

President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3695. An act for the relief of the estate of Thomas Shea, deceased.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, September 1, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1786. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report for the fiscal year 1944, in compliance with Public Law No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 5276. A bill to provide for the deportation after the war of Japanese aliens residing in the United States and citizens of Japanese descent who have declared their disloyalty to the United States or have requested repatriation; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPOZZOLI:

H. R. 5277. A bill to amend the Judicial Code with respect to the admission of attorneys at law to practice before the departments and offices of the Government exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 5278. A bill to incorporate the National Safety Council; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 5279. A bill to provide for the establishment and operation of forest products pilot plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 5280. A bill to terminate the use tax on motor vehicles and boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 5281. A bill to extend the benefits of title II of the Social Security Act to certain employees performing service outside the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASE:

H. R. 5282. A bill for post-war construction, improvement, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 5283. A bill to provide for the extension of certain oil and gas leases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 5289. A bill to provide for the acceptance and protection by the United States of property within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, Florida, pending the establishment of the park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. Res. 630. Resolution requesting information from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation regarding distribution of surplus materials and other matters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. Res. 631. Resolution requesting information from the Alien Property Custodian as

to ownership and control of J. M. Lehmann Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 5284. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Cataudella Di Rosa and son, Georgio Di Rosa; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'NEAL:

H. R. 5285. A bill for the relief of William M. Silk and Henrietta Silk; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 5286. A bill for the relief of Monongalia, County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 5287. A bill for the relief of Elmer C. Hadden; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5288. A bill for the relief of Henry R. Butler; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

6053. By the SPEAKER: Petition of employees of General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to promotion of American prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

6054. Also, petition of Eunice V. Taylor, Syracuse, N. Y., petitioning consideration of her resolution with reference to her complaints on three judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

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

Our Father God, to Thy chastening presence we would lift our sin-stained lives at the morning call of prayer. Yet we shrink from Thy scrutiny knowing that outer dissemblings, duplicities, and sophistries which may mask us from our fellows hide us not from Thee from whom no secrets are hid. As we see the shame and smirch of our sinful selves against the white splendor of Thy holiness, may we grow penitent, hating the evil impediments that our self-deception build up against Thy coming to us and through us.

Not only for our separate lives do we pray but for the common global interests that bind us all together. For our Nation and its leaders and the whole body of our citizens in this fiery ordeal of testing and sacrifice guide us, O Thou great Jehovah, be Thou still our strength and shield. Give us gallant courage to endure to the victorious end and the wisdom from above so to mold and fashion the victory bought with so great a price that we may not miss the way again to just and enduring peace. We ask it in the name that is above every name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1944.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Thereupon Mr. MCKELLAR took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, August 31, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McLeod, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2051) to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide a national program for war mobilization and reconversion, and for other purposes; that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DISNEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. KNUTSON, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and a joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 1508. An act to provide effective date of awards of death pension or compensation in cases of persons missing or missing in action, to authorize payment of such benefits from the date of death of such person as reported or found by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1934. An act to provide for abandonment of the project authorized in the act of October 17, 1940, for a seaplane channel and basin in Boston Harbor, Mass.;

H. R. 1506. An act to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; and

H. J. Res. 306. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BARKLEY NOMINATING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In his capacity as a Senator from Tennessee, the Chair asks unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD

the address delivered by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] at the recent Democratic National Convention placing in nomination President Roosevelt. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the address will be printed in the RECORD.

The address is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, members and guests of the convention, it has been my privilege to serve you in responsible capacities in three preceding national conventions.

To none of these did I bring a deeper sense of personal pleasure or public duty than that which actuates me on this occasion.

I come to the fulfillment of this assignment, not simply as a Democrat but as an American, seeking to promote the welfare of my country and the enduring happiness of her people.

As we assemble here, evil forces stalk across the stage of human affairs whose power must be annihilated lest the whole course of civilization be reversed and mankind be reconsigned to the miseries of total slavery.

In such a posture, we must rise above the level of the petty and the inconsequential.

We must look beyond the horizon of temporary expedients and contemplate the larger opportunity and the larger challenge.

A RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY

Eleven years ago, standing before an eager and distraught multitude, a new President of this Republic was heard to say, "This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

Some of those who listened looked upon it as a handsome figure of speech uttered in the course of an inaugural address.

The speaker perhaps was thinking of our domestic problems chiefly, then in utter chaos and disorder; thinking of the 16,000,000 whose feet were treading upon the unresponsive pavements in town and city seeking work; thinking of the anxious eyes and hungry mouths of women and children; thinking of the toilers in the fields who dare to cope with Nature and her seasons to feed and clothe the world; thinking of the incomparably low prices marking the reward of the Nation's farmers; of burned crops and mounting debts and unpaid mortgages, and dried-up credit and broken promises quadrennially made by those who had the power but not the will to keep them.

Perhaps he thought of the smokeless smokestacks and the silent wheels of industry; or our lost trade with the nations of the world; of the motionless turbines of our merchant marine, tied up in harbors for lack of cargoes; of the billions lost by innocent investors in the speculative orgy fostered and inspired from the portals of the Treasury by "the greatest Secretary since Alexander Hamilton"; of the collapse of our financial institutions, the loss of other billions of the people's deposits and the loss of their faith and confidence in these institutions.

In all likelihood he saw the insecurity of old age, the hazards of sickness and unemployment; the sordid record of financial exploitation among our neighbors in the western world under the alliterative aegis of dollar diplomacy, and the fear and suspicion and hatred that policy had inspired.

He saw the wasting soil reserves washing to the sea, the idle natural resources of the Nation unharnessed for the use of man, the devastating floods destroying life and property and uprooting the happiness of whole communities and valleys.

Looking across two oceans, proclaimed by some as the unassassable fortresses of our protection and security, he beheld the beginnings of Japanese aggression in Asia and the rise to power of Adolf Hitler in Europe.

Surveying these national and world perplexities, is it strange that this dauntless man

uttered the prophetic sentence, "This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny?"

What a destiny. What a rendezvous.

Centering his searching mind and great abilities upon our own domestic problems, he restored our financial institutions—strengthened them beyond any previous stability—and rekindled the people's confidence in them to the end that today they hold larger deposits of their funds than at any other time in their history.

He built anew the basis of agricultural prosperity, restored the farmer's credit, lowered his interest rates, electrified his homes, lifted a portion of the drudgery from the backs of housewives, organized a program of soil conservation, expanded the field for the use of agricultural products, increased the annual income of farmers by more than 300 percent, and contributed more to the stability of farm life in America than was ever before accomplished in three times the length of time, if ever at all.

FOUNDATIONS FOR VICTORY

While the war has brought hardships to farm life, these strides made by agriculture under the guidance of this man of whom I speak, laid the foundation for the magnificent contributions being made by the farmers and their families to the victory we shall ere long achieve against our enemies and the enemies of all freedom.

In his address from this platform 3 weeks ago the Governor of California asserted that under this administration the farmer works all day and keeps books all night.

He paid to this administration an unintentional compliment. For under the administration of its predecessor the farmer worked all day and worked all night and had no books to keep, or if he kept any at all he made his entries in the crimson liquid of bankruptcy and despair.

Truly enough he keeps books now, and he makes his entries in the jet-black liquid of canceled mortgages and savings deposits and improved farms and War bonds.

The man of whom I speak set in motion the machinery for the employment of the idle. In 4 years he reduced unemployment from 16,000,000 to less than ten, and in 4 more years to less than 6,000,000.

Three weeks ago, from this platform, the nominee of the Republican Convention complained with glee that this administration had not solved completely the unemployment problem.

He should have said with greater frankness that this administration did not create but inherited that problem from the administration of his own political mentor, guide, and counselor; and that neither that administration nor any of its apologists then or since have ever offered a sane or understandable remedy for the chronic malady which they bequeathed to the American economic system.

In addition to the reduction of unemployment, this Democratic administration gave to labor the boon of collective bargaining, the reassuring balance wheel of minimum wages and maximum hours, the stimulating guaranty of unemployment insurance and compensation, the tardy inauguration of old-age subsistence, and abolition of child labor.

Under the driving power of the head of this administration, the market for securities was made a safe and honest place for the transaction of business, and the small home owner was saved from eviction and enabled to preserve the traditions of his vine and fig tree.

For the sordid emblem of the dollar on the escutcheon of our diplomatic relations he substituted the symbol of the good neighbor.

For the logrolling, corrupt methods of tariff legislation he substituted mutual trade agreements, restoring to a material extent the natural flow of commerce with other nations.

By these and other great measures of similar importance to the American people, the American economic system and the American conception and way of life were fortified for the impact of war and the defense of our land.

THEY HAVE NOT SAID

What will our opponents do with this modern vehicle we have created? They have not said. Having neither the foresight nor the creative genius to conceive or construct it, they now admit the virtue of most of it, but say they could have done it better if they had thought of it and knew how.

Their platform looks in all directions and sees nothing. It is like the exhortation of the devout minister who concluded as follows a sermon on sin:

"I say unto you, brethren, repent of your sins, more or less; ask forgiveness, in a measure; or you will be damned, to some extent."

Before this gloomy prospect the baffled intellect must pause and kneel for guidance and direction.

To one intelligent observer it is "The pattern for chaos." To another it is "The tired old platform." To nobody is it either the "Substance of things hoped for, or the evidence of things unseen."

ACCOMPLISHMENT UNIQUE IN HISTORY

Against this nebulous milky way we shall present a record of constructive accomplishment unique in American history.

We shall present a candidate who inspired and guided and drove that record to certain consummation.

We shall present a candidate who not only traveled but constructed the highway which leads to a fuller and happier life.

When the new foundations for this sounder American economy were advancing toward completion, disorder was on its way in other parts of the world. Fear began to grip the hearts of millions who remembered or learned the tragic horrors of the last world conflict.

The cloud which at first seemed but a fleck upon the rim of heaven grew until it covered the earth with its forebodings and obscured the sun of man's hopes for peace and life.

The past rose before us like a nightmare. We heard the sound of preparation and the noise of boisterous drums. We saw hundreds of assemblages and heard the raucous voice of the diabolical agitator across the sea.

In all of this, though the domestic task was yet unfinished, the President of the United States saw the import of the gathering storm and sought to avert it.

Through every channel of diplomacy, every weapon of official and personal persuasion, every resort to logic and reason, he appealed to egocentric and distorted minds to forego the butchery of another world war, another selfish and ambitious design upon the peace of nations, another reversion to the barbarism of the Dark Ages, multiplied a thousand times.

And he appealed to his own country not to dwell too long in a fool's paradise; not to indulge the fancy that we could be safe from the fires that might consume other peoples.

For this foresight and forthrightness he was denounced as a war monger, and assailed as the friend of the war profiteer; and he became the object of partisan and personal vilification like unto that from which Washington suffered and which Lincoln endured.

Whose was the voice then that cried from the wilderness? Who became the major prophet—the man who saw and warned the people against approaching danger, or those who fulminated their jeremiads against him because he had the clarity of vision to see and the courage to proclaim our profound interest in the world's developments?

