

H. R. 1085. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Celia Ellen Ashcraft; to the Committee on Claims.  
H. R. 1086. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mamie Selby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1087. A bill for the relief of Eddie Bessire; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 1088. A bill for the relief of the Eastern Contracting Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1089. A bill for the relief of Albert Cantalupo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 1090. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret McWilliams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN of Pennsylvania:  
H. R. 1091. A bill for the relief of Harold J. Grim; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey:

H. R. 1092. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Devo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia:

H. R. 1093. A bill to award the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously to First Lt. Clovis Moomaw; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WORLEY:

H. R. 1094. A bill for the relief of the Jay Taylor Cattle Co., Amarillo, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

## SENATE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

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

O God our Father, who art love and light and truth, we turn unfilled to Thee. In a world where the very foundations seem to be shaken and the mad fury of battle assails our senses and tears our hearts, we cherish this hushed and hallowed moment which so long ago the founding fathers set apart as an altar of prayer at the day's beginning. Here, bowing with contrite hearts, we would be sure of Thee and of spiritual resources before we go to meet the high solemnities of waiting tasks.

Enlarge our sympathies. Deepen our compassion and our pity. Save our sacred cause from the poison of misunderstandings. Forbid that fog and shadows rising out of the fever and panic of these tense times should dim our unity. When we are tempted by petty annoyances, by despondency, by resentments, and by the angry emotions of the world, may we gaze tenderly at the gaping wounds of our Allies and remember with gratitude that in our favored land not one steeple has fallen, not one temple has been demolished, not one home is in ruins. Ennoble our spirits so that through us may be preserved for all mankind the ideals of the Republic, to the glory of the God who hath made and preserved us a nation. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 3, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS

OWEN BREWSTER, a Senator from the State of Maine; STYLES BRIDGES, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire; and HIRAM W. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, appeared in their seats today.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was 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, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that Hon. SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, had been elected Speaker; and that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, had been elected Clerk of the House of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

The message announced that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) providing for a joint session on Saturday, January 6, 1945, to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

The message notified the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, supra, the Speaker had appointed Mr. WORLEY and Mr. GAMBLE tellers on the part of the House to ascertain and count the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

### FINAL ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three letters from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the certificates of the Governors of the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming of the final ascertainment of electors for President and Vice President in their respective States at the election of November 7, 1944, which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table.

### JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES AND RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and

ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 6th day of January 1945, immediately following the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, as provided for in Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I understand, the concurrent resolution provides for a joint meeting following the counting and announcement of the result of the electoral votes?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. We discovered that the joint session provided for in the concurrent resolution adopted Wednesday to take place at 1 o'clock today was for the purpose only of counting the electoral votes. Without the concurrent resolution now presented by me the Senate and House could not remain in joint session officially for the purpose of receiving the President's message. It is for that purpose that the resolution is offered.

Mr. WHITE. Then, for the joint meeting for the purpose of counting the electoral votes, we are proceeding under statutory authority and a concurrent resolution is not required for that?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senate has just received a message from the House announcing its concurrence in the Senate concurrent resolution providing for counting the electoral votes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the matter of counting the electoral votes the Senate is proceeding under Senate Concurrent Resolution 1.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. That resolution has already been agreed to by the Senate and by the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has already been agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that is all taken care of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 the Chair appoints the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, has action been taken on the concurrent resolution submitted by me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No action has been taken as yet. Without objection, the resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), submitted by the Senator from Kentucky, is agreed to.

### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, by direction of the Democratic conference, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 4), as follows:

*Resolved*, That Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890 on the subject.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I move to strike from the resolution "KENNETH D. MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee" and to insert in lieu thereof "ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, a Senator from the State of Michigan." I move the adoption of the amendment, and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Green	Murray
Austin	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Reed
Bankhead	Hill	Revercomb
Barkley	Hoey	Robertson
Bilbo	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Bridges	Johnson, S. C.	Stewart
Bushfield	Kilgore	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Taylor
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McKellar	Truman
Connally	McMahon	Vandenberg
Cordon	Magnuson	Wagner
Ellender	Maybank	Wheeler
Ferguson	Millikin	White
Fulbright	Morse	Wiley
George	Moses	Willis
Gerry	Murdock	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is absent on the business of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business.

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

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], on which he has asked for the yeas and nays. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senators from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MOSES], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senators from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE and Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are necessarily absent.

I am advised that, if present and voting, all the Senators whose absences I have announced would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is absent on the business of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business.

All these Senators would vote "yea" if present.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—24

Aiken	Capper	Robertson
Austin	Cordon	Shipstead
Ball	Ferguson	Taft
Brewster	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Bridges	Millikin	White
Bushfield	Morse	Wiley
Butler	Reed	Willis
Capehart	Revercomb	Wilson

NAYS—37

Bailey	Byrd	Fulbright
Bankhead	Chavez	George
Barkley	Connally	Gerry
Bilbo	Ellender	Green

Guffey	McCaran	Stewart
Hatch	McFarland	Taylor
Hayden	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Hill	Maybank	Thomas, Utah
Hoey	Murdock	Truman
Johnson, Colo.	Murray	Wagner
Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney	Wheeler
Kilgore	Pepper	
Lucas	Russell	

NOT VOTING—31

Andrews	Langer	Scrugham
Brooks	McClellan	Smith
Buck	McKellar	Tobey
Burton	Magnuson	Tunnell
Chandler	Maloney	Tydings
Eastland	Mead	Vandenberg
Glass	Moore	Wallgren
Gurney	Moses	Walsh
Hawkes	Myers	Wherry
Hickenlooper	O'Daniel	
Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe	

So Mr. WHITE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, this result is not entirely unexpected. As a matter of fact, I am used to it. This is my fourth experience. But I have a very great consolation. In the good old days when Republican sanity and wisdom were in control of the Senate, the late Senator Pittman, who subsequently was President pro tempore of the Senate for many years, was defeated four times before. There was a Democratic majority which finally elected him, and he always used to say to me in his later victorious years when he was the one who plowed me under, "Wait for the fifth time."

Mr. President, the fifth time will be 1946. I give it to you as a prophecy. [Laughter.]

In the presence of this painless defeat I wish to subscribe to the very heartfelt sentiment that I could not have been defeated by one for whom I have a higher regard than the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR]. If there is a Member of this body who has earned any distinction that he can receive from it in return for as faithful service as was ever rendered by any public servant in this Chamber, it is my very dear friend from Tennessee. I very much hope that his election will be made unanimous.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the remarks of the Senator from Michigan I am prompted to suggest that while he may have been in the past opposed to four terms, he is not opposed to four candidacies or even to a fifth, so that he will be in no position hereafter to oppose a fifth candidacy on the part of anybody. [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator from Kentucky has his philosophy slightly mixed, or at any rate the interpretation of it. I am the living example of the wisdom of four defeats rather than four victories, and I recommend that to the President.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and

the minority leader, the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], to escort to the desk the President pro tempore-elect of the Senate, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR].

Thereupon Mr. MCKELLAR, escorted by Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. WHITE, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath was administered to him by the Vice President.

#### CONTINUATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the precedents of the Senate, all other officers of the Senate hold their offices during the pleasure of the Senate, the Senate being a continuous body. That includes the Secretary, Colonel Halsey; the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Doxey; the Chaplain, Dr. Harris; the secretary to the majority, Mr. Biffle; and the secretary to the minority, Mr. Loeffler. So it is not necessary to go through the formality of electing them. They hold their offices until the Senate sees fit to make a change.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE—JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, ordinarily we would have a morning hour at this time; but inasmuch as in a few minutes the Senate must go over to the Hall of the House to participate in joint session in the counting of the electoral votes, I wish to say that following the reading of the President's message, provided for in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2, which takes place following the counting of the electoral votes, the Senate will reassemble in its Chamber. I ask unanimous consent that upon the Senate reassembling it may transact the morning hour's business for the introduction of bills, resolutions, and so forth.

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

#### RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as we are required to leave the Chamber not later than a quarter to 1 o'clock, I ask that the Senate stand in recess until that time.

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

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 12:45 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McLeod, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) providing for a joint session to receive communications from the President of the United States.

#### COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES AND PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and that immediately following the conclusion of the reading of the President's message the Senate return to its Chamber for further business.

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

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the Senate, preceded by its Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, its Sergeant at Arms, Wall Doxey, the Vice President, and the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of receiving such communications as the President of the United States might be pleased to make to them.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The Senate, having returned to its Chamber at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m., reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

#### COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, representatives of the Senate met with representatives of the House of Representatives and counted the votes of the Electoral College for President of the United States and for Vice President of the United States, and have delivered a report to the President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report of the state of the vote will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 268.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, has received for President of the United States 432 votes;

Thomas E. Dewey, of the State of New York, has received 99 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

HARRY S. TRUMAN, of the State of Missouri, has received for Vice President of the United States 432 votes;

John W. Bricker, of the State of Ohio, has received 99 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January 1945, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be spread upon the Journal of the Senate.

