Churchill put it a few months ago, at the end of the beginning. We have reached the beginning of the end.

We are in the second place approaching a national election, and the transcendent question which faces us is whether we can lift foreign policy above party politics and above personalities. If we are not able to do this, then we can have no American foreign policy before the winter of 1944–45. We shall have to wait until after the elections to know what is to be our foreign policy. I submit to you that we dare not wait that long to make up our minds. We have to know very soon indeed what we want and what we mean to do. We simply cannot, we just dare not, wait two years, leaving everything up in the air, nothing decided, nothing definite, nothing clear.

HOW TO DEFEND IT

The real question is: What do the American people have to defend in order to live their own lives, and how can they most surely defend it? When we know how to answer this question we shall have formed our foreign policy.

Now I am going to astonish you, perhaps, by saying that while the United States had a foreign policy in the nineteenth century it has not had a foreign policy in this century. Within less than 50 years, the lifetime of many of us here this evening, we have fought three wars. We were not prepared to fight any one of these three wars. We have not known how to make peace after these wars were won. We did not know, as I shall show you in a moment, how to make peace with Spain. We did not know how to make peace in 1917 after the First German World War. And today we are in grave danger of not knowing how to make peace after the Nazi-Japanese allies have surrendered.

The proof that we have had no foreign policy is, I submit to you, beyond dispute. When a nation fights three wars in half a century, and is unprepared to fight them and unable to make a workable peace after they are won, then it has no foreign policy.

TO BE PREPARED

To have a foreign policy is to know what is coming and to be prepared for it.

When I speak of American foreign policy I mean a policy which takes account of American interests which are so vital that they must be defended with American lives and then makes it certain that no foreign power can hope to challenge this country successfully. In the last analysis a good foreign policy is one which will either convince all potential enemies that they dare not attack us or make it absolutely certain that they will be crushed if they do.

In 1898 we fought a war with Spain, and as a result of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay we conquered the Philippines. In the treaty of peace the Philippine Islands were placed under the American flag. Now this was a great, new foreign commitment.

If that great commitment to the Philippines was to be backed up, it is clear that the United States had to have a navy, and it had to have a chain of powerful naval bases on the whole long 7,000-mile line from California through Pearl Harbor to Manila. Without that the Philippines could not be defended.

Now in 1898 Spain owned all the islands between the Philippines and Hawaii. But President McKinley, though he took the Philippines, asked for only one other island, Guam. The rest of the islands he left with Spain. But, having lost the Philippines, these islands were no longer of any use to her, and so Spain promptly sold them to Germany.

In the First World War Japan seized these islands from Germany. And, once again, when we made peace we had no policy of safeguarding our interests. Japan was allowed to keep the islands north of the Equator. On these islands, as we now know to our sorrow, Japan developed the great naval base at Truk. From these islands Japan launched the attack on Pearl Harbor. Because Japan held these islands it was impossible for us to send help to MacArthur and Wainwright.

GROWTH OF A POLICY

Now I hope I have by this illustration made clear what I mean by saying that we have had no foreign policy. A nation which had a foreign policy and understood it would never have accepted the commitment to defend the Philippines without making it certain that its fleet could reach them. Yet we made the immense commitment in the Philippines; we failed to take the necessary measures which made it a solvent commitment.

Now let us look at our other great commitment, which is the defense of the Western Hemisphere, and see how the founding fathers of the Republic went about the business of shaping a foreign policy.

It was not until 1823 that the founding fathers of the Republic formed a foreign policy which the whole Nation accepted. Eighteen hundred and twenty-three, as you know, is the year in which President Monroe announced to Congress and to the world that the United States would not permit the power of continental Europe to reconquer the Spanish colonies, which had declared their independence, and would permit no foreign power to acquire new colonies in this hemisphere.

Now this was a tremendous foreign commitment, especially for so small a nation as the United States then was. It meant defying an alliance composed of France, Spain, Austria, and Russia.

What did the fathers of the Republic do before they announced the Monroe Doctrine?

They authorized the American Minister in London, Richard Rush, to negotiate with George Canning, the British Foreign Secretary. When they were perfectly sure, only when they had received his report in September 1823, that the British Fleet would oppose the European powers if they tried to invade the Americas, did they decide to proclaim the Monroe Doctrine. As a matter of fact, Britain issued an ultimatum to France forbidding intervention in this hemisphere 2 months before Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine.

The founding fathers made the great commitment only when they had covered it. They knew exactly what they were doing.