When the treachery of Pearl Harbor came we were not ready. The shock of it blasted us from our complacency, as the previous shock of Hitler's attack on Europe blasted his neighbors out of theirs.

No democracy is ever ready for war at the drop of a hat. That is true of Europe and Asia no less than of America. And because the people themselves who live in those democracies have not wanted war, because they believed in the good faith of treaties made to prevent war, they were unwilling to believe that war would come or to be ready for it.

Thus happened the world's narrow escape from complete and bitter subjugation.

But war came nevertheless to Asia, to Europe, and to America. And though unready for it when it came, we have gone farther and faster, and with more profound temporary readjustments in our lives than was ever true of any other nation in the whole history of nations.

DEFEAT FOR THE WAR LORDS

Our industry, our labor, our agriculture, our finance, our manpower, our homes, yea, the moral and spiritual fiber of a mighty people have all been fused into an irresistible stream whose momentum will drive the war lords of the Nazi and Nipponese back into the war hatchery from which they were spewed to become the world's supreme scourge.

We have raised and trained, and through these agencies have equipped, the ablest fighting force that ever flew the sky, sailed the sea, or marched beneath a banner.

In order to pay in part for this titanic effort the American people are paying in taxes into the Treasury of the United States annually \$6,000,000,000 more than their total income from all sources in 1932, and have left in their pockets more than a hundred billion dollars with which to buy the bonds of their Government and meet the other obligations of a nation and a people.

On all the battle fronts these efforts, these gifts of blood and treasure are being justified and sanctified by the incomparable bravery which brings glory everywhere and victory ever nearer to our cause.

But we are told by the nominees of our opponents that those in charge of our Government have grown old and tired in office and that they are young and fresh.

Life is not measured by figures on a dial.

This administration and the Democratic Party have done more for the youth of America than was ever done before by any combination of administrations or political parties.

In this struggle to emancipate humanity, men and women of all ages, political beliefs, religions, races, colors, and conditions have the power and the obligation to serve and they are serving in every imaginable capacity.

None of those who are in charge of the Government of the United States are as old as the old guard which dominated the convention which met in this place 3 weeks ago.

The President of the United States has not been the head of this Government as long as the Generalissimo has been the head of the Chinese Government, or as long as Josef Stalin has been head of the Russian Government, or as long as Winston Churchill has held high office in the British Government.

Yet with what dismay and consternation would the people of America receive news that any or all of these had been banished from office by the people of their respective countries.

In this hour of tragedy, when the lives of innocent men, women, and children all over the world hang in the balance; when blood and treasure beyond calculation are being poured out to save civilization; when hearts and minds and tongues that think and feel and speak in every language cry out for peace and deliverance and the leadership of experience in war and its aftermath, no birth certificate, whether inscribed on the crisp new page of the latest volume of vital statistics, or whether it is slightly faded from longer use and service, can or will constitute the prime qualification for the Presidency of these United States.

Shakespeare must have had our opponents in mind when he said, "Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot that it do singe thyself."

THEY NEITHER FLY NOR LIGHT

In their platform, and thus far in their public statements, they have attempted to compromise the convictions of Willkie with the underground of isolationism. They neither take the ground nor abandon it. They neither fly nor light. They hover.

The Democratic Party goes before the American people on its record, and it will not become a fugitive from the truth.

It has pushed outward the frontiers of enterprise, enlarged the boundaries of human endeavor, quickened the spirit of the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face, and opened new routes to the hopes of mankind.

Democracy knows that in a free land there are some things never to be tolerated, and one of them is intolerance.

Democracy must make mistakes. Ours has been no exception to this rule, and we freely admit that we have made them.

But all progress among men is the residuum of a multitude of mistakes. Only through error does man or nation come to know the truth. And how often have we come to realize in this administration that questions once objects of great debate and controversy are now accepted as indisputable fact. We must preserve the continuity of democracy by bringing together the experiences of yesterday, the tasks of today, and the aspirations of tomorrow.

We know that in our struggle as a people through the years we have kept this ideal before us, and it is our beacon light today.

Though we do not know the day or the hour when it will come, we know that the sum total of all our past and present devotions will bring success to the cause of justice in the war, and peace and healing to the souls of men when it is over.

Already we are preparing for the return of our national economy to the practices and conditions of peace.

Already we are laying the solid ground work for the demobilization of men and materials and plants, and for their gainful employment in private enterprise.

Already we have provided for the just and helpful transition of men and women in the service; for the education, rehabilitation, and compensation of those who bear the heat of battle and for their dependents; for the reintegration of men and women and industrial and agricultural enterprises into the jobs and activities of post-war readjustments.

We propose to create no economic stalemate which will make it necessary for men and women in the service to march on Washington to petition the Government under the Constitution, only to be driven out with the very instruments with which they have saved the Nation.

Already the foundations for victory; for a just, honorable, and durable peace; and for the organization of the world for peace when its organization for war is no longer needed, have been set deep in the soil of the United Nations.

Already the American people have made up their minds that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that it will not seek to avoid its solemn responsibilities in the family of nations; and that it shall pledge its experience, influence, and cooperation to the end that no other generation shall be driven through the slaughterhouse through which this one is passing in order that human liberty may be preserved.

UNDER WHOSE LEADERSHIP?

Under whose leadership have these things moved forward to accomplishment?

Under whose leadership have we as a Nation marched from the valley of depression to the peak of national well-being?

Under whose guiding hand have we made the long journey from military impotence to war power unrivaled in human history?

Whose hand has moved the throttle of our productive engine?

Whose touch at the pilot's wheel has steered our stately ship through the treacherous waters of international controversy and intrigue, and brings us now within sight of the harbor and its impregnable shores?

Whose name among all the millions of dejected and disheartened men and women stands today as the symbol of freedom and deliverance?

I have not always agreed with this man who has been honored beyond his fellows. Though recognizing his more intimate knowledge and greater responsibility, I have on occasion found myself in disagreement with him over the substance or the method of some course of action in which we were concerned. Under similar conditions again I would not feel at liberty to pursue a different course.

But, it is one thing to differ from a friend, though he be the President, on some course of action that seems fundamental.

It is quite another thing to discard, or seem to discard, a leadership unsurpassed if ever equalled in the annals of American history; or to repudiate a record of achievement in national and international affairs so amazing and successful that his friends proclaim it, and his enemies dare not threaten it with destruction.

Like all true believers in liberty the President fights and has always fought, not doggedly for opinions but for the right to entertain and express them.

From time to time my views may change. In the light of broader knowledge or modified conditions, my opinions may be altered. So may his. We both fight now and have all our lives fought for the right to harbor our opinions, to express and defend them, and to change them when convinced of error.

This is the essence of democracy. It was this conception of democracy which made Jefferson the premier among the defenders of freedom of thought, of the press, of education, of speech, and of religion.

It is this atmosphere of freedom that gives validity to the immortal words of Voltaire to Helvetius:

"I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

Because I believe in these eternal truths, and because they have been the sheet-anchor of his faith and the guideposts of his conduct in public and in private station, I present to this assembly for the office of President of these United States the name of one who is endowed with the intellectual boldness of Thomas Jefferson, the indomitable courage of Andrew Jackson, the faith and patience of Abraham Lincoln, the rugged integrity of Grover Cleveland, and the scholarly vision of Woodrow Wilson—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONNEL

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relating to the furnishing of transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LEGISLATION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, V. I.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I.

(with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF DEFENSE WORKERS

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth quarterly report of the United States Commissioner of Education on the education and training of defense workers, covering the period from April 1, 1944, through June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REVISED EDITION OF SENATE RULES AND MANUAL

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I report favorably Senate Resolution 323, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I take it this is the usual form of resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it is the customary resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 323) submitted by Mr. BYRD on August 23, 1944, was considered and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, directed to prepare a revised edition of the Senate Rules and Manual for the use of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and that 1,500 additional copies shall be printed and bound, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the Senate, 200 copies for the use of the Committee on Rules, and the remaining 300 copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents and delivered as may be directed by the committee.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. HAYDEN (for Mr. SCRUGHAM):

S. 2125. A bill to permit the sale in foreign markets of newly mined gold or silver produced within the United States, its territories and possessions, including Alaska, and which may be surplus to the war effort; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURTON:

S. 2126. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to continue to completion the collecting, editing, and publishing of official papers of the Territories of the United States; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 2127. A bill to further amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL:

S. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution authorizing the disposal of certain blood plasma reserves; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, several months ago the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] introduced Senate bill 521 requiring that persons holding certain positions under the United States be citizens of the United States. That bill was referred to the Civil Service Committee. I now ask

unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the change of reference will be made.

REDUCTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—AMENDMENT

Mr. ANDREWS submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1578) to reduce juvenile delinquency by providing for the care and prompt return home of runaway, transient, or vagrant children of juvenile age, going from one State to another without proper legal consent, through the use of funds appropriated under the provisions of the Social Security Act for aid to dependent children, under certain conditions, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

UNIFORM UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on the negative side of the question, "Should the Federal Government provide unemployment compensation above State standards during the reconversion period?" made by him on America's Town Meeting of the Air August 31, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

A CHALLENGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE — ARTICLE BY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Challenge to the American People," written by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and printed in the New York Times Magazine of August 18, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRODUCTION AND THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF AMERICAN LABOR

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a table showing production and the work performed by American labor during the war, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEWEY AS A FARMER—EDITORIAL FROM WICHITA EAGLE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Dewey as a Farmer," published recently in the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—EDITORIAL FROM CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Peace Job No. 1," dealing with the St. Lawrence seaway, published in the Chicago Daily News of August 25, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ACTION OF O. P. A. ON TREBI BARLEY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with the various statements I have made upon the Senate floor concerning the action of the Office of Price Administration in arbitrarily defining Trebi barley which resulted in a penalty of 15 cents a bushel to the farmers all over the Northwest, I have a letter from

the Killdeer Grain Co., of Killdeer, N. Dak. I particularly wish to call the attention of Senators to the letter, because it shows how absolutely arbitrary and foolish the ruling of the Office of Price Administration is with reference to this barley. The letter, which was written on August 24, reads as follows:

KILLDEER GRAIN CO.

Killdeer, N. Dak., August 24, 1944.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER.

DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter of August 21 regarding your efforts with O. P. A. on Trebi barley notations in excess of 20 percent. This action is ridiculous. If the buyers wanted this barley before the Government action why in the world isn't it worth as much today as it was then.

Why should a farmer be penalized just because he raises Trebi barley instead of some other type, any more than one farmer be penalized for raising black hogs instead of white hogs; as long as the buyer is willing to pay the price up to the ceiling.