(For tabulation of electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, see House proceedings of this day, p. 91.)

#### ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The annual message of the President of the United States, which was this day read to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress, is as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In considering the state of the Union, the war, and the peace that is to follow, are naturally uppermost in the minds of all of us.

This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. American men, fighting far from home, have already won victories which the world will never forget.

We have no question of the ultimate victory. We have no question of the cost. Our losses will be heavy.

We and our allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a set-back for our arms, when the Germans launched a ferocious counterattack into Luxembourg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our line in the center.

Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under most difficult conditions, and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

The high tide of this German effort was reached 2 days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive, rescued the isolated garrison at Bastogne, and forced a German withdrawal along the whole line of the salient. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one supreme commander in complete control of all the Allied Armies in France. General Eisenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

And I would express another most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda.

The wedge that the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe was less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges which they are continually attempting to drive between ourselves and our allies.

Every little rumor which is intended to weaken our faith in our allies is like an actual enemy agent in our midst—seeking to sabotage our war effort. There are, here and there, evil and baseless rumors against the Russians—rumors against the British—rumors against our own American commanders in the field.

When you examine these rumors closely you will observe that every one of them bears the same trade-mark—"made in Germany."

We must resist this divisive propaganda—we must destroy it—with the same strength and the same determination that our fighting men are displaying as they resist and destroy the panzer divisions.

In Europe, we shall resume the attack and, despite temporary set-backs here or there, we shall continue the attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated.

It is appropriate at this time to review the basic strategy which has guided us through 3 years of war, and which will lead, eventually, to total victory.

The tremendous effort of the first years of this war was directed toward the concentration of men and supplies in the various theaters of action at the points where they could hurt our enemies most.

It was an effort, in the language of the military men, of deployment of our forces. Many battles—essential battles—were fought; many victories—vital victories—were won. But these battles and these victories were fought and won to hold back the attacking enemy, and to put us in positions from which we and our allies could deliver the final, decisive blows.

In the beginning, our most important military task was to prevent our enemies, the strongest and most violently aggressive powers that ever have threatened civilization, from winning decisive victories. But even while we were conducting defensive, delaying actions, we were looking forward to the time when we could wrest the initiative from our enemies and place our superior resources of men and materials into direct competition with them.

It was plain then that the defeat of either enemy would require the massing of overwhelming forces—ground, sea, and air—in positions from which we and our allies could strike directly against the enemy homelands, and destroy the Nazi and Japanese war machines.

In the case of Japan, we had to await the completion of extensive preliminary operations, operations designed to establish secure supply lines through the Japanese outer-zone defenses. This called for overwhelming sea power and air power—supported by ground forces strategically employed against isolated outpost garrisons.

Always, from the very day we were attacked, it was right militarily as well as morally, to reject the arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese. Such people urged that we fight a purely defensive war against Japan while allowing the domination of all the rest of the world by nazi-ism and fascism.

In the European theater, the necessary bases for the massing of ground and air power against Germany were already available in Great Britain. In the Mediterranean area we could begin ground operations against major elements of the German Army as rapidly as we could put troops in the field, first in north Africa, and then in Italy.

Therefore, our decision was made to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany until her utter defeat. That decision was based on all these factors; and it was also based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests, the more able quickly to convert the manpower and resources of her conquered territory into a war potential.

We had in Europe two active and indomitable allies—Britain and the Soviet Union—and there were also the heroic resistance movements in the occupied

countries, constantly engaging and harassing the Germans.

We cannot forget how Britain held the line, alone, in 1940 and 1941; and at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at El Alamein in 1942.

We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives of 1943 and 1944 which destroyed formidable German armies.

Nor can we forget how, for more than 7 long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the barbarous attacks of the Japanese and containing large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland.

In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought at our side in war.

As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: the liberation of France, Belgium, Greece, and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia; the surrender of Rumania and Bulgaria; the invasion of Germany itself and Hungary; the steady march through the Pacific islands to the Philippines, Guam, and Saipan; and the beginnings of a mighty air offensive against the Japanese islands.

Now, as this Seventy-ninth Congress meets, we have reached the most critical phase of the war.

The greatest victory of the last year was, of course, the successful breach on June 6, 1944, of the German "impregnable" sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxembourg—almost to the Rhine itself.

The cross-channel invasion of the Allied armies was the greatest amphibious operation in the history of the world. It overshadowed all other operations in this or any other war in its immensity. Its success is a tribute to the fighting courage of the soldiers who stormed the beaches—to the sailors and merchant seamen who put the soldiers ashore and kept them supplied—and to the military and naval leaders who achieved a real miracle of planning and execution. And it is also a tribute to the ability of two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, and work together, and fight together in perfect cooperation and perfect harmony.

This cross-channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in southern France. In this, the same cooperation and the same harmony existed between the American, French, and other Allied forces based in north Africa and Italy.

The success of the two invasions is a tribute also to the ability of many men and women to maintain silence, when a few careless words would have imperiled the lives of hundreds of thousands, and would have jeopardized the whole vast undertakings.

Those two great operations were made possible by success in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Without this success over German submarines, we could not have built up our invasion forces or air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-boat activity. The battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance. But the British, Canadian, and other Allied Navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

The tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured, and—by some people, unfortunately—underrated.

It is important that any misconception on that score be corrected now.

What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well-considered part in our strategy in Europe, now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German Army under constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian Army—have, in the past year, pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead, and through Rome, until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of those splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

That pressure, that offensive, by our troops in Italy will continue.

The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Apennines—should remember that the Italian front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied front in Europe.

In the Pacific during the past year, we have conducted the fastest-moving offensive in the history of modern warfare. We have driven the enemy back more than 3,000 miles across the Central Pacific.

A year ago our conquest of Tarawa was a little more than a month old.

A year ago we were preparing for our invasion of Kwajalein, the second of our great strides across the Central Pacific to the Philippines.

A year ago General MacArthur was still fighting in New Guinea, almost 1,500

miles from his present position in the Philippine Islands.

We now have firmly established bases in the Mariana Islands from which our Superfortresses bomb Tokyo itself and will continue to blast Japan in ever-increasing numbers.

Japanese forces in the Philippines have been cut in two. There is still hard fighting ahead, costly fighting. But the liberation of the Philippines will mean that Japan has been largely cut off from her conquests in the East Indies.

The landing of our troops on Leyte was the largest amphibious operation thus far conducted in the Pacific.

Moreover, these landings drew the Japanese Fleet into the first great sea battle which Japan has risked in almost 2 years. Not since the night engagements around Guadalcanal in November—December 1942, had our Navy been able to come to grips with major units of the Japanese Fleet. We had brushed against their fleet in the first battle of the Philippine Sea in June 1944, but not until last October were we able really to engage a major portion of the Japanese Navy in actual combat. The naval engagement which raged for 3 days was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese sea power.

As the result of that battle, much of what is left of the Japanese Fleet has been driven behind the screen of islands that separates the Yellow Sea, the China Sea, and the Sea of Japan from the Pacific.

Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again.

The people of this Nation have a right to be proud of the courage and fighting ability of the men in the armed forces—on all fronts. They also have a right to be proud of American leadership which has guided their sons into battle.

The history of the generalship of this war has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring. Let me give you one example out of last year's operations in the Pacific.

Last September Admiral Halsey led American naval task forces into Philippine waters and north to the East China Sea, and struck heavy blows at Japanese air and sea power.

At that time it was our plan to approach the Philippines by further stages, taking islands which we may call A, C, and E. However, Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte appeared feasible. When General MacArthur received the reports from Admiral Halsey's task forces, he also concluded that it might be possible to attack the Japanese in the Philippines directly—by-passing islands A, C, and E.

Admiral Nimitz thereupon offered to make available to General MacArthur several divisions which had been scheduled to take the intermediate objectives. These discussions, conducted at great distances, all took place in 1 day.

General MacArthur immediately informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff here in Washington that he was prepared to initiate plans for an attack on Leyte in October. Approval of the change in plan was given on the same day.

Thus, within the space of 24 hours, a major change of plans are accomplished which involved Army and Navy forces from two different theaters of operations—a change which hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory—a change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

Our over-all strategy has not neglected the important task of rendering all possible aid to China. Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased this aid during 1944. At present our aid to China must be accomplished by air transport—there is no other way. By the end of 1944, the Air Transport Command was carrying into China a tonnage of supplies three times as great as that delivered a year ago, and much more, each month, than the Burma Road ever delivered at its peak.