Do you realize that since 1899—for nearly 50 years—we have undertaken to defend at the risk of war the lands and the waters around them from Alaska to the Philippines, and from Greenland to Brazil and Patagonia? Do you realize that this is almost 40 percent of the surface of the globe? And that within this vast area we insist that no other great power may enlarge its existing dominion, that no new great power may establish itself at all?

The question is, how do we propose to do it?

CONSIDER OUR POSITION

Now consider our position. What is the strategic position of the United States? It is, I submit to you, as follows:

Between the New World and the Old there is an ocean of sea and air.

The two Americas are in relation to the rest of the world islands in this ocean.

They are also islands in respect to one another. For the Isthmus of Panama is not an effective land bridge.

Moreover, the greater part of the inhabited portion of South America, below the bulge of Brazil, is at present more easily accessible by sea and, in some respects, by air to and from Europe and Africa than it is to and from the arsenals and military depots of the United States.

At the same time, North America is more accessible to and from the British Isles, western Europe, Russia, and Japan than it is accessible to and from South America or China or the South Pacific.

That is the position on which United States foreign policy has to be based. In essence we are a great continenal island in the midst of

a great oceanic lake. The shores of that lake in the midst of which we lie are the coast of Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and Africa, of Russian Siberia, Japan, and China.

Now suppose Chicago were on an island in the middle of Lake Michigan. Let us suppose that Milwaukee was another island at the western side of the lake and Springfield were an island at the southern end of the lake. Chicago has to decide how to defend itself and also Milwaukee and Springfield. Now let us suppose that the shore line of the lake is held by four foreign nations, which we shall call Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

How do you, as responsible citizens of Chicago, form your foreign policy? Do you say, let us forget about Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan; they will not attack us, and if they do we shall sink their ships if they come near us? Or do you say, we are going to have such a big standing army, navy, and air force on Chicago Island that nobody else can enter Lake Michigan? Or do you say, the way to make the island in the lake secure is to come to a lasting, dependable agreement, based on self-interest, with as many as possible of the nations on the shores of Lake Michigan; and if we cannot make lasting, dependable friends of all of them we shall at the very least make a firm alliance with some of them; we shall do this so that we shall never have to fight all of them combined.

That, I think, is in rough outline the necessary foreign policy of the United States.

HISTORIC COMMITMENTS

I am proposing that we police our own historic commitments in the Western Hemisphere and in the Pacific and that we form a foreign policy which makes it certain that we can surely cover these commitments.

In my view, if we do this we shall make a long peace, not everywhere on earth, but in the region where we live, not an everlasting peace, because nothing lasts forever, but peace at least for our children and our grandchildren.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McGRANERY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, further proceedings on the bill will go over until Monday.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unainmous consent that all Members have 5 days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on the bill under consideration today.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Dr. William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein some excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole and include therein certain extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Mr. John Paschall, editor of the Atlanta Journal.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from the chief clerk of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin and also a resolution adopted by the State legislature.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEAVER] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein some newspaper clippings.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

To Mr. DITTER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. BONNER, for Monday, to attend North Carolina State convention.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 27. An act to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

S. 35. An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 218. An act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 220. An act to provide for payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and the War Department on a mileage basis in order to promote efficiency and economy in such payments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1026. An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army; to the Committee on Claims.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 21, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

Subcommittee No. 7 of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will meet on Tuesday, June 22, 1943, at 10 a. m., for further consideration of bills relating to the carrying of mail on star routes. Public hearings will be held.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will meet on Thursday, June 24, 1943, for the consideration of bill relating to leave of absence to postmasters, and bill amending the act fixing the hours of duty of postal employees. Public hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the subcommittee on investigation of restrictions on brand names and newsprint of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 2 p. m., Wednesday, June 23, 1943. Business to be considered: Open hearings, Office of Price Administration officials.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The subcommittee on unemployment insurance of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will consider in open hearings on Thursday, June 24, 1943, at 10 a. m., committee prints Nos. 1 and 2, dated June 7, 1943, relative to unemployment insurance for merchant seamen.

The subcommittee will also consider committee print No. 3, dated June 17, 1943, which supersedes committee print No. 2.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

504. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated November 11, 1942, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Yaguez River and tributaries, Puerto Rico, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

505. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated November 11, 1942, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Turpentine Run and its tributaries, island of St. Thomas, V. I., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CRAVENS:

H. R. 3006. A bill to improve the general social welfare of the United States and to coordinate and equalize social development with mechanical and scientific development by encouraging public thought upon social and governmental techniques; and to provide for an expression and recording thereof; to provide a reservoir of carefully analyzed and succinctly stated information on such techniques, such information to be classified, recorded, and maintained for ready reference; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3007 (by request). A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make awards of compensation or pension retroactive to date of discharge or death in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3008 (by request). A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to include participation in military and naval campaigns, etc., on a parity with active war service and to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, to further define the term "veteran of any war," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr MURDOCK:

H. R. 3009. A bill to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war; and for the relief of owners of gold mines required to suspend operations by reason of restrictions arising from the war effort; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON:

H. R. 3010. A bill to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr O'KONSKI:

H. R. 3011. A bill making an appropriation for the relief of resort owners and for the aid of convalescing veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, to enact legislation for the procurement and construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway upon termination of the war; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1666. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Mrs. Ross Manley of Rives Junction, Mich., and signed by some 44 other residents of the vicinity, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1667. By Mr. JENKINS: Petition signed by 320 residents of Jackson County, Ohio, urging the Congress of the United States to pass House bill 2082, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1668. Also, petition signed by 41 residents of Lawrence County, Ohio, urging the Congress of the United States to pass House bill 2082, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1669. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Communication from the Woolcott Milling Co., of Harrisburg, Ill., opposing the administration's theory of subsidizing business, stating it would be a waste of the taxpayer's money and contrary to the principles of democracy; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1670. Also, communications from B. N. Beane, mayor of the city of Metropolis, and Wayne Kerr, of Harrisburg, Ill., favoring the National Youth Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1671. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by Alvena Rimstidt, of Salem, Oreg., and 49 other citizens of Marion County, Oreg., urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1672. Also, petition signed by C. A. Isbell, Canby, Oreg., and 19 other citizens of the State of Oregon, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1673. Also, petition signed by Rev. Willard P. Andersen, of Canby, Oreg., and 38 other citizens of the State of Oregon, urging the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Father of love and mercy, the whole realm of truth resounds with Thy praise. Ever enable us to see Thee in creation, preservation, and in the redemption of this wide world. Almighty God, we are standing in the midst of a mighty contest against the powers of rebellion, against regular and organized government; these darken the face of our sky, deepen the criticism of our democracy, and give encouragement to the enemies of freedom.

Blessed Lord, in these most solemn moments, grant that our purpose and our ambition may not be ill-starred, but be vindicated by honesty and sincerity. They who brave the storm and heed the greater light of truth shall identify themselves with an era in which men shall be born to happiness and shall no longer close their eyes in helpless appeal. Dear Lord, the hour is imperative with no room for doubt or hesitation; be Thou our voice clothed with the supremacy of divine power. How blessed is the prerogative and privilege of making our country the objective of our greatest devotion and sacrifice. Inspire the Congress to feel the unity and the inspiration of a high, common purpose, ever on the side of him who battles for the truth. The Lord God be at the side of our President and his advisers as they toil devotedly for those undying sanctities which make men free. In the name of our dear Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 19, 1943, was read and approved.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the passage of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNYDER) there were—ayes 54, noes 0.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 344, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 106]

YEAS—344

Abernethy	Cannon, Mo.	Engel
Allen, La.	Carson, Ohio	Feighan
Andersen, H. Carl	Carter	Fellows
Anderson, Calif.	Case	Fenton
Anderson, N. Mex.	Chenoweth	Fernandez
Andresen, August H.	Chiperfield	Fisher
Angell	Church	Fitzpatrick
Arends	Clark	Flannagan
Arnold	Clason	Fogarty
Auchincloss	Clevenger	Folger
Barrett	Coffee	Forand
Bates, Ky.	Cole, Mo.	Fulbright
Beall	Cole, N. Y.	Fulmer
Beckworth	Colmer	Gale
Bender	Cooper	Gallagher
Bennett, Mich.	Cox	Gathings
Bennett, Mo.	Cravens	Gavagan
Bishop	Creal	Gavin
Blackney	Crosser	Gearhart
Bland	Cullen	Gerlach
Bloom	Cunningham	Gibson
Bolton	Curtis	Gilchrist
Boren	D'Alesandro	Gillette
Boykin	Davis	Goodwin
Bradley, Pa.	Dawson	Gordon
Brooks	Day	Gore
Brown, Ga.	Delaney	Gorski
Brown, Ohio	Dewey	Gossett
Bryson	Dickstein	Graham
Buckley	Dilweg	Granger
Buffett	Dingell	Grant, Ala.
Bulwinkle	Dirksen	Grant, Ind.
Burch, Va.	Disney	Gregory
Burdick	Dondero	Griffiths
Burgin	Doughton	Gross
Busbey	Durham	Gwynne
Butler	Dworshak	Hagen
Byrne	Eaton	Hale
Camp	Elliott	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Canfield	Ellis	Hall, Leonard W.
	Ellison, Md.	Halleck
	Elmer	
	Elston, Ohio	