Any results you can get will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

E. L. MARSH.

I may add, Mr. President, that the War Production Board and the Agricultural Department both have asked the Office of Price Administration to change that ruling. They have done so day after day for a week, but to the present time the Office of Price Administration has not seen fit to revoke its ruling, and it is causing every farmer in the Northwest who is raising barley and who has 20 percent Trebi in it a loss of 15 cents a bushel.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2051) to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide a national program for war mobilization and reconversion, and for other purposes.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the request of the House for a conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. VANDENBERG, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. I now ask that Senate bill 2051, which is the bill just sent to conference, be printed showing the House amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, a few days ago, while the bill providing for the disposal of surplus Government property was under consideration and was being debated, I made a statement on the floor of the Senate that I had been advised by members of the Military Affairs Committee that testimony before the committee by the present Administrator of Surplus War Property gave rise to the belief that he, as Administrator, would indiscriminately dump such prop-

erty on the market immediately after it was declared to be surplus by the proper authorities. That statement was made by me at the time, and I so stated upon information received from members of the Military Affairs Committee.

I received a letter from the Administrator of Surplus War Property a day or two ago asking me to correct that statement on the basis that such an inference should not have been drawn from his testimony before the Military Affairs Committee. He enclosed an excerpt from his testimony which tended to show that he possibly had the contrary view, but I did not hear his testimony before the Military Affairs Committee. I made the statement, as I said, at the time upon information I had received, and therefore I am not in a position to make a correction of the statement as to the position of the Administrator of War Surplus Property.

I will state, however, that in the letter he wrote to me he said, in substance, that his position was misconstrued by the Military Affairs Committee. That is as far as I can go in making any explanatory statement.

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the contributions of labor to the progress of the American war effort should not go unnoticed on this eve of another Labor Day. It was but 3 short years ago that this Nation found itself in the vortex of a titanic struggle, and we discovered, to official and public dismay, that we were inadequately conditioned, both in trained military personnel and in the instruments of war, to undertake such action as would carry our men at arms to a not too distant goal of victory. Mr. President and fellow Senators, we need not strain our powers of memory to recall vividly the stresses and strains, and even anxiety, of those unpleasant days of unpreparedness. We remember the hustle and bustle incident to the conversion of American industry to the Gargantuan task of producing implements of war in amounts calculated to reach astronomical proportions, and to the molding of the best physical segment of our civilian population into efficient fighting units.

The present blessings of military success are manifest evidence of the capable work performed by our Army and Navy authorities in this latter work. But it is most appropriate to center very special attention upon the miracles performed by our industrial establishments in the organization of their plants for the production of those weapons without which the most competent soldier, sailor, or marine would be little short of useless. Again, industrial plants, with their confusing array of scientific machinery, do not operate of and by themselves; they are the development of the human mind, and it is the human element in the form of labor which is ultimately responsible for the fluent and effective operation of the motors of industry.

Human nature being what we all recognize it to be, the problems issuing from continuous operation of the industrial machine at top speed developed frictions which here and there were the causes of annoyance. These frictions, in the form

of strikes—which strikes, in my opinion, were not justified in wartimes—have been emphasized far beyond their actual effects. American industry, during this war, has suffered some strikes, but American industry has also enjoyed to a far greater degree the continued, efficient, and patriotic services of American labor to which every American is indebted. So great, so outstanding, so tremendous have been the production goals attained by American labor that they are today a source of wonder and astonishment, not only to our enemies, but also to our allies and to ourselves.

These circumstances prompt me to rise today for the purpose of giving expression to my own sentiments in this matter, with the conviction that my colleagues in the Senate entertain similar thoughts of appreciation for the grand performance of American labor during the present emergency.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, under date of August 30, I wrote the Attorney General of the United States a letter, upon which I desire to comment. The communication is as follows:

Hon. FRANCIS BIDDLE,
*Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: On June 6 last, I addressed a communication to you pointing out the political activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a labor organization, through and by its Political Action Committee, which had come to my attention. On June 9, you replied that the Criminal Division of your Office had for some time been investigating these activities and some of the matters referred to in my letter had already been under examination. Since that date I have not been informed of your conclusions.

According to the press, you have stated that the use now of funds by the C. I. O. Political Action Committee for political purposes will constitute a violation of the Federal laws. I am, therefore, assuming that it is your opinion that contributions received and money spent by the C. I. O. Political Action Committee prior to the primaries, are within the provisions of the Federal statutes.

In view of the plain language of the Federal laws and the open and admitted political activity of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a labor organization, there is a feeling in the public political mind that your Office is reluctant to prosecute this group for law violations for the reason that its announced purpose is political activity, and its announced purpose is to reelect President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and that you too are enthusiastically favoring the same objective.

The Hatch Act (title 18, art. 61m (a), U. S. C., 1940 ed.) expressly declares it to be unlawful for any person, including an association, corporation, or other organization, to make a contribution in excess of \$5,000 during any calendar year to any committee or other organization engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate for an elective Federal office, including the office of the President of the United States.

Recently, at a hearing before the House Campaign Expenditures Committee, Mr. Sidney Hillman disclosed that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a labor union, and certainly an organization within the meaning of the Hatch Act, had contributed the sum of \$100,000 to the Political Action

Committee of the C. I. O. during the present calendar year. The testimony definitely disclosed that the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. had been and was engaged in political activities. It was shown that it had contributed directly to the campaigns of numerous candidates who were seeking nominations for Federal elective offices. You certainly could not assert that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee has not been engaged in pressure politics and clearly in violation of the spirit and intent of the law.

It was further disclosed that contributions from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and other member unions of the C. I. O. to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee aggregated \$806,715 as of August 15.

Under the language of the statute and the admitted activities of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, there can be no doubt that the member unions of the C. I. O. which contributed funds to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee in excess of \$5,000 in any calendar year have violated the terms of the Hatch Act and are subject to prosecution thereunder by your office. If there has been no prosecution initiated, what reason can you assign for your failure to do so?

Another circumstance to which I desire to call your attention is the activities of the so-called National Citizens Political Action Committee, organized by the same personnel as the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. Its offices and headquarters are located at the same address as the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. I am advised that its personnel and employees are the same who serve the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. It seems clear that the organization of the National Citizens Political Action Committee is a mere technical effort expressly designed for the purpose of attempting to evade the provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended by the Smith-Connally Act.

In the case of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, the funds were originally paid by individual union members as dues and assessments to their respective union organizations and were passed on directly to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee. In the case of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, the individual members of the C. I. O. union, through special committees of their union organizations, are being solicited individually for voluntary donations which these committees of the union organization, in turn, are passing on to the National Citizens Political Action Committee, which organization is admittedly engaged in furthering and supporting the election of Presidential and Vice Presidential electors and certain candidates for election to the Senate and House of Representatives at the general elections in November.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act prohibits any labor organization from making contributions in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or Members of the Senate or House of Representatives, are to be voted for. The act likewise prohibits any political committee from receiving any such contributions. Special union committees engaged in the solicitation of funds from individual union members are as much a labor organization as the union organization itself. The National Citizens Political Action Committee is an integral part of the C. I. O. labor organization. Its acts are in truth and in fact the acts of the C. I. O., either in the solicitation of funds or in the receipt of funds. Its actions cannot be dissociated from the C. I. O. by mere words or by fictitious distinctions. If this were not so, then why is it that these individual union members do not make their contributions directly to bona fide, recognized political parties as permitted by law? The answer, of course, is plain. Such contributions might not be used for the express benefit and at the direction of the C. I. O.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act was passed by the Congress to protect the people against the political activities of private pressure groups for private advantage.

It is difficult for the public to believe that if the policies adopted by the C. I. O. were adopted by persons or corporations to evade other Federal laws, such as the Sherman antitrust law, the Clayton Act, or the Elkins Act, your office would hesitate to look through such evasion. I am familiar with one case in which your office has prosecuted and is continuing the prosecution of a group of oil and gasoline pipe-line companies under the Elkins Act, on the theory that dividends paid by these companies to their stockholders, who are also shippers, constitute a rebate prohibited by the statute.

There can be no doubt in the minds of informed people that the Federal laws are being violated through the medium of the various political committees of the C. I. O. No other conclusion, therefore, could be reached except that you are not prosecuting because of the political implications involved.

Yours very truly,

E. H. MOORE.

Mr. President, it has become apparent that Mr. Biddle has not performed his duty as a public officer, and that he does not expect to perform his duty in relation to the political activities of the labor organizations to which I have referred.

It is also apparent that the administration, from the top down, is encouraging this open and well-known violation of the law. The charge has been made time and again that the present administration has little or no respect for constitutional government. It now becomes apparent that it has little respect for the laws of Congress when and if they interfere with the self-perpetuation of its tenure of power.

The contribution of money for political purposes and for direct campaign expenditures by the C. I. O. and other political activities of this organization, by whatever alphabetical combination they may be denominated, is a menace to our American way of life and a threat to the preservation and integrity of our bipartite system. The maintenance of the identity and virility of political parties as such in America is necessary to our representative form of government. It is only through free and uncontrolled political parties that the American voter may have the freedom of expressing his political opinions. As suggested by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALLERY] in a speech at New Haven, Conn., on February 22, of this year:

The political party is an essential institution of American freedom. It gives direction and effectiveness to the franchise of free citizens. It permits the development of ideas of government upon the basis of consistent principles, and, above all, it lessens the dangers that can arise from aggressive personal leadership.

Continuing, the Senator from Connecticut said:

Too frequently campaigns are being waged on the personalities of the candidates alone, while the candidates themselves demonstrate little fidelity to the platforms upon which they are supposed to stand. The time is coming, in my opinion, when the Democratic Party, great and strong as it is, will collapse from dry-rot unless we do more than we are now doing to insist that those who accept the support of the party respect the principles for which it stands.

The record of Mr. Sidney Hillman, who heads the political activities of the C. I. O., has been one of lifelong association and collaboration with Communists and the Communist Party. I am well aware of the fact that Mr. Hillman disavows these connections, but his record speaks for itself. His political beliefs have been assailed by his closest associates in the American Labor Party.

The members of the Democratic Party of Jefferson and Jackson are embarrassed and chagrined by the dominance of his influence at the recent Chicago convention. Thousands of Americans, who believe in constitutional government and believe in the Democratic Party as an instrumentality through which it may be preserved, were appalled and shocked at the one-man domination of the 1940 Democratic convention, but today they are stunned into silence by the spectacle of a leadership that has arisen from outside the party to control its thought and action as completely and as effectively as ever the machines of the Pendergasts, the Kellys, the Crumps, or the Flynns controlled their local political jurisdictions.

I pause to inquire of the members of the Democratic Party what they can hope for or expect of the future by delivering control of their party into the hands of men who hold to the ideologies represented by Mr. Hillman, Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran, Ben Gold, Donald Henderson, Lee Pressman, Julius Emspak, Abram Flayer, Ferdinand C. Smith, Joseph P. Selly, Reid Robinson, Michael J. Quill, Frederick N. Myers, Wyndham Mortimer, Saul Mills, Lew H. Michener, John T. Bernard, Louis Cohen, and other members of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, all of whom the Dies committee has, after extensive investigations, found to be members of or affiliated with the Communist Party?

In an article published by the Saturday Evening Post in its issue of October 19, 1940, it was said of Hillman:

Hillman is the only really outstanding labor leader who never was a worker. He is not a worker either in background or in experience, and to this day he is rather in the labor movement than of it.