Despite the loss of important bases in China, the tonnage delivered by air transport has enabled General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which includes many Chinese flyers, to wage an effective and aggressive campaign against the Japanese. In 1944, aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 35,000 sorties against the Japanese and sank enormous tonnage of enemy shipping, greatly diminishing the usefulness of the China Sea lanes.

British, Dominion, and Chinese forces together with our own have not only held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks but have gained bases of considerable importance to the supply line into China.

The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship, and have demanded exceptional fortitude and determination. The officers and men who have served with so much devotion in these far-distant jungles and mountains deserve high honor from their countrymen.

In all of the far-flung operations of our own armed forces—on land, and sea, and in the air—the final job, the toughest job, has been performed by the average, easygoing, hard-fighting young American who carries the weight of battle on his own shoulders.

It is to him that we and all future generations of Americans must pay grateful tribute.

But it is of small satisfaction to him to know that monuments will be raised to him in the future. He wants, he needs, and he is entitled to insist upon, our full and active support—now.

Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victories, we shall have to increase our goals even more in certain items.

Peak deliveries of supplies were made to the War Department in December 1943. Due in part to cut-backs, we have not produced as much since then. Deliveries of Army supplies were down by 15 percent by July 1944, before the upward trend was once more resumed.

Because of increased demands from overseas, the Army Service Forces in the month of October 1944, had to increase its estimate of required production by 10 percent. But in November, one month later, the requirements for 1945 had to

be increased another 10 percent, sending the production goal well above anything we have yet attained. Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expenditure of medium and heavy artillery ammunition. As we continue the decisive phases of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount day by day.

In October 1944, while some were saying the war in Europe was over, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

One of the most urgent immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April the Army requirement for nurses was set at 50,000. Actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the Army has tried to raise the additional 10,000. Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in 8 months has been only 2,000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the Army.

Recent estimates have increased the total number needed to 60,000. That means that 18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the Army alone, and the Navy now requires 2,000 additional nurses.

The present shortage of Army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing force. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized, and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that 11 Army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At Army hospitals in the United States there is only one nurse to 26 beds, instead of the recommended 1 to 15 beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be so overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care.

The inability to get the needed nurses for the Army is not due to any shortage of nurses. Two hundred and eighty thousand registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the armed forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I urge that the Selective Service Act be amended to provide for the induction of nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting.

The care and treatment given to our wounded and sick soldiers have been the best known to medical science. Those standards must be maintained at all costs. We cannot tolerate a lowering of them by failure to provide adequate nursing for the brave men who stand desperately in need of it.

In the continuing progress of this war we have constant need for new types of weapons. For we cannot afford to fight the war of today or tomorrow with the weapons of yesterday. For example, the American Army now has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle.

The Army will need many thousands of these new tanks in 1945.

Almost every month finds some new development in electronics which must be put into production in order to maintain our technical superiority—and in order to save lives. We have to work every day to keep ahead of the enemy in radar. On D-day, in France, with our superior new equipment, we located and then put out of operation every warning set which the Germans had along the French coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons.

The only way to meet these increased needs for new weapons and more of them is for every American engaged in war work to stay on his war job—for additional American civilians, men and women, not engaged in essential work, to go out and get a war job. Workers who are released because their production is cut back should get another job where production is being increased. This is no time to quit or change to less essential jobs.

There is an old and true saying that the Lord hates a quitter. And this Nation must pay for all those who leave their essential jobs—or all those who lay down on their essential jobs for non-essential reasons. And, again, that payment must be made with the life's blood of our sons.

Many critical production programs with sharply rising needs are now seriously hampered by manpower shortages. The most important Army needs are artillery ammunition, cotton duck, bombs, tires, tanks, heavy trucks, and even B-29's. In each of these vital programs, present production is behind requirements.

Navy production of bombardment ammunition is hampered by manpower shortages; so is production for its huge rocket program. Labor shortages have also delayed its cruiser and carrier programs, and production of certain types of aircraft.

There is critical need for more repair workers and repair parts; this lack delays the return of damaged fighting ships to their places in the fleet, and prevents ships now in the fighting line from getting needed overhauling.

The pool of young men under 26 classified as I-A is almost depleted. Increased replacements for the armed forces will take men now deferred who are at work in war industry. The armed forces must have an assurance of a steady flow of young men for replacements. Meeting this paramount need will be difficult, and will also make it progressively more difficult to attain the 1945 production goals.

Last year, after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress adopt a National Service Act as the most efficient and democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommendation was not adopted.

I now again call upon the Congress to enact this measure for the total mobiliza-

tion of all our human resources for the prosecution of the war. I urge that this be done at the earliest possible moment.

It is not too late in the war. In fact, bitter experience has shown that in this kind of mechanized warfare where new weapons are constantly being created by our enemies and by ourselves, the closer we come to the end of the war, the more pressing becomes the need for sustained war production with which to deliver the final blow to the enemy.

There are three basic arguments for a national service law.

First, it would assure that we have the right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times.

Second, it would provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort.

And, third, it would be the final, unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Nazis and the Japanese that we may become half-hearted about this war and that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

National service legislation would make it possible to put ourselves in a position to assure certain and speedy action in meeting our manpower needs.

It would be used only to the extent absolutely required by military necessities. In fact, experience in Great Britain and in other nations at war indicates that use of the compulsory powers of national service is necessary only in rare instances.

This proposed legislation would provide against loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It would not mean reduction in wages.

In adopting such legislation it is not necessary to discard the voluntary and cooperative processes which have prevailed up to this time. This cooperation has already produced great results. The contribution of our workers to the war effort has been beyond measure. We must build on the foundations that have already been laid and supplement the measures now in operation, in order to guarantee the production that may be necessary in the critical period that lies ahead.

At the present time we are using the inadequate tools at hand to do the best we can by such expedients as manpower ceilings, and the use of priority and other powers, to induce men and women to shift from nonessential to essential war jobs.

I am in receipt of a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1945, which says:

With the experience of 3 years of war and after the most thorough consideration, we are convinced that it is now necessary to carry out the statement made by the Congress in the joint resolutions declaring that a state of war existed with Japan and Germany: That "to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

In our considered judgment, which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral

King, this requires total mobilization of our manpower by the passage of a national war-service law. The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory, and to keep to a minimum the cost in lives.

National war service, the recognition by law of the duty of every citizen to do his or her part in winning the war, will give complete assurance that the need for war equipment will be filled. In the coming year we must increase the output of many weapons and supplies on short notice. Otherwise we shall not keep our production abreast of the swiftly changing needs of war. At the same time it will be necessary to draw progressively many men now engaged in war production to serve with the armed forces, and their places in war production must be filled promptly. These developments will require the addition of hundreds of thousands to those already working in war industry. We do not believe that these needs can be met effectively under present methods.

The record made by management and labor in war industry has been a notable testimony to the resourcefulness and power of America. The needs are so great, nevertheless, that in many instances we have been forced to recall soldiers and sailors from military duty to do work of a civilian character in war production, because of the urgency of the need for equipment and because of inability to recruit civilian labor.

Pending action by the Congress on the broader aspects of national service, I recommend that the Congress immediately enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the 4,000,000 men now classified as IV-F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations not for the war alone but for the victory for which the war is fought.

It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. Here, as in England; in England, as in Russia; in Russia, as in China; in France, and throughout the continent of Europe, and throughout the world; wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the people are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure.

It will not be easy to create this peoples' peace. We delude ourselves if we believe that the surrender of the armies of our enemies will make the peace we long for. The unconditional surrender of the armies of our enemies is the first and necessary step—but the first step only.

We have seen already, in areas liberated from the Nazi and the Fascist tyranny, what problems peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

The firm foundation can be built—and it will be built. But the continuance and assurance of a living peace must, in the long run, be the work of the people themselves.

We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it, in the words of one

American historian, "an eddy of lawlessness and disregard of human life." There were separatist movements of one kind or another in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These difficulties we worked out for ourselves as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.

Peace can be made and kept only by the united determination of free and peace-loving peoples who are willing to work together—willing to help one another—willing to respect and tolerate and try to understand one another's opinions and feelings.

The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors.

We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building the peace.

International cooperation on which enduring peace must be based is not a one-way street.

Nations like individuals do not always see alike or think alike, and international cooperation and progress are not helped by any nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

In the future world, the misuse of power, as implied in the term "power-politics," must not be a controlling factor in international relations. That is the heart of the principles to which we have subscribed. We cannot deny that power is a factor in world politics any more than we can deny its existence as a factor in national politics. But in a democratic world, as in a democratic nation, power must be linked with responsibility, and obliged to defend and justify itself within the framework of the general good.

Perfectionism, no less than isolationism or imperialism or power politics, may obstruct the paths to international peace. Let us not forget that the retreat to isolationism a quarter of a century ago was started not by a direct attack against international cooperation, but against the alleged imperfections of the peace.

In our disillusionment after the last war, we preferred international anarchy to international cooperation with nations which did not see and think exactly as we did. We gave up the hope of gradually achieving a better peace because we had not the courage to fulfill our responsibilities in an admittedly imperfect world.

We must not let that happen again, or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war.

We can fulfill our responsibilities for maintaining the security of our own country only by exercising our power and our influence to achieve the principles in which we believe and for which we have fought.

In August 1941, Prime Minister Churchill and I agreed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, these being later incorporated into the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942. At that time certain isolationists protested vigorously against our right to proclaim the principles—and against the very principles themselves. Today, many of the same people are protesting against the possibility of violation of the same principles.

It is true that the statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and a useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim.

And we shall not hesitate to use our influence—and to use it now—to secure, so far as is humanly possible, the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.

I do not wish to give the impression that all mistakes can be avoided and that many disappointments are not inevitable in the making of peace. But we must not this time lose the hope of establishing an international order which will be capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice between nations.

To do this we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our allies, particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from Fascist tyranny. That is not the way to secure a better settlement of those differences or to secure international machinery which can rectify mistakes which may be made.

I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish, for example. But those situations are not as easy or as simple to deal with as some spokesmen, whose sincerity I do not question, would have us believe. We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders, and to our major allies who came much nearer the shadows than we did.

We and our allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.

During the interim period, until conditions permit a genuine expression of the peoples' will, we and our allies have a duty, which we cannot ignore, to use our influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual

exercise of the peoples' right freely to choose the government and institutions under which, as freemen, they are to live.

It is only too easy for all of us to rationalize what we want to believe and to consider those leaders we like responsible and those we dislike irresponsible. And our task is not helped by stubborn partisanship, however understandable, on the part of opposed internal factions.

It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors, to recognize their common interests, and not to nurse their traditional grievances against one another.

But we must not permit the many specific and immediate problems of adjustment connected with the liberation of Europe to delay the establishment of permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace. Under the threat of a common danger, the United Nations joined together in war to preserve their independence and their freedom. They must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, require constant alertness, continuing cooperation, and organized effort.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, can be secured only through institutions capable of life and growth.

Many of the problems of the peace are upon us even now while the conclusion of the war is still before us. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination to find a common ground of common understanding, which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing the democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

We and the other United Nations are going forward, with vigor and resolution, in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor.

We believe that the extraordinary advances in the means of intercommunication between peoples over the past generation offer a practical method of advancing the mutual understanding upon which peace and the institutions of peace must rest, and it is our policy and purpose to use these great technological achievements for the common advantage of the world.

We support the greatest possible freedom of trade and commerce.

We Americans have always believed in freedom of opportunity, and equality of opportunity remains one of the principal objectives of our national life. What we believe in for individuals we believe in

also for nations. We are opposed to restrictions, whether by public act or private arrangement, which distort and impair commerce, transit, and trade.

We have house cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope, not only in the interest of our own prosperity but in the interest of the prosperity of the world, that trade and commerce and access to materials and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in the history of the world.

One of the most heartening events of the year in the international field has been the renaissance of the French people and the return of the French Nation to the ranks of the United Nations. Far from having been crushed by the terror of Nazi domination, the French people have emerged with stronger faith than ever in the destiny of their country and in the soundness of the democratic ideals to which the French Nation has traditionally contributed so greatly.

During her liberation, France has given proof of her unceasing determination to fight the Germans, continuing the heroic efforts of the resistance groups under the occupation and of all those Frenchmen throughout the world who refused to surrender after the disaster of 1940.

Today, French armies are again on the German frontier, and are again fighting shoulder to shoulder with our sons.

Since our landings in Africa, we have placed in French hands all the arms and material of war which our resources and the military situation permitted. And I am glad to say that we are now about to equip large new French forces with the most modern weapons for combat duty.

In addition to the contribution which France can make to our common victory, her liberation likewise means that her great influence will again be available in meeting the problems of peace.

We fully recognize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security. Her formal adherence to the declaration by United Nations a few days ago and the proposal at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, whereby France would receive one of the five permanent seats in the proposed Security Council, demonstrate the extent to which France has resumed her proper position of strength and leadership.

I am clear in my own mind that, as an essential factor in the maintenance of peace in the future, we must have universal military training after this war, and I shall send a special message to the Congress on this subject.

An enduring peace cannot be achieved without a strong America—strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military sense.

In the state of the Union message last year, I set forth what I considered to be an American economic bill of rights.

I said then, and I say now, that these economic truths represent a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

Of these rights the most fundamental, and one on which the fulfillment of the others in large degree depends, is the "right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation." In turn, others of the economic rights of American citizenship such as the right to a decent home, to a good education, to good medical care, to social security, to reasonable farm income, will, if fulfilled, make major contributions to achieving adequate levels of employment.

The Federal Government must see to it that these rights become realities—with the help of States, municipalities, business, labor, and agriculture.

We have had full employment during the war. We have had it because the Government has been ready to buy all the materials of war which the country could produce—and this has amounted to approximately half our present productive capacity.

After the war we must maintain full employment with Government performing its peacetime functions. This means that we must achieve a level of demand and purchasing power by private consumers—farmers, businessmen, workers, professional men, housewives—which is sufficiently high to replace wartime Government demands; and it means also that we must greatly increase our export trade above the pre-war level.

Our policy is, of course, to rely as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs. But the American people will not accept mass unemployment or mere makeshift work. There will be need for the work of everyone willing and able to work—and that means close to 60,000,000 jobs.

Full employment means not only jobs—but productive jobs. Americans do not regard jobs that pay substandard wages as productive jobs.

We must make sure that private enterprise works as it is supposed to work on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition, without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels.

During the war we have guaranteed investment in enterprise essential to the war effort. We should also take appropriate measures in peacetime to secure opportunities for new small enterprises and for productive business expansion for which finance would otherwise be unavailable.

This necessary expansion of our peacetime productive capacity will require new facilities, new plants, and new equipment.

It will require large outlays of money which should be raised through normal investment channels. But while private capital should finance this expansion program, the Government should recognize its responsibility for sharing part of any special or abnormal risk of loss attached to such financing.

Our full-employment program requires the extensive development of our natural resources and other useful public works. The undeveloped resources of this continent are still vast. Our river-watershed projects will add new and

fertile territories to the United States. The T. V. A., which was constructed at a cost of \$750,000,000—the cost of waging this war for less than 4 days—was a bargain. We have similar opportunities in our other great river basins. By harnessing the resources of these river basins, as we have in the Tennessee Valley, we shall provide the same kind of stimulus to enterprise as was provided by the Louisiana Purchase and the new discoveries in the West during the nineteenth century.

If we are to avail ourselves fully of the benefits of civil aviation, and if we are to use the automobiles we can produce, it will be necessary to construct thousands of airports and to overhaul our entire national highway system.

The provision of a decent home for every family is a national necessity, if this country is to be worthy of its greatness; and that task will itself create great employment opportunities. Most of our cities need extensive rebuilding. Much of our farm plant is in a state of disrepair. To make a frontal attack on the problems of housing and urban reconstruction will require thoroughgoing cooperation between industry and labor, and the Federal, State, and local governments.

An expanded social-security program and adequate health and education programs must play essential roles in a program designed to support individual productivity and mass purchasing power. I shall communicate further with the Congress on these subjects at a later date.

The millions of productive jobs that a program of this nature could bring are jobs in private enterprise. They are jobs based on the expanded demand for the output of our economy for consumption and investment. Through a program of this character we can maintain a national income high enough to provide for an orderly retirement of the public debt along with reasonable tax reduction.

Our present tax system, geared primarily to war requirements, must be revised for peacetime so as to encourage private demand.

While no general revision of the tax structure can be made until the war ends on all fronts, the Congress should be prepared to provide tax modifications at the end of the war in Europe designed to encourage capital to invest in new enterprises and to provide jobs. As an integral part of this program to maintain high employment, we must, after the war is over, reduce or eliminate taxes which bear too heavily on consumption.

The war will leave deep disturbances in the world economy, in our national economy, in many communities, in many families, and in many individuals. It will require determined effort and responsible action of all of us to find our way back to peacetime, and to help others to find their way back to peacetime—a peacetime that holds the values of the past and the promise of the future.

If we attack our problems with determination, we shall succeed. And we must succeed. For freedom and peace cannot exist without security.