The Dies committee report of March 29, 1944, says:

There have been times when Hillman clearly deemed it expedient to collaborate with Communists for the attaining of his own political objectives. His present collaboration with Communists in the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is not by any means the first time in his labor career that Hillman has seen fit to work closely with Communists. In the early days of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America were deeply stirred by the events which were transpiring under Lenin's leadership. Many of them, like their leader Hillman, had been born in Russia. In 1922 Hillman himself wrote a favorable book on the revolution, entitled "Reconstruction of Russia and the Task of Labor."

The Dies committee report further says:

It was during this period of collaboration between Hillman and the Communists (both in the United States and in Russia), that Hillman donated the sum of \$3,000 to the

Jewish Communist newspaper *Freiheit* in the name of Bessie Abramowitz, his wife. The *Freiheit* has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.

According to the Dies committee report, it was also during this period of the early days of Russian bolshevism that Mr. Hillman became a member of the board of directors of the famous Garland Fund, "a circumstance which indicates that Hillman was involved not only in schemes to finance Communist industry in Russia, but also in a large project to finance Communist subversive activities in the United States." Associated with Hillman as directors were Roger N. Baldwin, William Z. Foster, Robert Morss Lovett, and other well-known Communists. Among the beneficiaries of the Garland Fund were the *Daily Worker*, the official Communist organ; the *New Masses*, a Communist publication; the *Vanguard Press*; the *Federated Press*, which listed Mr. Earl Browder as a member of its executive board; the *Russian Reconstruction Farms*, under the direction of Harold Ware, son of Ella Reeve Bloor; *Commonwealth College*; *Young Workers League*, later known as the *Young Communist League*, and still later as *American Youth for Democracy*; and many others which have been exposed by the Dies committee as Communist front organizations.

Communism is wholly incompatible with our republican form of government. The assumption of political leadership by men who represent influences not in harmony with Americanism through the use of huge slush funds and the threat of wielding the power of mass votes at this critical time, when Americans are dying on the battle fronts around the world for the preservation of our republican form of government, is a tragedy undeserved by our soldiers. It is a tragedy which could not be possible except for the collaboration and encouragement of those who hold high positions in the present administration. It is nothing short of fraud for public officials to pledge themselves to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States, and at the same time fail to repudiate the support of those who profess to believe in a communistic destruction and overthrow of that Constitution.

Coming events that now cast their shadow upon the future of America spring from the close association and collaboration of those entrusted with official leadership and those who do not believe in the American system and American traditions. It is well known that many key positions in our Government are filled by men and women who despise private enterprise and all that it implies, men and women whose fidelity to and zeal for constitutional government are doubtful, who believe in centralized and bureaucratic government, and who hold a contempt for legislative and judicial processes.

A remark of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] is pertinent. In a radio speech delivered on February 21 of this year he said:

As I see it, the New Deal has been the worst fraud ever perpetrated on the American peo-

ple. It has bankrupted the Federal Treasury and it has tried, with considerable success, to destroy the free-enterprise system.

It would be an almost endless task to recount the many individuals who fill responsible positions in our Government whose statements, actions, and affiliations have identified them as being out of tune with our representative form of constitutional government. Inch by inch the influences represented by those individuals have crept into our Government. The danger of such influences has been recognized by Members of Congress from both of our dominant political parties. Although we may differ in political beliefs, there must not be a division upon the question of Americanism. Our Government and our American institutions must be kept in the hands of men who reflect the same fidelity and zeal for constitutional government that was exemplified by the framers of the Constitution.

A great deal of public condemnation has been directed at the Congress in recent years for its failure to maintain its constitutional rights as a coordinate branch of the Government. That condemnation has come from inside the Congress, as well as from outside. Those who are aligned with the majority party have been as loud and severe in their criticisms as have those of the opposition party. Only recently on the floor of this Chamber the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] urged us to pass forthwith a resolution advising the Executive of our intention and determination to assert our rights in the forthcoming peace negotiations to remedy a dangerous situation in our national life. The Senator said:

The time is ripe for the rectification of our course. Let us take the right course, a course from which we have certainly deviated. Let us no longer allow the Executive to infringe upon our constitutional mandate and assume our constitutional obligations in the most chaotic moments of a world crisis.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], in discussing the influences which surround the present administration, has said:

We are face to face with an organized, well-financed, ably led movement by the leftist-wing members of the American Labor Party to capture the Democratic Party by infiltration. They propose to defeat any Senator, any Member of the House, or any other candidate for public office who does not bow down to their policy of coercing the workingmen of America, their policy of saying, "If you do not pay, you shall not work." They are saying to Senators that if they do not vote for all manner of extravagant and subversive demands, "We will organize in your State and send you out in the wilderness to starve with the worker who fails to respond to our demands for a \$25 initiation fee and a dollar a month dues."

I call that coercion, and I am ashamed of the fact that my Government is a party to it. I will never apologize for it. I will never defend it. I will always oppose it. Such a policy may be written into every political platform, but I will not run for office on any such platform. It is coercion in a free country.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW, a Democratic Representative from the State of Indiana, has said:

The overshadowing menace to the Constitution today is the bureaucracy that has flowered and bloomed in modern times, especially under the impetus of war conditions.

On another occasion Representative LUDLOW told the House:

My plea is that in this time of our country's extremity we shall cast all partisanship aside; that as Americans and not as partisans we shall take note of malevolent and harmful trends of government and try to correct them before it is too late. I speak not as a Democrat but as one who believes that patriotism is universal and transcends all narrow partisan confines. I speak as an American to Americans. I will be happy if my feeble efforts to point out danger signals and remedial measures will have some constructive value. * * *

We are afflicted with the very kind of domineering bureaucracy that Jefferson repeatedly warned posterity to avoid as a blighting curse which, if it once became thoroughly entrenched, would smother individual liberty and stifle free enterprise. * * * Professors who are loaned temporarily to the Government and bearded boys with academic degrees, including a considerable sprinkling with communistic tendencies, who never were inside a factory or on a farm, are telling our hard-headed, experienced businessmen what to do and how to do it, and are regimenting the poor farmers of America until they do not know whether they are farmers or guinea pigs. One of these bureaucrats said recently to the spokesman of a large and important Indianapolis company who had gone to the bureaucrat seeking relief:

You represent a rich company, but it will not be so rich after a while. Capitalism in this country is doomed."

Speaking of Rexford G. Tugwell, now Governor of Puerto Rico, who is one of the leaders of the Communist influence that dominates the present administration, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico recently advised the House of Representatives:

Governor Tugwell has squandered more than two hundred and fifty millions of public funds during his tenure of office in Puerto Rico. He has toyed with pet experiments and crackpot dreams. He has overburdened the insular government pay roll with 20,000 bureaucrats in useless new bureaus, boards, commissions, and authorities created by him. * * * Free enterprise is a devil to Tugwell and his government accomplices. The island is going on the rocks, and hunger and misery prevail now in Puerto Rico more than ever before.

In condemnation of the sinister influences that permeate this administration, the Honorable E. E. Cox, a Democratic Representative from the Democratic State of Georgia, on March 20, 1944, told the House that—

While our sons face the tyranny of despotism and the oppression of conquest abroad, here at home we are confronted with the tyranny of dictatorship and the oppression of bureaucracy. The New World planners have come a long way during recent years. They have acquired constantly increasing authority over the affairs of our people and our private industry. Congressional grants of power have been enlarged by administrative interpretation and used to bring the people under a government of men rather than a government of law.

The great economic principles underlying our success as a people and a Nation have been freedom of enterprise and individual initiative. These principles made us in-

genious and inventive at home and invincible abroad. We were unassailable so long as we held steadfast to them.

Commenting upon the agitation for communistic social reforms, Congressman LARCADE, a Democratic Representative from Louisiana, recently said:

We have witnessed this agitation springing from many connected with this administration, and further by and through many governmental agencies who are trying to force an issue at the least propitious time in the annals of the history of our country.

In a recent speech to the California Legislature, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] told that body:

The trend to centralization, economic and industrial as well as political, constitutes today the greatest menace to democracy.

In warning of the dangers of the trend of government espoused by those who have seized control of this Administration with respect to the destruction of the States and States' rights, Hon. HATTON W. SUMNERS, of Texas, on the floor of the House recently said:

Even our States have not entirely escaped the blight of our growing dependence upon the Federal Government as a superguardian and provider, as we have moved away from the democratic philosophy of Jefferson, and the plan of nature for the development of human fitness, into the destructive bureaucratic philosophy of the Frenchman. * * *

As we examine the present and look into the future, it is evident that the States must equip themselves to move quickly and efficiently in the resumption of the responsibilities of general democratic government. There is no chance for an efficient Federal Government, functioning as the agency of our democracy through its normal constitutional machinery, until it shall have been relieved of its governmental overload of non-Federal duties. On the other hand, there is no chance of the States preserving their vigor and governmental efficiency except by the resumption and exercise of their normal reserve powers and duties of general government.

The distinguished Democratic Representative from Texas further said:

I have discovered nothing more destructive of that which a people must preserve in order to maintain free government, than the notion that everything must be provided for them by the Government.

Mr. President, under the influences that control the present administration, from the personnel of the palace guard down to the youngest and newest bureaucrat, there has been inaugurated a government of men, instead of laws, imbued with the idea that the Constitution is outmoded, that capitalism and private enterprise are instrumentalities of evil. With the aid and encouragement of the administration itself they have inaugurated and fostered a centralized government that has usurped the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the States, whence the Federal Government derived its origin.

In keeping with their theories of communism, the executive branch has in effect, through its dictatorial policy of Executive decrees, usurped the powers of the legislative and judicial branches.

Under the influences of these alien ideologies, there has been created a government of bureaus and bureaucrats who make the law, enforce the law, and interpret the law. With the twin objectives of bribing the American voters and buying elections, and destroying private enterprise and redistributing the wealth of our country, these controlling influences in the present administration, even before the war, had rolled up a national debt equal to nearly 50 percent of all the money that had been spent by all the previous administrations. It is estimated that by the close of the war, the national debt will be in excess of three times the total expenditure for all governmental purposes from the founding of the Government to the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt. This administration must stand guilty of laying an unprecedented burden of debt on the people.

It is these dominating influences in this administration that have inaugurated a policy of economic scarcity and enforced the policy of plowing under our crops, destroying our pigs, and punishing the individual who dared to plant acreage in excess of the quota allowed by the dictatorial rules of the bureaucrats.

Under these influences, this administration has, for political reasons, punished capital and free enterprise by a continued and systematic persecution, in hand-picked and sympathetic courts, under the guise of antitrust prosecutions and by useless and unnecessary regulations, while for the same reasons it has coddled and encouraged the Communist influences operating under the guise of labor organization.

Under these influences, the present administration has put Government into practically every phase of business enterprise through Government corporations in competition with the private enterprise of our people, with the use of money taken from the same people with whom they compete.