During the past year the American people, in a national election, reasserted their democratic faith.

In the course of that campaign various references were made to "strife" between this administration and the Congress, with the implication, if not the direct assertion, that this administration and the Congress could never work together harmoniously in the service of the Nation.

It cannot be denied that there have been disagreements between the legislative and executive branches—as there have been disagreements during the past century and a half.

I think we all realize, too, that there are some people in this Capital City whose task is, in large part, to stir up dissension and to magnify normal, healthy disagreements so that they appear to be irreconcilable conflicts.

But—I think that the over-all record in this respect is eloquent: the Government of the United States of America—all branches of it—has a good record of achievement in this war.

The Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary have worked together for the common good.

I myself want to tell you, the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, how happy I am in our relationships and friendships. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting some of the new Members in each House, but I hope that opportunity will offer itself in the near future.

We have a great many problems ahead of us and we must approach them with realism and courage.

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace. This organization must be the fulfillment of the promise for which men have fought and died in this war. It must be the justification of all the sacrifices that have been made—of all the dreadful misery that this world has endured.

We Americans of today, together with our allies, are making history—and I hope it will be better history than ever has been made before.

We pray that we may be worthy of the unlimited opportunities that God has given us.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 1945.

**NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 5) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

**NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk another resolution on the same subject, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 6) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

**NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF T. HOYT DAVIS TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA**

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Monday, January 15, 1945, at 2:30 p. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee Room, upon the nomination of T. Hoyt Davis, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, vice Hon. Bascom S. Deaver, deceased. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate certain departmental reports and other communications received since the adjournment of the Seventy-eighth Congress, which will be appropriately referred.

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

**REPORT ON PERSHING HALL FUND, PARIS, FRANCE**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized report of transactions for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund for the fiscal year 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (S. Doc. No. 1)**

A letter from the Secretary of War, president, National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

**RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR DISTRICT COURTS**

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to the act of May 9, 1942 (56 Stat. 271; U. S. C. 18, sec. 682), a rule of procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for district courts regulating criminal appeals by the United States under said act (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to the act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 688; U. S. C. 18, sec. 687), rules of criminal procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for district courts governing proceedings prior to and including verdict, finding of guilty or not guilty by the court or plea of guilty (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**SURVEY OF MARINE AND FRESH WATER FISHERY RESOURCES**

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, requesting an extension of time within which to submit the report on a survey by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the marine and freshwater fishery resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; to the Committee on Commerce.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATOR**

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial statement of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with the accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

**ACQUISITION OF INDIAN LANDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES, ETC., FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA**

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the acquisition of Indian lands required in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines and other works, Fort Peck project, Montana (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

**OPERATIONS UNDER SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS ACT (S. Doc. No. 3)**

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report of operations for the period July 1 to December 31, 1944, under the act approved April 5, 1944, on the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and ordered to be printed.

**SPECIAL HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Secretary, showing credits, disbursements, and the balance on hand in the special helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**RELIEF OF DESTITUTE NATIVES OF ALASKA**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering expenditures made from the appropriation "Education of Natives of Alaska, 1944-1945" for the relief of destitution of natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

**LAWS PASSED 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 laws passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

**REPORT OF REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES**

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of, funds used by, and donations to, the regional research laboratories (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS**

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering the receipts, expenditures,

and work of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### REPORT ON STRATEGIC MATERIALS

A letter from the Army and Navy Munitions Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report and recommendations on stock-piling of strategic minerals and metals (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing officers and administrative officers of the Government delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and during prior years, whose delinquencies were not manifested until during the fiscal year 1944, and whether the delinquency was waived, together with a list of officers who, upon final settlement of their accounts, were found to be indebted to the Government and who failed to pay moneys into the Treasury of the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

#### CLAIM OF LAWRENCE MOTOR CO., INC., v. THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report and recommendation concerning the claim of the *Lawrence Motor Co., Inc., v. the United States* (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

#### CLAIM OF MURPHY & WISCHMEYER v. THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report and recommendation concerning the claim of *Murphy & Wischmeyer v. the United States* (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

#### REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

A letter from the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, transmitting, pursuant to law, his first report, as of January 1, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT OF SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD

A letter from the members of the Surplus Property Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim report of the Board (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORT OF SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the members of the Surplus Property Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Surplus War Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization, for the period prior to the organization of the Surplus Property Board on January 2, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the War Food Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on receipts, expenditures, and results of cooperative agricultural extension work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying re-

port); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT OF FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the War Food Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### OPERATIONS UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the War Food Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, address, and amount of compensation of each person receiving \$1,000 or more under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and the 1942 crop parity payment program administered under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938, as amended, with supplemental report of payees under 1942 programs (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator of the War Food Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the eleventh report of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, covering operations, expenditures, and obligations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for that fiscal year (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

A letter from the secretary of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, transmitting certain data omitted from the fifteenth report of the Corporation transmitted to the Senate by the Chairman of the War Production Board on December 12, 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 2)

A letter from the Acting Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 2, 1944, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims (with an accompanying statement); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT OF UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

#### FURNISHING OF WAGE RECORD INFORMATION TO STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AGENCIES

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-record information to State unemployment compensation agencies (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT OF ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the activities of the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report covering the activities of the Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT ON OPERATION OF SECTION 13 OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

A letter from the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a report on the operation of section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT OF FUNDS DERIVED FROM SALE OF BONDS BY TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the 12 months ended November 31, 1944, of funds derived from the sale of bonds under section 15c of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORT OF UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the twenty-eighth annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT ON FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the operation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Library.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of his determinations during the second quarter of the fiscal year 1945 of the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the executive departments and agencies of the Government (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

Letters with estimates of personnel requirements, transmitted, pursuant to law, by the following:

Estimates for the quarter ending March 31, 1945: Department of Justice; Department of State; Treasury Department; Department of the Interior; Department of Labor; Federal Trade Commission; Veterans Administration; Federal Communications Commission; Bureau of the Budget, of the Executive Office of the President; Office of War Information; Office of Price Administration; Smaller War Plants Corporation; Office of Strategic Services; National Housing Agency; Federal Security Agency; and American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas;

Revised estimates for the same quarter: Department of Commerce; and United States Offices of the Panama Railroad Co.; and

A revised estimate for the quarter ending December 31, 1944: Department of the Interior (with the accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Two letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Treasury (4), War (5), Justice (2), Post Office (4), Navy (10), Interior (2), Agriculture, and Commerce (3); Office of Defense Transportation, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Security Agency,

National Housing Agency, and War Manpower Commission which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

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

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the Vice President and referred as indicated:

A resolution adopted by New York Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, favoring amendment of the Social Security Act so as to reduce the retirement age of all workers to 60 years; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by members of the Waverly Place Methodist Sunday School of Nashville, Tenn., favoring a truce and the initiation of peace parleys; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution of the Women's Emergency Conference, Downers Grove, Ill., favoring the making of a definite outline of the war aims of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the National Affairs Committee of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo., favoring prompt ratification of a pending treaty with Mexico concerning the use of the waters of border streams; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the city council of Chicago, Ill., favoring the enactment of legislation amending and supplementing the Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as heretofore amended and supplemented, so as to include in such act authority to defray the cost of right-of-way with Federal aid funds; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—NOTICE OF CONTEST

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter and telegram from O. E. McKaine, of Columbia, S. C., relating to his contest of the seating of OLIN D. JOHNSTON as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### EFFECTS OF CEILING PRICE ON LIVE CATTLE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a telegram I have received from Gov. Andrew Schoeppel, of Kansas, protesting against the proposal of the Office of Price Administration to place a price ceiling on live cattle of \$17.50 a hundred pounds.

Governor Schoeppel's protest is perfectly justified. It is not exactly clear what the O. P. A. expects to accomplish by the proposed price ceiling. One result will be to squeeze the cattle feeders in the Corn Belt between high prices paid for cattle to feed and high production costs, and the effect of the ceiling price on the prices they would receive on the cattle after feeding.

All the information I have received from the men who are in the business, and know how it is conducted, leads to the conclusion that fewer cattle will be fed to the higher weights in the feed lots.

That means that cattle which are grass-fed, from the ranges of the West and Southwest, will be sold immediately for slaughter, instead of being sold to feeders in the Corn Belt for fattening.

The War Food Administration wants to slaughter 35,000,000 head of cattle this year. But the War Food Administration wants to have about half of those animals corn-fed in order to obtain the increased tonnage of beef required for the armed forces and the civilian population.

If 15,000,000 of those animals which should be fed to increase the weights an average of 200 pounds were slaughtered as thin cattle, instead of fat cattle, it will mean 3,000,000,000 pounds less beef for the armed forces and civilians in the coming year.