Under these influences, this administration has encouraged and permitted strikes, sit-downs, and stoppage of war work, while the blood of American manhood is actually being spilled in the defense of the strikers.

In closing, I should like to paraphrase the recent admonition of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to this body in connection with the President's veto of the tax bill, by saying that if patriotic Americans have any self-respect yet left, they will, regardless of party affiliation, at the first opportunity exercise their rights to drive these influences from public office and replace bureaucracy with constitutional government, the Communists' and Communist Party's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to add my word of complete approval and agreement with the very excellent remarks just completed by the Senator from Oklahoma. Supplementing what the Senator has said, I hold in my hand a print from the Times-Herald of Washington under date of July 16,

1944, which gives a complete compilation of Federal expenditures under all administrations from the beginning of the Government down to the present time. I offer that as a part of my remarks and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

| President | Number of fiscal years served | Receipts | Expenditures | Surplus (+) or deficit (-) | Cumulative public debt at end of administration |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| George Washington | 8 | \$32,665,765 | \$34,088,506 | -\$1,442,741 | \$83,762,172 |
| John Adams | 4 | 34,984,839 | 34,262,668 | +\$72,171 | 82,976,294 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 8 | 113,400,835 | 72,248,289 | +\$40,976,546 | 65,196,318 |
| James Madison (War of 1812) | 8 | 130,311,080 | 176,473,574 | -\$46,162,594 | 127,334,934 |
| James Monroe | 8 | 171,985,953 | 147,237,869 | +\$24,658,054 | 90,875,577 |
| John Quincy Adams | 4 | 94,881,286 | 65,427,037 | +\$29,404,249 | 67,475,044 |
| Andrew Jackson | 8 | 252,061,371 | 152,969,998 | +\$99,092,273 | 336,953 |
| Martin Van Buren | 4 | 102,219,579 | 122,325,262 | -\$20,105,683 | 5,250,876 |
| Harrison and Tyler | 4 ^{1/2} | 104,430,540 | 168,004,688 | -\$4,474,148 | 15,925,303 |
| James K. Polk (Mexican War) | 4 | 123,139,668 | 175,477,220 | -\$52,337,562 | 63,001,859 |
| Zachary Taylor | 1 | 43,603,439 | 39,543,492 | +\$4,059,647 | 63,452,774 |
| Millard Fillmore | 3 | 163,913,174 | 140,088,047 | +\$23,905,127 | 59,804,661 |
| Franklin Pierce | 4 | 282,172,928 | 225,154,264 | +\$27,018,664 | 28,701,375 |
| James Buchanan | 4 | 197,716,370 | 272,933,400 | -\$75,217,120 | 90,582,417 |
| Abraham Lincoln (Civil War) | 4 | 763,026,123 | 8,352,380,410 | -\$2,589,354,287 | 2,677,929,012 |
| Andrew Johnson | 4 | 1,825,248,460 | 1,578,557,655 | +\$246,690,805 | 2,545,110,590 |
| Ulysses S. Grant | 8 | 2,670,905,586 | 2,253,386,783 | +\$417,518,653 | 2,107,759,903 |
| Rutherford B. Hayes | 4 | 1,225,899,668 | 1,032,268,057 | +\$193,631,911 | 2,019,285,728 |
| Garfield and Arthur | 4 | 1,474,023,408 | 1,027,742,757 | +\$446,280,651 | 1,578,551,169 |
| Grover Cleveland (first administration) | 4 | 1,474,159,137 | 1,077,629,099 | +\$396,530,038 | 1,249,470,511 |
| Benjamin Harrison | 4 | 1,536,450,844 | 1,412,315,899 | +\$124,134,945 | 961,431,766 |
| Grover Cleveland (second administration) | 4 | 1,316,948,887 | 1,441,674,184 | -\$124,725,297 | 1,226,793,713 |
| William McKinley (Spanish-American War) | 4 | 2,076,208,146 | 2,093,918,534 | -\$17,710,388 | 1,221,572,245 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | 8 | 4,676,747,962 | 4,655,450,515 | +\$21,297,447 | 1,148,315,372 |
| William Howard Taft | 4 | 2,794,665,060 | 2,799,211,874 | -\$5,146,814 | 1,163,447,745 |
| Woodrow Wilson (World War No. 1) | 8 | 24,375,781,688 | 46,938,260,143 | -\$22,562,478,455 | 23,976,250,080 |
| Warren G. Harding | 2 | 8,116,239,632 | 6,667,235,429 | +\$1,449,004,203 | 22,349,687,758 |
| Calvin Coolidge | 6 | 23,959,941,599 | 18,585,549,136 | +\$5,374,392,763 | 16,931,197,748 |
| Herbert Hoover | 4 | 11,453,002,513 | 15,490,476,656 | -\$4,037,474,143 | 22,538,672,164 |
| Total, Presidents before F. D. Roosevelt | 144 ^{1/2} | 91,586,076,130 | 112,203,367,065 | -\$20,617,290,835 | 22,538,672,164 |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt | 12 | 160,073,270,777 | 369,791,966,466 | -\$209,718,695,689 | 258,000,000,000 |
| Grand total, all Presidents | 156 ^{1/2} | 251,656,346,907 | 481,995,333,531 | -\$203,335,986,624 | 258,000,000,000 |

¹ Until 1843 the fiscal year coincided with the calendar year. In the administration of President Tyler, however, it was changed to run from July 1 to the following June 30, thus making President Tyler accountable for 4^{1/2} fiscal years instead of 4.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FISCAL RECORD

| Fiscal year | Receipts | Expenditures | Deficit | Public debt |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1934 | \$3,115,554,050 | \$6,011,083,254 | \$2,895,529,204 | \$27,053,141,414 |
| 1935 | 3,800,467,220 | 7,069,875,312 | 3,269,408,110 | 28,700,892,625 |
| 1936 | 4,115,956,615 | 8,665,645,422 | 4,549,688,807 | 33,778,543,494 |
| 1937 | 5,028,840,237 | 8,177,408,756 | 3,148,568,519 | 36,424,613,732 |
| 1938 | 5,854,661,227 | 7,238,822,158 | 1,384,160,931 | 37,164,740,315 |
| 1939 | 5,164,823,626 | 6,077,091,581 | 3,542,267,955 | 40,439,532,411 |
| 1940 | 5,387,124,670 | 8,998,189,706 | 3,611,065,036 | 42,967,531,038 |
| 1941 | 7,607,211,852 | 12,710,629,824 | 5,103,417,972 | 48,961,443,536 |
| Total peace | 40,674,639,479 | 67,518,746,013 | 27,444,106,534 | 48,961,443,536 |
| 1942 | 12,799,661,621 | 32,396,585,098 | 19,597,523,477 | 72,422,445,116 |
| 1943 | 22,281,642,769 | 78,178,885,241 | 55,987,242,532 | 136,695,090,330 |
| 1944 | 44,148,926,988 | 63,743,513,214 | 49,594,586,246 | 201,003,387,221 |
| 1945 ¹ | 40,769,000,000 | 97,954,236,900 | 57,185,236,900 | 258,000,000,000 |
| Total war | 119,998,631,268 | 302,273,220,453 | 182,274,586,155 | 258,000,000,000 |
| Grand total, Franklin D. Roosevelt | 160,073,270,777 | 369,791,966,466 | 209,718,695,689 | 258,000,000,000 |

¹ Official Budget estimate. All other figures in this table are actual.

These figures show, also, that Mr. Roosevelt by the end of his third term next January 20 will have spent in excess of \$250,000,000,000 more than was spent by President Woodrow Wilson, the biggest spender in our history prior to Mr. Roosevelt.

Twelve years of President Roosevelt will have cost us more than one-third of one trillion dollars.

The prevailing economic theory for centuries—and one that always seemed to prove true—has been that a person gets rich or well-to-do by working at something productive and saving a part of the money he earns.

THE BIGGEST SPENDER OF ALL TIME

We are indebted to the New York Sun for the table, reproduced below, showing the complete financial record of every President of the United States from George Washington's first term through Franklin D. Roosevelt's third. The table has appeared in the Times-Herald of July 8, but we felt that a reprint in more readable type was needed.

These figures establish Mr. Roosevelt as the biggest spender in the history of the world to date.

Also that a nation becomes prosperous and stays that way by pursuing a similar policy.

Another economic theory has got into circulation of late years, however—the theory that the more a nation spends on nonproductive activities, and the bigger the deficits it rolls up from year to year, the more prosperous it will become.

Preaching from this theory, some economists are assuring us that after we have shot away perhaps three hundred billion in this war we shall glide happily and smoothly into an era of the most abounding prosperity this Nation ever enjoyed.

It is a glamorous prospect. Let us all hope it comes to pass. But we must say that that wasn't what we were brought up to believe about the way for a nation or a person to become well-off.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing a nomination), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ASSAYER IN THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance, I report favorably the nomination of Donald J. Dwyer, of San Francisco, Calif., to be assayer in the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif., to fill an existing vacancy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and filed.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Donald J. Dwyer, of San Francisco, Calif., to be assayer in the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif., to fill an existing vacancy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none, and without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—LELAND OLDS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Leland Olds, of New York, to be member, Federal Power Commission, for the term expiring June 22, 1949.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] if he wishes to discuss this nomination?

Mr. MOORE. Yes; I do.

Mr. WHITE. At this time?

Mr. MOORE. No.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator wish to discuss the nomination now?

Mr. WHITE. I understood the Senator from Oklahoma to say that he did not care to discuss it at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish the Senator would speak louder so we can all hear.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I am ready to discuss the nomination at any time when there is a quorum present so that a yea-and-nay vote may be had.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no quorum present, so we cannot take it up now. The nomination will have to go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

The clerk will state the other nominations on the calendar.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Milton E. Ballangee to be Director of Selective Service for the Territory of Hawaii, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I ask that the nominations in the Marine Corps be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, September 5, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 1, 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Harry C. Hawkins, of Virginia, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul general of the United States of America.

THE JUDICIARY

Harold Maurice Kennedy, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York, vice Hon. Marcus B. Campbell, deceased.

IN THE NAVY

Capt. Paul Hendren, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary

service, to rank from the 11th day of January 1943.

Capt. Dixwell Ketcham, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Fleet Air Wing 1.

Capt. Julius F. Hellweg, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, to continue while serving as Superintendent, United States Naval Observatory.

Capt. Milton S. Davis, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, to continue while serving as port director, Naval Transportation Service, San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Charles F. Russell, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, United States Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.

Capt. Harry A. McClure, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Schuyler F. Heim, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Operating Base, Terminal Island (San Pedro), Calif.

Capt. Harry A. Badt, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, Sampson, N. Y.

Capt. Cary W. Magruder, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Robert R. M. Emmet, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

Capt. Vance D. Chapline, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as director, Fleet Maintenance Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Capt. Frank H. Kelley, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, Farragut, Idaho.

Capt. Robert S. Haggart, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Edmund W. Burrough, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving on the staff of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Capt. Robert W. Cary, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Naval Training and Distribution Center, San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. John K. Richards, Jr., United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander, Officer Training Center, New York.