I understand the War Food Administration whose personnel knows the food needs of the country for the coming year better than O. P. A., and also knows better what the loss in tonnage will be if beef animals are not fed to the higher weights, is unalterably opposed to the O. P. A.'s proposed price-ceiling order.

Thanks in large part to the O. P. A. policies of 1943 and 1944 on hogs, the supply of pork this year will be about 25 percent short. The only way the meat shortage can be made up is through feeding cattle to the heavier weights. There is plenty of feed for this purpose, thanks to huge feed-grain crops of 1944. There is need for the meat. The O. P. A. should be cooperating with the W. F. A. to get increased meat production, instead of apparently trying to get less meat. The order probably will increase the packers' profits, put many cattle feeders out of business, provide less meat for our people to eat, and demoralize the cattle industry.

I also am informed that another effect of the order, through requiring all packers to process all kinds of cattle, will hit the small packers heavily, while helping the large packers. That is not desirable.

Mr. President, I am not saying that the O. P. A. is not acting in good faith, but I am saying that, in my judgment, this order will be a great mistake. I hope that Judge Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, will take the advice of the War Food Administration and refuse to approve the order, instead of heeding the insistence of the Office of Price Administration.

The War Food Administration knows what this is all about. The Office of Price Administration, very frankly, does not.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, the telegram to which I have referred, from Governor Schoeppel, and also a telegram on the same subject from J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas.

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

TOPEKA, KANS., January 2, 1945.  
The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate:

Live-cattle ceiling prices, as proposed by O. P. A. will, it seems, do two things, both

deleterious, adversely affect markets for feeder cattle and result in decreased tonnage of beef by shipping of lightweight cattle for slaughter. With abundance of feeds that can be marketed in no other way except on the hoof, stockmen should be permitted to feed out and market fat cattle for maximum production. The bane of the livestock industry is uncertainty occasioned by such proposals as this of O. P. A., which disrupts long-established practices and long-range plans that the beef industry must operate under. The nature of the business is such that it cannot quickly adjust without demoralization and loss. If proposed ceiling prices are designed to increase tonnage of beef being offered retailers by packers in metropolitan centers, it is manifestly unfair to arbitrarily set figures that makes it impossible for producers to complete present feedings at a profit.

ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL,  
Governor of Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANS., December 31, 1944.  
Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Washington, D. C.:

Proposed O. P. A. ceiling prices on live cattle will seriously affect feeders who in good faith stocked their feed lots this fall and will impair the war effort for maximum beef production, because cattlemen won't know what to expect next in way of Bureau directives. This uncertainty is utterly demoralizing to a business that can operate only on long-time schedules. The Government needs a definite long-time policy that fits the character of the cattle industry and which will challenge its capacity to produce.

J. C. MOHLER.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have before me a communication from the public service committee of the advisory council to the mayor of Milwaukee, addressed to the advisory council to the mayor of Milwaukee, together with a copy of a resolution which has been recommended for adoption by the advisory council to the mayor of Milwaukee. The purpose of the resolution is to aid "in the passage of Federal legislation which will bring about immediate consideration of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway project." I ask unanimous consent that the communication and the recommended resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the communication and recommended resolution were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 29, 1944.  
To the Advisory Council to the Mayor of Milwaukee.

GENTLEMEN: The public service committee of the advisory council was directed on Wednesday, January 12, 1944, to review and make recommendations relevant to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and its relative potentialities to the port of Milwaukee, and to make recommendations to bring about its realization if the project were in keeping with the best interest of the city of Milwaukee.

Your committee has diligently pursued its assignment. It has reviewed the history of the controversy which dates back to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It has reviewed the opinions of the various Great Lakes port authorities. Your committee has also collected the statements and opinions of the United States Senators and Congressmen who have given their expressions to this enterprise. They have also interviewed several Members of Congress.

Your committee has also considered the expressions of various interested parties representing industry, labor, transportation (both maritime and rail), local and State officials and the military and naval departments of the Federal Government. Your committee has taken full cognizance of the more than four decades of controversy during which the people of both the United States and Canada, and especially in the regions of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley have been evaluating the benefits of bringing the ocean to the doorway of the Middle West.

The proposed St. Lawrence seaway project consists of—

(1) Twenty-seven-foot navigation in reaches of the St. Lawrence River where shipping is now restricted to vessels which can use 14-foot canals, enabling ocean cargo vessels to reach all Great Lakes ports.

(2) Two million two hundred thousand horsepower of the most economical power on the continent, to be developed at the navigation dam in the International Rapids section of the river. Half of this power will belong to the United States and half to Canada.

(3) The net cost to the United States of providing oceangoing navigation into the Great Lakes after deducting what the State of New York would pay for power development will not exceed \$200,000,000, which includes 25 percent for contingency. These estimates are from the United States Army engineers.

The current motivating force now sponsoring this project centers around the enabling legislation known as the Aiken-Pittenger bill (S. 1385) jointly introduced by Senator AIKEN, of Vermont, and Congressman PITTINGER, of Minnesota. Much of the discussion in Congress evolves around the issue whether the act should be consummated by treaty which requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate or by Executive agreement which requires a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

The committee is of the opinion that the St. Lawrence seaway should not be viewed as a narrow and sectional demand. What is good for the Great Lakes region is good for the Nation as a whole. If the prosperity and commerce of the Great Lakes region recognize the economic benefit of projects such as the T. V. A., Boulder Dam, and Grand Coulee, which we have helped to finance, we ask that other parts of the Nation recognize the na-

tional benefits to be derived from the St. Lawrence project.

The committee is convinced that had the St. Lawrence seaway been available at the opening of World War No. 2, the military efforts of the United States and Canada would have been far more effective and the war could have been undoubtedly shortened. Despite the fine harbors, the great industrial plants, and the shipbuilding equipment of this area, less than 2 percent of the tonnage constructed in the United States has been built in the Great Lakes Basin. Had the seaway been available, 10,000 cruisers and Liberty ships could have been constructed in sheltered Great Lakes harbors and sent directly into service. Great economies in the national-defense efforts could have been achieved through mass movement of raw materials and finished equipment via the seaway. The future safety of our country requires that national defense industries be located in interior areas, and this further emphasizes the need of the seaway for mass transportation of raw materials and finished goods. Stock piles of strategic materials could be concentrated in Great Lakes harbors if the seaway were open to permit their movement in mass quantity.

The committee is of the opinion that the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway during the immediate post-war period will aid in providing tens of thousands of jobs in useful and productive work and the favorable economic effects of the seaway will undoubtedly create thousands of additional jobs in harbor cities of the Great Lakes region. The project, therefore, is a necessity to assure full revival of post-war employment.

The committee concludes, and is unanimous in its opinion, that the St. Lawrence seaway will be a great and lasting benefit to the United States of America and to each and every portion thereof; that the areas of and adjacent to the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley will be benefited by having a sea road and removing its present landlocked limitations; that the port of Milwaukee and its metropolitan area will be afforded immeasurable foreign-trade opportunities. It will benefit through the removal of restraints upon the transportation of raw materials and products by excessive freight charges. It presents great possibilities for shipbuilding and drydock facilities in this area. It will provide full use of our natural harbor. It will provide efficiency in distribution for our commerce on a world-wide competitive basis. It will provide Milwaukee with new employment and economic benefits in

this city's position as one of the outstanding ports of a territory which is considered the industrial and agricultural heart of the Nation.

The committee therefore concludes and unanimously recommends that the advisory council to the mayor of Milwaukee adopt the resolution.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
B. H. BARG, Chairman.  
ARTHUR G. APLIN, Vice Chairman.  
HARRY SCHACHTSCHNEIDER.  
WALDEMAR STECHER.  
O. V. HANSEN.  
CHAS. E. BALDWIN.  
CHESTER V. SALOMON, *Ex Officio*.

*Be it resolved*, That the advisory council to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee hereby endorses without reservation the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and recommends that the Honorable John L. Bohn, mayor of Milwaukee, shall exercise the authority and influence of his office to aid in bringing about enabling legislation in the Congress of the United States; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the interested Senators and Congressmen be advised of this action and that they be encouraged to exercise the authority of their office in consummating this project, and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this report and resolution be printed and be placed in the hands of the delegates to the advisory council and other interested parties for the purpose of aiding in the passage of Federal legislation which will bring about immediate consideration of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway project.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
B. H. BARG, Chairman.  
ARTHUR G. APLIN, Vice Chairman.  
HARRY SCHACHTSCHNEIDER.  
WALDEMAR STECHER.  
O. V. HANSEN.  
CHAS. E. BALDWIN.  
CHESTER V. SALOMON, *Ex-officio*.