Capt. Richard A. Warner, United States Navy (MC), retired, to be a medical director with the rank of commodore in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, to continue while serving as medical officer in command, Naval Dispensaries, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of February 1944.

Brig. Gen. Graves B. Erskine to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 3d day of February 1944.

Col. Robert Blake to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 2d day of October 1942.

Col. William A. Worton to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 2d day of October 1942.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Lena W. Glover, Margaret, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

ALASKA

Marie F. Harwood, Platinum, Alaska. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ARKANSAS

Madia B. Adams, Austin, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John H. Long, Donaldson, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Bertha Clinton Cragar, Grannis, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Charles E. Watson, Greenway, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Monroe K. Churchill, Hector, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Clarence U. Price, London, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Samuel E. Adkisson, Mount Vernon, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Bland F. Bryant, Success, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Charles A. Affholter, Vandervoort, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

CALIFORNIA

George H. Crooks, Ahwahnee, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Maud F. Olsen, Yorba Linda, Calif., in place of Ollye Beard, transferred.

CONNECTICUT

Mary B. Hartley, Enfield, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Henry H. Canfield, North Woodbury, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

DELAWARE

John B. Derrickson, Ellendale, Del. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Grace E. Bright, St. Georges, Del. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Alma E. Boulden, Stanton, Del. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

HAWAII

Minoru Tanaka, Hana, T. H., in place of Minoru Tanaka. Incumbent's commission expired March 28, 1942.

IDAHO

Harold S. Bailey, Grand View, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Clara Hand, Roberts, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Alvin L. Ralphs, Rockland, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

ILLINOIS

Ivory Bunch, McClure, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

INDIANA

Marie W. Jarrett, Williamsburg, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

IOWA

Ruby C. Loes, Alburnett, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

George Lieb, Atkins, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Thomas V. Darby, Cresco, Iowa, in place of D. Mead, removed.

Katherine A. Claranahan, Harper, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Agnes M. Workman, Henderson, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Albert Johnson, Huxley, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Henry Frost, Laurel, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Harley J. Greenwait, Mount Auburn, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gayle Snedecor, Rhodes, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Bessie Mae Rice, Urbana, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

KENTUCKY

Hollis M. Smith, Fonthill, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mossie L. Winters, Twila, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

LOUISIANA

John A. Ludwig, Grand Isle, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MASSACHUSETTS

Wayne A. Smith, Griswoldville, Mass. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MICHIGAN

Esther I. Geroux, Bergland, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MINNESOTA

Lawrence J. Voight, Clara City, Minn., in place of J. M. Gunter, transferred.

Olive M. Stromgren, Constance, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Norman C. Worden, Erhard, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Heziakah H. Wood, Freeborn, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Edward J. Garrity, McGrath, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSISSIPPI

Edith M. Hattox, Ecru, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Willie G. Rogers, Plantersville, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Lee R. Adams, Sweatman, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Oleane Wright, Tremont, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MISSOURI

Grace L. Smiser, Amsterdam, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Charles P. Tompkins, Barnett, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

James D. Kochel, Canalou, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Margaret Stephens, Clarksburg, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Arthur M. Hoy, Esther, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William O. Morris, Eugene, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Arvel E. Hightower, Grovespring, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Irene B. O'Briant, Livonia, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mara T. Keevil, Syracuse, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John S. Smith, Williamstown, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MONTANA

Lawrence E. Osness, Huntley, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

May M. Beckman, Lame Deer, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Keith Hane, Power, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

NEW MEXICO

Herman E. Kelt, Carrizozo, N. Mex. in place of H. E. Kelt, resigned.

Daniel M. Chavez, El Rito, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Floyd L. Cole, Hope, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Lue E. Miles, Vanadium, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Kate M. Wallace, Zuni, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

NEW YORK

Vivian E. Shaw, Chafee, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Nellie S. Andrews, Conklin, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Anna H. Callahan, Constable, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Arthur D. Toomey, Fredonia, N. Y., in place of H. B. Hickey, retired.

Charles Riccardi, Glasco, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Henry Wheatley, Greenfield Center, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mortimer E. Clement, Honeoye, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William Light, Morrisonville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

NORTH CAROLINA

Henry A. Sims, Waxhaw, N. C., in place of J. A. Davis, transferred.

OHIO

Inez S. Winget, Edison, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OKLAHOMA

Basil E. McClendon, Bixby, Okla., in place of B. M. Crosby, transferred.

Weldon N. Wadley, Tyrone, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

OREGON

Roscoe M. Lackey, Fort Stevens, Oreg., in place of C. L. Haines, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Kathyne L. Kline, Adamsburg, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Joseph M. Gallagher, Audenried, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Eva G. Reed, Barto, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Harold Doering, Bethayres, Pa. in place of Harold Doering. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1942.

H. Vincent Miller, Bird in Hand, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John B. Faust, Blandon, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Margaret Darras, Bulger, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Nora Schuch, Cogan Station, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Loren R. Judson, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Kathryn McCann, Crabtree, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Pauline M. Barry, Custer City, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Edith May Reph, Danielsville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Anna M. Warner, Derrick City, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Hope B. Sterner, Dewart, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William T. Smith, Harrison City, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Helen F. Sheehan, Landenburg, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

George S. Matyas, Jr., Tresckow, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Ruth E. Funk, Washington Boro, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Edward S. Bookheimer, West Point, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gertrude A. Burns, Winfield, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Jules V. Vanderscott, Wyano, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brendan A. Keane, Stephan, S. Dak., in place of J. J. Snyder, resigned.

Agnes C. Maroney, Winfred, S. Dak., in place of H. W. Landwehr, retired.

TENNESSEE

Evie Brasier, Castalian Springs, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Hersey B. McKinney, Cedar Grove, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gladys S. Cunningham, Cottontown, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Ruby Mathis, Deer Lodge, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Lenora E. Parker, Envile, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

TEXAS

Ben F. Brooks, Bagwell, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Gaynell Bond, Donie, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Luther M. Dye, Graford, Tex., in place of J. P. Luce, transferred.
 Charles Smart, Lone Oak, Tex., in place of P. G. Stevens, transferred.
 Charles M. Bollinger, Powderly, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Charles E. Turner, Smithfield, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

UTAH

Harold D. Roberts, Centerville, Utah, in place of M. S. Porter, resigned.
 Margaret C. Hatch, Corinne, Utah. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Florence M. Manning, Hooper, Utah. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

VIRGINIA

Pattie B. Chappell, Carson, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Frank H. Jones, Green Bay, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Matilda W. Campbell, Greenville, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

WASHINGTON

Tollie M. Livingston, Bridgeport, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Herbert B. Dye, Leavenworth, Wash., in place of G. A. Hauber, removed.
 Forde Phelps, Mineral, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Mary C. Nelson, Olalla, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Walter Jones, Pinehurst, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.
 Roy H. Hughes, Satsop, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Ernest E. Riddell, Tracyton, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Helen M. Walkup, Tukwila, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

WEST VIRGINIA

Herbert Adkins, Harts, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
 Bessie S. Fisher, Sissonville, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

WYOMING

Eva I. Fleenor, Fort Laramie, Wyo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 1, 1944:

ASSAYER IN THE MINT

Donald J. Dwyer to be assayer in the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Milton E. Ballangee to be director of Selective Service for the Territory of Hawaii.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENT FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE

Gail Morgan to be commodore in the Navy for temporary service to continue while serving as commander, Naval Operating Base, Midway.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

To be ensign, to rank from January 6, 1941
 Clarence F. Avery

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the date stated opposite their names

Joseph O. M. Thatcher, October 7, 1941.

Edmond P. Larkin, November 22, 1941.

Bothwell Graham 3d, May 26, 1942.

Francis E. Martin, July 6, 1942.
 Rider R. Lewis, July 14, 1942.
 Byron D. Casteel, July 15, 1942.
 Charles B. Tolle, July 1, 1943.
 Richard B. Leander, July 8, 1943.
 Mark F. Todd, July 10, 1943.
 Robert P. Lyons, July 10, 1943.
 John F. Kincaid, Jr., July 10, 1943.
 Charles W. Harding, July 10, 1943.
 John A. Pease, July 10, 1943.
 Robert T. Maurer, July 11, 1943.
 Edward J. Hagan, July 12, 1943.
 Donald B. Freshwater, July 24, 1943.
 John R. Cole, January 9, 1944.
 V. Dale Alquist, January 13, 1944.
 Arthur B. Watts, January 10, 1944.
 Joseph F. Rorke, January 20, 1944.
 Jackson H. Stuckey, March 6, 1944.
 Kenneth G. Jones, April 4, 1944.
 Claude E. Arnett, Jr., May 3, 1944.
 William B. Ford, May 30, 1944.
 William A. Cantrell, June 1, 1944.
 James A. Stewart, June 1, 1944.
 Frederick G. Dorsey, June 1, 1944.
 Dorliska W. Brown, Jr., June 5, 1944.
 Charles C. Sprague, June 6, 1944.
 Joe B. Stephens, June 6, 1944.
 Marvin F. Sherrill, June 7, 1944.
 Walter D. Roberts, June 7, 1944.
 Malcolm Y. Colby, Jr., June 7, 1944.
 Henry G. Gardiner, Jr., June 7, 1944.
 Jackson W. Modisett, June 7, 1944.
 John R. Weber, June 7, 1944.
 Arvin T. Henderson, June 7, 1944.
 Jack J. Hatfield, June 7, 1944.
 Victor V. Davie, June 7, 1944.
 Rolla D. Burghard, June 8, 1944.
 Richard L. Mason, June 8, 1944.
 William C. Mills, Jr., June 8, 1944.
 Walter P. Anthony, Jr., June 8, 1944.
 William R. Thornton, June 9, 1944.
 James Y. Bradfield, June 10, 1944.
 Andrew J. Causey, June 10, 1944.
 William H. Thompson, June 27, 1944.
 Donald E. Stephens, June 27, 1944.
 Irving L. White, June 27, 1944.
 Robert H. Mitchell, June 28, 1944.
 Marshall M. Searcy, June 30, 1944.
 Hugh H. Hanson, July 8, 1944.
 Charles F. Clime, Jr., July 26, 1944.
 John T. Manning, July 26, 1944.
 John D. Conway, July 28, 1944.
 John W. Markson, July 28, 1944.
 George H. Lawrence, July 28, 1944.
 Eugene W. Rumsey, August 5, 1944.
 Amos B. Root, Jr., August 5, 1944.
 Frank R. Morrow, August 5, 1944.
 Donald B. Hull, August 5, 1944.
 Adrian B. Goodman, August 5, 1944.
 Walter R. Ogden, August 5, 1944.
 Franklin J. Grabill, August 9, 1944.