#### PART-TIME EMPLOYEES OF COMMITTEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate reports in response to Senate Resolution 319, Seventy-eighth Congress, relative to persons employed who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, agreed to August 23, 1944, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

APPROPRIATIONS  
names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
John F. Feeney.....	1425 Rhode Island Ave. NW.....	General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.....	\$6,400
Harold E. Merrick.....	666 Aspen St. NW.....	do.....	4,800
Thomas J. Scott.....	3500 14th St. NW.....	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.....	4,800
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen.....	1434 Saratoga Ave.....	District of Columbia government.....	3,500

KENNETH MCKELLAR, *Acting Chairman*.

JANUARY 3, 1945.  
To the Senate:  
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Theodore B. Stothart.....	3801 Fourth St. SE.....	War Department, Adjutant General's Office.....	\$1,800
Amy J. Tishendorf.....	4434 First St. NE.....	War Department, Legislative and Liaison Division, Office of Chief of Staff.....	2,000
Col. Lewis Sanders.....	1911 R St. NW.....	War Department.....	6,000
Col. David A. Watt.....	Clinton, Md.....	do.....	6,000

ROBT. R. REYNOLDS, *Chairman*.

## SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR MOBILIZATION

JANUARY 1, 1945.

*To the Senate:*

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Boyce, Virginia W.	3810 W St. SE., Washington, D. C.	Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.	\$1,800
Gertler, Ann S.	3721 35th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	2,000
Heslep, Hope C.	2 East Maple St., Alexandria, Va.	War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.	2,000
Larson, C. Theodore	3917 North 5th St., Arlington, Va.	National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.	5,600
Manuel, Fritzle P.	1621 T St. NW., Washington, D. C.	War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.	3,500
McConkey, Darel	R. F. D. Box 153, Alexandria, Va.	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	4,600
Moen, Cora L.	5327 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.	2,000
Oleksy, Elizabeth H.	1620 Fuller St. NW., Washington, D. C.	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	2,600
Rosenberger, Francis C.	5814 64th Ave., East Riverdale, Md.	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.	4,600
Schimme, Herbert	3604 Minnesota Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	War Production Board, Washington D. C.	8,000

H. M. KILGORE, *Chairman.*

## WAR CONTRACTS SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
January 1, 1945.The VICE PRESIDENT,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.  
DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319, I am transmitting here-

with a list of employees of the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the Department paying the salary of such em-

ployee, and the annual rate of compensation for each such employee.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES E. MURRAY,  
*Chairman, War Contracts Subcommittee.*  
By CHARLES A. MURRAY,  
Charles A. Murray,  
*Executive Secretary.*

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Kurt Borehardt	6007 34th Pl. NW., Washington, D. C.	Smaller War Plants Corporation, Washington, D. C.	\$5,600
Ann Cheatham	4000 South Capitol St. SE., Washington, D. C.	do	2,000
Bertram M. Gross	613 South Quincy St., Arlington, Va.	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	6,500
Doris Phippen	40 Plattsburg Court NW., Washington, D. C.	do	2,100
Omer Regnier	209 Franklin Ave., Silver Spring, Md.	Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.	3,800
Edna Rubin	1243 Holbrook Terrace NE., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	2,300

## COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 2, 1945.

To the Senate:  
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Capt. James A. Saunders, U. S. Navy (retired)	4105 Oliver St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	\$6,000
Chief Yeoman Herbert S. Atkinson (AA), U. S. Naval Reserve	2405 Pennington Rd., Trenton, N. J.	Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	1,512

DAVID I. WALSH, *Chairman.*

## SENATE NAVY LIAISON OFFICE, ROOM 461, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

JANUARY 2, 1945.

To the Senate:  
The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Lt. Frederick A. McLaughlin, U. S. Naval Reserve	5305 41st St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	\$2,400
Lt. Joseph G. Feeney, U. S. Naval Reserve	2745 29th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	2,400
Yeoman (2d cl) Eleanor W. St. Clair, U. S. Naval Reserve	2134 R St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	1,152
Yeoman (2d cl) Loretto F. Jochman, U. S. Naval Reserve	do	do	1,152

The above employees are representatives of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, to assist Senators on Naval personnel matters.

DAVID I. WALSH.

DECEMBER 28, 1944.

**To the Senate:**

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

## COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

name of a person employed by the committee who is not a full-time employee of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Louis J. Meyerle.....	612 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Md.....	Veterans Administration.....	\$5,000

**JAMES M. TUNNELL, Chairman.**UNITED STATES SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS  
December 31, 1944.**To the Senate:**

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the name of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution No. 319, agreed to August 23, 1944 (see attached memorandum).

**CARL A. HATCH,**  
*Chairman.*

Memorandum from Senator McCARRAN, chairman, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration and Use of Certain Public Lands.

**To:** Senator CARL A. HATCH, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The following persons are detailed from the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, to assist with the work of the above subcommittee:

E. S. Haskell, senior administrative officer, Forest Service, CAF-12; basic salary, \$5,000 per year.

Elizabeth Heckman, clerk CAF-5; basic salary, \$2,000 per year.

DECEMBER 31, 1944.

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY  
PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS,  
January 2, 1945.**The VICE PRESIDENT,***United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319 I am transmitting here with a list of employees of the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the department paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation for each such employee.

Respectfully yours,

**JAMES E. MURRAY,**  
*Chairman.*By DEWEY ANDERSON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

JANUARY 1, 1945.

**To the Senate:**

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of December 1944, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of Department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Cheney, Brainard.....	3418 Highwood Drive SE, Washington, D. C.....	Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.....	\$6,500
Crivella, Agnes E.....	1408 Buchanan St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.....	2,700
Devitt, Emerald G.....	2425 27th St. South, Arlington, Va.....	do.....	2,000
Digges, Elsie A.....	120 C St. NE, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	1,800
Evans, Harry J.....	3010 Gainsville St. SE, Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	6,500
Forbes, F. Preston.....	510 Four Mile Rd., Alexandria, Va.....	Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.....	4,600
Fuller, Carol M.....	2101 S St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.....	2,100
Gray, Scott K., Jr.....	119 Joliet St. SW, Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	4,600
Groeper, Stella J.....	1127 Branch Ave. SE, Washington, D. C.....	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.....	2,600
Heckard, Dorothy M.....	Shreve Rd., Falls Church, Va.....	do.....	2,000
Kimball, Kathleen.....	1701 Park Rd. NW, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,000
Lucas, Elizabeth P.....	1730 North Quincy St., Arlington, Va.....	do.....	1,800
Miller, Lois M.....	3120 Massachusetts Ave. SE, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,600
Nelson, John W.....	1445 Ogden St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	5,600
O'Mullane, Vernice M.....	Acott Hall, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	1,620
Purdy, Grace F.....	230 Rhode Island Ave. NE, Washington, D. C.....	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.....	3,200
Silverman, Arthur G.....	719 D St. NE, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	5,600
Soule, Lt. (Jr. Gr.), George H.....	4028 Beecher St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.....	2,000
Spicer, Lillian Evelyn.....	1438 Decatur St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.....	2,600
Steckman, Frederick W.....	4000 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D. C.....	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.....	4,600
Strubel, Margie L.....	4632 12th St. NE, Washington, D. C.....	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.....	1,800
Thurman, Allen G.....	201 E. Shepherd St., Chevy Chase, Md.....	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.....	6,500
Van Tassel, Alfred J.....	1622 Mount Eagle Pl., Alexandria, Va.....	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.....	6,500
Yelencsics, Olga.....	2400 13th St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,000

**JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS  
INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1. A bill to create an independent Civil Aeronautics Authority and an independent Air Safety Board, to promote the development and safety and to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics, and to promote world leadership by the United States in aviation; to the Committee on Commerce.