To be assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign, to rank from February 13, 1943

William K. Woodard

To be assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign, to rank from June 9, 1941

James J. Lynch

To be lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from June 1, 1942

Rex W. Warner

To be assistant paymaster with the rank of ensign, to rank from June 19, 1942

William T. Peach 3d

IN THE MARINE CORPS

To be second lieutenants, from date placed opposite each name

Donald G. H. Jaekels, March 16, 1941.
 Kenneth R. Chamberlain, July 16, 1941.
 Robert J. Bear, August 4, 1941.
 Robert F. Stout, August 4, 1941.
 Robert W. Vaupell, August 18, 1941.
 Harold G. Schiendering, August 30, 1941.
 James B. Maguire, Jr., October 8, 1941.
 Clair "C" Chamberlain, October 10, 1941.
 John P. Sigman, October 14, 1941.
 George F. Bastian, October 16, 1941.
 Israel E. Boniske, October 16, 1941.

Brenton G. Myking, October 16, 1941.
 Robert O. White, October 16, 1941.
 Jack E. Conger, December 16, 1941.
 James A. Gilchrist, December 16, 1941.
 Oliver T. Koch, December 16, 1941.
 Elton Mueller, December 16, 1941.
 Lynn H. Stewart, December 16, 1941.
 John "E" Hughes, January 9, 1942.
 Arnold A. Lund, January 9, 1942.
 John B. Maas, Jr., January 9, 1942.
 Henry S. Sabatier, January 9, 1942.
 Louis R. Smunk, January 9, 1942.
 John R. Stack, January 9, 1942.
 Robert W. Teller, January 9, 1942.
 Joe L. Warren, January 9, 1942.
 Joseph W. White, Jr., January 9, 1942.
 Eugene A. Trowbridge, February 7, 1942.
 Jack L. Brushert, February 9, 1942.
 William E. Crowe, February 9, 1942.
 Samuel B. Folsom, Jr., February 9, 1942.
 Thomas W. Furlow, February 9, 1942.
 George L. Hollowell, February 9, 1942.
 Samuel Richards, Jr., February 9, 1942.
 Leo F. Tatro, Jr., February 9, 1942.
 Howard L. Walter, February 9, 1942.
 George D. Wolverton, February 9, 1942.
 William "B" Freeman, March 12, 1942.
 Raymond A. Rogers, Jr., March 12, 1942.
 Wallace G. Wethe, March 12, 1942.
 Frank P. Barker, Jr., March 14, 1942.
 Willard C. Lemke, March 14, 1942.
 Carroll E. McCullah, March 14, 1942.
 Edward J. Montagne, March 14, 1942.
 Clarence H. Moore, March 14, 1942.
 Arthur N. Nehf, Jr., March 14, 1942.
 Martin B. Roush, March 14, 1942.
 Carol D. Dalton, March 17, 1942.
 James E. Grubbs, March 17, 1942.
 Henry W. Horst, March 17, 1942.
 Robert W. Johannessen, March 17, 1942.
 William G. Johnson, March 17, 1942.
 Francis X. Witt, Jr., March 17, 1942.
 William P. Dukes, March 25, 1942.
 Jay E. McDonald, March 25, 1942.
 John D. Noble, March 25, 1942.
 Billie K. Shaw, March 25, 1942.
 Joseph F. Wagner, Jr., March 25, 1942.
 George B. Herlihy, April 3, 1942.
 Dale M. Leslie, April 3, 1942.
 William P. Mitchell, April 3, 1942.
 James L. Secrest, April 3, 1942.
 Gordon L. Alleh, April 23, 1942.
 Richard L. Braun, April 23, 1942.
 Werlin U. Gray, April 23, 1942.
 Clinton C. Basinger, May 1, 1942.
 Edmund W. Berry, May 1, 1942.
 Howard W. Bollmann, May 1, 1942.
 Dan H. Johnson, May 1, 1942.
 Billy C. Marks, May 15, 1942.
 Frank B. Baldwin, May 22, 1942.
 Charles H. Woodley, May 22, 1942.
 Robert H. Brumley, June 8, 1942.
 Dennis P. Casey, June 8, 1942.
 William L. Gunness, June 8, 1942.
 Samuel "C" Roach, Jr., June 8, 1942.
 John Skinner, Jr., June 8, 1942.
 Fred J. Gilhuly, June 18, 1942.
 John E. Wrolund, June 18, 1942.
 Robert E. Kelly, June 19, 1942.
 Harold L. Spears, June 19, 1942.
 Augustus L. Arndt, June 25, 1942.
 Percy F. Avant, Jr., June 25, 1942.
 William N. Case, June 25, 1942.
 John E. Hays, June 25, 1942.
 Archie D. Simpson, June 25, 1942.
 Clyde H. Davis, Jr., July 13, 1942.
 Richard E. French, July 13, 1942.
 Lynn "N" Kelso, July 13, 1942.
 Henry M. Turner, July 13, 1942.
 Ray K. Wolff, July 13, 1942.
 John F. Bolt, Jr., July 18, 1942.
 Elmer F. Brooks, Jr., July 18, 1942.
 John G. Charbeneau, July 18, 1942.
 Reinhardt Leu, July 18, 1942.
 Jack M. Wells, July 18, 1942.
 John L. Morgan, Jr., July 23, 1942.
 Wilbur J. Thomas, July 23, 1942.
 Floyd C. Haxton, August 5, 1942.
 George Major, August 5, 1942.
 Thomas L. Wyatt, August 5, 1942.
 Warner O. Chapman, August 11, 1942.

Thomas R. Merritt, August 11, 1942.
 Robert Dailey, Jr., September 16, 1942.
 Homer L. Daniel, October 16, 1942.
 "H" Leverett Jacobi, October 16, 1942.
 Richard K. Todd, October 10, 1942.
 John D. Curd, November 1, 1942.
 Julius F. Koetsch, November 1, 1942.
 Robert D. Morris, November 1, 1942.
 Paul A. Mullen, November 1, 1942.
 Wiley A. Green, November 16, 1942.
 Charles "E" Cornwell, December 1, 1942.
 Arthur P. Duttenhofer, Jr., December 1, 1942.
 Walter A. Petersen, December 1, 1942.
 William W. Blakely, August 7, 1943.
 Richard R. Breen, from February 4, 1944.
 Fred F. Harbin, from May 2, 1944.
 Michael D. Benda, from May 2, 1944.
 William A. Wilson, from May 2, 1944.
 Edwin L. Hickman, Jr., from May 2, 1944.
 Howard K. Alberts, from May 2, 1944.
 John B. Sullivan, from May 2, 1944.
 Robert E. Wagoner, from May 2, 1944.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Bernice P. Jones, Adger.
 Joe Slatensky, Jr., Brookside.
 Phoebe E. Johnson, Coatopa.
 Herman Poe, Corona.
 Joseph A. Russell, Dawson.
 Gladys Reaves, Dolomite.
 Rosa L. Cothran, Dutton.
 Austin M. Causey, Fivepoints.
 Thomas D. Noles, Graham.
 Joseph W. Smith, Mount Hope.
 Bertha O. Burt, Pittsview.
 Tinnie Mae McGinty, River View.
 Onita E. Wood, Round Mountain.
 Mary W. McLain, Salem.
 Jessie E. West, Sayreton.
 Leona M. Bird, Shelby.
 Sarah B. Baker, Shorter.
 Ada G. Taylor, Tanner.
 Jesse G. Reynolds, Toney.
 Francis Dawson Lile, Trinity.
 Augustus S. McDermott, Union Grove.

CALIFORNIA

Muriel J. Broman, Alpaugh.
 Pearl W. McKamey, Biola.
 Homer Clark, Blue Lake.
 William M. Wright, Bostonia.
 Margaret E. Tann, Brisbane.
 Floyd C. Palmer, Campo.
 Louise J. Riley, Cardiff-by-the-Sea.
 Anna Olds Brown, Chualar.
 Edith B. Clark, Clearlake Oaks.
 Mildred I. Roberts, Coleville.
 Mabel Draper, Columbia.
 Dorothy M. Krollpfeiffer, Del Monte.
 Emma B. Near, Descanso.
 John A. Bryson, Downey.
 Christine Haines, Earp.
 Beatrice E. Bonsack, Empire.
 Frederick H. Robshaw, Encanto.
 Laura K. Murray, Esparto.
 Eunice C. Dick, Essex.
 Rose Stringham, Fenner.
 Gladys Head, Garden Grove.
 Alta E. Collins, Harbor City.
 Juanita M. Casey, Kelso.
 Guy E. Thrallkill, Leucadia.
 Henry R. Gewe, Los Alamos.
 Ramona P. Lansing, Los Olivos.
 Archie L. Shelp, Marina.
 Phoebe Vickroy, Montgomery Creek.
 Harry H. Dietrich, Pleasanton.
 Geneva Christofferson, Potter Valley.
 Mary E. Shear, Princeton.
 Louis R. Riave, Santa Susana.
 Selene M. Fair, Santa Ynez.
 Amos R. Knupp, Scotia.
 LaZella N. Liddell, Sequoia National Park.
 Alice DeC. Algar, Stinson Beach.
 Harry A. Eckert, Westpoint.
 George E. Richardson, Wrightwood.

COLORADO

Anna Christensen, Agate.
 Harry E. Cotter, Crowley.

Derrett C. Smith, Kim.
 Magdalene Skees, Loretto.
 Eileen E. Palmateer, Milliken.
 Elmer F. Huitt, Pierce.
 Martin F. Mendine, Valdez.
 Jessie M. Hanks, Westminster.

CONNECTICUT

Richard Arthur Greiser, Easton.
 Edward F. Charter, Ellington.
 Lillian M. Maxcy, Mansfield Center.

GEORGIA

Elizabeth M. Carlton, Bolton.
 Ralston H. Kinsey, Mayfield.
 Willie E. Fulcher, McBean.
 M. Wallace Forrester, Mount Airy.
 James E. Chambliss, Rentz.
 Wiley T. Young, Riverdale.
 John H. Wood, Rocky Face.
 William A. Garrett, Roopville.
 Ethline F. Kendrick, Sharon.
 Eva L. Ellis, Summer.
 Jewell Morrison, Talking Rock.
 Mell S. Rhodes, Taylorsville.
 William C. Lively, Waco.
 Vera H. Cummings, Warthen.
 George L. Sinclair, Waverly Hall.
 Julia J. Scott, Williamson.
 Nas Paulk, Wray.

HAWAII

Gilbert M. Nakatani, Captain Cook.
 James Costa Amarino, Holualoa.
 Anna Dubenick, Mountainview.
 Manual Silva Ramos, Jr., Paauilo.
 Eva Lyman, Pahoa.
 Manuel Braga Fernandes, Jr., Puhi.
 Ernest Joseph Freitas, Spreckelsville.
 Lary Masato Kamada, Waianae.

INDIANA

Cora J. Quinn, Bringhurst.
 Nina M. Stokesberry, Camby.
 Florence L. Hefner, Charlottesville.
 William F. Hilkene, Cumberland.
 Raymond M. Cornett, Decker.
 Hueston H. Harris, Denver.
 Vallie F. Webster, Forest.
 Inez Murnan, Fountaintown.
 Carrie Kay, Fredericksburg.
 William E. James, Harlan.
 Beryl Birdwell, Heltonville.
 Dayton L. Barkley, Hoagland.
 Wilma B. Foster, Kimmell.
 Grace Pittman, Laconia.
 Enos H. Young, Laotto.
 Phyllis G. Plummer, Larwill.
 Brian W. Smith, Lebanon.
 Elfa E. Leach, Lizton.

IOWA

Georgia L. Muenchow, Arcadia.
 Peter S. Juhl, Crystal Lake.
 George H. Miller, Libertyville.
 Magdalene M. Klosterman, New Vienna.
 Paul E. Heckathorn, Van Wert.
 Charles G. Marquis, Woodburn.

KANSAS

Dora M. Phillips, Belpre.
 Burt W. Gilchrist, Bentley.
 Merton P. Hill, Benton.
 Bertram W. Wernette, Dresden.
 Lester A. White, Edwardsville.
 John O. Alman, Fontana.
 Selma R. Cochran, Ford.
 Warren P. Armstrong, Hepler.
 George E. Noble, Madison.
 Irah A. Wiles, Muncie.
 Francis R. Kaiser, Park.
 Blanche Gardner, Plevna.
 Anne C. Jordan, Savonburg.
 Walter Leroy Kent, Stafford.
 Clarence M. Chaney, Stark.
 Emma M. Drake, Sunflower.
 Eula Dorrell, Trece.
 Roy T. Henderson, Winfield.
 Nellie M. Spohn, Windom.
 A. Frank Goebel, Winona.
 Marguerite G. Ryan, Xavier.

KENTUCKY

Lillian F. Burke, Allen.
 Darwin C. Wells, Auxier.
 Clayton Samples, Bagdad.
 Maywood Whitaker, Blackey.
 Leonard H. Banks, Burdine.
 Coy Oscar Glass, Dunham.
 Owen L. Ellis, Dunnville.
 Nellie Antis, Fullerton.
 Mary B. Garvey, Glencoe.
 Nelly B. Jones, Grand Rivers.
 Edgar K. Sturgill, Harold.
 Alvin Francisco, Hellier.
 Frank May, Langley.
 Dora E. Pike, Livingston.
 Lawrence E. Ratliff, Lookout.
 Bailey Kendrick, McAndrews.
 Jimmie Lee Oldham, Okolona.
 Ethel G. Abbott, Silver Grove.
 Alice O. Cannon, Turners Station.
 Louise R. McCormack, Waddy.
 Irene T. Nickell, Webbville.
 Fannie Runnels, West Prestonsburg.
 Nellie Stafford, Wurtland.

LOUISIANA

Maud M. Mayes, Ansley.
 Thelma M. Humble, Calhoun.
 Jeanne H. Crouchett, Carenco.
 Jennie O. Parker, Crowville.
 Joseph Fenelon Landry, Delcambre.
 Vera M. Canady, Eros.
 Ruth M. Fairleigh, Holly Ridge.
 James A. Duke, Kelly.
 Milly G. McCullough, Livingston.
 Lena Evasovich, Triumph.

MAINE

Ermine B. Davis, Burnham.
 Mae L. Jack, Denmark.
 Harland G. Hosses, Jefferson.
 Irma P. Heal, La Grange.
 Lilia B. Poland, North Jay.
 Mary E. Donnelly, North Vassalboro.
 Robert E. Johnson, Perry.
 Vera G. Brown, New Sharon.
 Phoebe Stevens, Portage.
 Violet L. Ballard, West Enfield.

MINNESOTA

Leonard W. Lamppa, Embarrass.

MISSISSIPPI

Sarah B. Hudson, Carpenter.
 Nannie R. Strickland, Eden.
 Louisa J. Megehee, Escatawpa.
 Jerome C. Washington, Pheba.
 Frank H. King, Pocahontas.
 Douglas R. Butler, Smithdale.
 William N. Mangum, Star.

MISSOURI

Anna Lee Evers, Agency.
 Martha T. Russell, Bertrand.
 Roy D. Holland, Butler.
 Clifton C. Thompson, Cainsville.
 Frances Ann Brown, Deering.
 Genevieve Frakes, De Kalb.
 Goldie M. Edmundson, Dudley.
 Cornelia Hart, Granby.
 Nathaniel Nunnery, Holland.
 Hallie M. Swain, Koshkonong.
 Mildred K. Bedell, Sumner.

NEBRASKA

Echo M. Ball, Bartlett.
 August E. Elam, Falls City.
 Elsie Kelly, Greenwood.
 Emmet M. Luby, Henry.
 Herman T. Fast, Jansen.
 Paulus W. Barker, Rising City.
 James Jesse Steele, Wayne.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Clarence A. Morse, Brookline.
 Harry H. Atwood, Pelham.
 Marion B. Lyman, Silver Lake.

NEW JERSEY

John R. Powell, Alloway.
 Margaret G. Walter, Cedar Knolls.
 Gertrude Hynes, Colonia.
 Joseph R. L. Jackson, Hazlet.
 Bessie W. Blutstein, Jersey Homesteads.

James D. Treble, Lafayette.
Helen Moore, Lawnside.
Edward T. Sherwood, Rosemont.
Margaret Butterfield, West Milford.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hattie W. Smith, Atkinson.
Bertha James, Chinquapin.
Ella E. Meshaw, Council.

OHIO

Frank A. Driscoll, Bedford.
Earl N. Tarrier, Bidwell.
Lud E. Treen, Continental.
Charles H. Barth, Fresno.
Roma V. Condrey, Germantown.
Arthur Fisher, Hiram.
John R. Gallagher, Ludlow Falls.
Ruth L. Bergamyer, Somerville.

PUERTO RICO

Luis Lugo, Cidra.
Gloria P. de Leon, Comerio.
Ana Maria Bou, Corozal.
Carmen Julia Quinones, Guanica.
Gustavo Quinones Rieder, Gurabo.
Rosario Santiago, Maunabo.
Gonzalo Colon Campos, Morovis.
Modesta de Vega, Naranjito.
Josefina E. Avila, Patillas.
Providencia R. de Rexach, Rio Grande.
Hortensia Pagan de Berrios, Santa Isabel.
Josefa Alvarez, Vega Alta.

TEXAS

Lois B. Deaver, Bluff Dale.
Emma Johnson, Brookeland.
Ina McCall, Burke.
Hugo Suhr, Cat Spring.
Graves Burke, Cherokee.
Ernst H. A. Schlather, Cibolo.
Henry E. Philippus, Cost.
Winnie G. Tanner, Flomot.
Winola C. Lee, Fritch.
Nora C. McNally, Godley.
Lucile H. Pape, Gregory.
Oscar H. Brent, Hamshire.
Irma Jane Farek, Hockley.
Quita Schaeffer, Honey Island.
John Marvin Murray, Lyons.
Lottie H. Rector, McCaulley.
Paul D. Davis, Nevada.
Clark C. Coppedge, Ore City.
Edward D. Farmer, Pierce.
Sadie R. Smajstra, Placido Junction.
Veda G. Evans, Red Oak.
Mattie Cowden, Sandia.

VIRGINIA

Vira B. West, Bandy.
Julia A. Powers, Bon Air.
Agnes P. Deans, Churchland.
John S. Allen, Doswell.
Adline Quesenberry, Dugspur.
Nathaniel H. Keezell, Harrisonburg.
Thomas G. Fenwick, Howardsville.
Milton J. Turner, Huddleston.
Lottie M. Gertzen, Iron Gate.
William Burton Adams, Java.
Grover G. Watkins, Lottsburg.
Grace F. Boley, Lynch Station.
Hubert S. Cline, Mount Sidney.
Edgar L. Paisley, Mouth of Wilson.
Mary F. Burks, Natural Bridge Station.
Lulu B. Woodyard, Occoquan.
A. Hyslop LeCato, Painter.
Ruby P. Perdue, Penhook.
Mary E. Holmes, Plasterco.
Julia W. McCann, Roxbury.
William L. Johnston, Somerset.
William E. Hankins, Toano.
Goldie P. Pasley, Trout Dale.
Nancy G. Dunn, Vernon Hill.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate September 1, 1944:

POSTMASTER

PENNSYLVANIA

Ruth E. Funk to be postmaster at Washington, Pa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

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

O Thou whose wondrous name is love and mercy, we pray Thee to make Thy sanctuary in the hearts of men; enable them to behold the undying truth in Thy law. In the ebbing tides of this week, fill the recesses of our souls with deep spiritual power which provides strength and courage to keep us undaunted and true in our mission. More and more may we learn to walk undismayed in temptation and adversity, inspired by the might of moral manhood and womanhood. O lift us into that full life in which there is no pettiness or ignoble ambition as revealed in the earthly life of our Lord.

Make our country Emanuel's land, where there shall be no strife and in which a man is justified by the measure of his sacrifice, interpreting his surplus as another's need. Lest America go the way of forgotten nations, cleanse Thou the arteries of our national life and redeem our populous centers from the foulness of poverty, sin, and shame. We bless Thee for all the channels of high privilege with which our land is so richly endowed; O let their ministries of unselfishness reach all classes, reclaiming the ups and downs of human experience. Anoint all citizens with the spirit of obedience and true fellowship whose consummation is freedom from hatred, want, and fear. In the name of Him who said to all men: "Our Father." Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 306. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The message also announced that the Vice President has 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 Department:

Department of the Navy.

CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5144) to authorize the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed \$150,000 for the purpose of constructing and acquiring additions and betterments to and extensions of the electric light and power system of said city, and to

provide for the payment thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is a request of the city itself?

Mr. DIMOND. Yes; it is the request of the city presented through the common council of the city, which is unanimous on the subject. If the bill passes, before the bonds are issued it will be necessary to hold a special election, and the issue must be approved by 51 percent of the registered taxpayers of the city.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There is nothing in the bill applicable to anything other than that particular city?

Mr. DIMOND. That is quite right.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman's committee is unanimous?

Mr. DIMOND. The committee is unanimous, and the report was made by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, is hereby authorized to issue and sell its bonds in an amount not to exceed \$150,000, for the purpose of constructing and acquiring additions and betterments to and extensions of the electric light and power system of said city.

SEC. 2. Before said bonds shall be issued, a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Ketchikan, Alaska, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued, in an amount not exceeding the amount above specified and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Ketchikan, Alaska, whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for purposes of municipal taxation. The form of the ballot shall be such that the electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds for the purposes herein specified up to the amount herein authorized. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given to the public by posting notices of same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, one of which shall be on a bulletin board in the public lobby of the United States post office at Ketchikan, Alaska. The election notice shall specifically state the amount of bonds proposed to be issued and the purposes for which said bonds are to be issued. The registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of such election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law for general and special elections in said municipality; and such bonds shall be issued for the purposes herein authorized only upon the condition that not less than 51 percent of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds for such purposes.

SEC. 3. Said bonds shall be authorized by resolution or ordinance of the common council, and may be issued in coupon form, and may be made registerable as to principal alone or as to both principal and interest under such terms and conditions as the common council shall provide. Said bonds shall be dated and shall be in such denomination or denominations, and may mature in such