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 2, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 3. A bill to provide for the training of air-traffic control-tower operators;

S. 4. A bill to enact the Aviation Salvage at Sea Convention into statute law in the United States;

S. 5. A bill authorizing the advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration; and

S. 6. A bill to provide adequate aeronautical training for the youth of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 7. A bill to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 8. A bill to provide for the use of 10 percent of the receipts from national forests for the making of range improvements within such forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 9. A bill providing for the reorganization of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I introduce several bills dealing with some of the problems mentioned in the President's message of today regarding free enterprise and free opportunity. One bill deals with cartels, and another deals with corporations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills introduced by the Senator from Wyoming will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 10. A bill providing for the issuance of certificates of statutory compliance with certain national standards to certain corporations and trade associations engaged in or affecting commerce; and

S. 11. A bill to protect the foreign relations and to promote the trade and commerce of the United States, to require the

disclosure to the United States of information affecting such trade and commerce, and to safeguard the security of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. Hatch):

S. 12. A bill to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 13. A bill to provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such areas in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease, and for other purposes;

S. 14. A bill to create the National Capital Metropolitan Water Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 15. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to prescribe the method of capital punishment in the District of Columbia," approved January 30, 1925 (43 Stat. 798, ch. 115, Public Law 348, 68th Cong., 2d sess.);

S. 16. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Barber Act; and

S. 17. A bill to prohibit the issuance of alcoholic beverage licenses in certain localities in the District of Columbia, to prohibit advertising the price of such beverages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 18. A bill to further amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide for the relief of certain widows, children, and other dependents of servicemen who die as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service, and for other purposes;

S. 19. A bill to provide for Senate ratification of foreign trade agreements;

S. 20. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended; and

S. 21. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by providing a deferred maintenance deduction for carriers; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 22. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 23. A bill providing for the transfer to the reclamation fund and waiving of interest upon Government-owned bonds, notes, and other obligations of drainage, irrigation, and reclamation districts;

S. 24. A bill for the relief of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District;

S. 25. A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation;

S. 26. A bill to permit defendants to waive prosecution by indictment;

S. 27. A bill to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war; and

S. 28. A bill to incorporate the American Women's Voluntary Services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 29. A bill to provide for loans to enable veterans of World War No. 2 to pay debts existing at the date of their discharge from the service; and

S. 30. A bill to provide for the issuance of awards for service in the Civil Air Patrol; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 31. A bill to amend the Taylor Grazing Act for the purpose of providing for greater

participation by district advisory boards in administration of the act;

S. 32. A bill relating to certain lands released to the United States by carriers by railroad pursuant to section 321 (b) of the Transportation Act of 1940; and

S. 33. A bill relating to the management and administration of national forest grazing lands; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 34. A bill to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

(Mr. BAILEY also introduced Senate bill 35, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. BAILEY (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 36. A bill to amend section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 37. A bill to amend sections 4, 7, and 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) for the purpose of extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made, and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] wished to be present today, but he is snowbound in western New York. He has requested me to introduce several bills, for appropriate reference, in his behalf.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills introduced by the Senator from New York for his colleague [Mr. MEAD] will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. WAGNER (for Mr. MEAD):

S. 38. A bill for the relief of Marlin-Rockwell Corporation with respect to the jurisdiction of the Tax Court of the United States to redetermine its excessive profits for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1942, subject to renegotiation under the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 39. A bill establishing wage differential for leadingmen and quartermen at all naval establishments; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 40. A bill to increase the compensation of employees in the Postal Service; and

S. 41. A bill to extend to assistant postmasters and supervisory employees of the field service of the Postal Service overtime payments for services performed daily in excess of 8 hours; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

S. 42. A bill for the relief of Garnet Charles Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 43. A bill for the relief of John P. Hayes, postmaster, and the estate of Edward P. McCormack, former postmaster, at Albany, New York; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 44. A bill to provide for the cancellation of certain notes acquired by the Farm Credit Administration as a result of the activities of the Federal Farm Board; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 45. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alphonine Nordgren; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 46. A bill to amend the Locomotive Inspection Act of February 17, 1911, as amended, to provide for the appointment of five additional inspectors, and to provide for adjustments in salaries; and

S. 47. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 48. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish headstones to mark the hon-

orary burial places of deceased members of the armed forces who are buried at sea, in foreign lands, or at unknown places; and

S. 49. A bill to amend the acts authorizing the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of persons in the armed forces, so as to provide that such payments shall not be less than \$1,000 in any case; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 50. A bill to permit settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 51. A bill to provide for conveying to the State of Montana, for public-park purposes, certain lands near the city of Havre, Mont., known as the Beaver Creek Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 52. A bill authorizing conveyance of the Seger Indian School to Colony Union Graded School District No. 1, Colony, Okla.;

S. 53. A bill for the relief of the Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; and

S. 54. A bill to validate titles to certain lands conveyed by Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to amend the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 55. A bill for the relief of W. A. Smoot, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims;

S. 56. A bill relating to the acquisition and use of certain motor vehicles by the various agencies of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

S. 57. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia; to the Committee on Claims;

S. 58. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," approved July 24, 1941, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 59. A bill for the relief of Antonio Zamora; Mrs. Antonio Zamora; Antonio Zamora, Jr.; Mrs. Juan Chavez; John Chavez, Jr.; Roland Chavez; Selso Trujillo; and Dr. M. G. Wright; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 60. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands in Harding, Colfax, and Mora Counties, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 61. A bill providing for the incorporation of the Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 62. A bill to amend section 3 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, so as to permit exemption of security issues not exceeding \$300,000 from the provisions of such act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 63. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of non-commercial, cultural, or educational programs; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 64. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Robert B. Lindsey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 65. A bill repealing subsection (c) of section 1001 of the Revenue Act of 1932, relating to the determination of the class of post offices; and

S. 66. A bill to prohibit the mailing of certain classes of unsolicited merchandise; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

S. 67. A bill to authorize the participation of States in certain revenues from national parks, national monuments, and other areas under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; and

S. 68. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 69. A bill for the relief of settlers on the International Strip at Nogales, Ariz.;

S. 70. A bill for the relief of Maria Marquez Ruiz;

S. 71. A bill for the relief of Henry M. Ruiz; and

S. 72. A bill for the relief of Antonio Ruiz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 73. A bill to provide for rural telephones, and for other purposes; and

S. 74. A bill to provide for the formulation of a national fertilizer policy and program; as a step in said program, to provide for adequate reserves for a phosphate plant heretofore authorized for construction at or near Mobile, Ala.; to specify certain policies for the public operation of said plant and to provide a basis for its operation by private enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 75. A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Locke;

S. 76. A bill for the relief of John T. Cooper;

S. 77. A bill for the relief of Lindon A. Long;

S. 78. A bill for the relief of Frances Eu-banks Oates;

S. 79. A bill for the relief of J. H. Kerr; and

S. 80. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hal S. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 81. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, to provide for the establishment of a uniform classification and uniform scale of class rates for railroad freight, and for other purposes; and

S. 82. A bill to supplement the national transportation policy and to aid in achieving such policy; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 83. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in Jefferson County, Ala.;

S. 84. A bill to provide for a Department of Armed Forces, Secretary of the Armed Forces, Under Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air, and for other purposes; and

S. 85. A bill to provide for universal service and total mobilization during any war in which the United States is now engaged; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 86. A bill to authorize a payment to the widow and minor children of the late Commander Howard W. Gilmore, United States Navy, as a token of the appreciation of the people of the United States for his heroic sacrifice of his life; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 87. A bill granting an increase of pension to Grizelda Hull Hobson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. MEAD):

S. 88. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, for the purpose of clarifying its provisions with respect to its application to certain officers in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I introduce a bill dealing with the planning of rural electrification projects, and for other purposes, and request unanimous consent that the bill be referred to the appropriate standing committee, and that a copy thereof be referred to the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning, the chairman of which is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Illinois

will be received and appropriately referred, and a copy thereof will be referred to the Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, as requested.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 89. A bill to provide for the planning of rural electrification projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 90. A bill for the relief of Della O'Hara; and

S. 91. A bill for the relief of the village of Stone Park, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 92. A bill relating to the admission of attorneys at law to practice before departments and agencies of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 93. A bill for the relief of Mary G. Marggraf; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

S. 94. A bill to extend certain benefits of the Canal Zone Retirement Act of March 2, 1931, as amended, to certain employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;

S. 95. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; and

S. 96. A bill for the relief of Annie L. Nesbitt and others; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

By Mr. WILLIS:

S. 97. A bill to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 98. A bill to provide for the replanning of blighted and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such areas in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease, and for other purposes; and

S. 99. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for use by the Children's Museum of Washington, Inc.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 100. A bill to authorize an exchange of certain lands with William W. Kiskadden in connection with the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

(Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. AIKEN) introduced Senate bill 101, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 102. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil service status under such act; to the Committee on Civil Service.

(Mr. TAFT also introduced Senate bills 103 and 104, which were referred to the appropriate committees, and appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 105. A bill to amend Public Law 603 (77th Cong., 2d sess., ch. 404), which is entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes"; and

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. SCRUGHAM):

S. 106. A bill to authorize mining, milling, or smelting loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 107. A bill to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations

against the operators of mines caused to cease operations because of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 108. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial district;

S. 109 (by request). A bill to create a board to be known as the National Symphony Orchestra Trust Fund Board, to define the duties of said Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON):

S. 110. A bill to incorporate the American Veterans Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. HAYDEN):

S. 111. A bill to revise the method of determining the payments to be made by the United States to the several States with respect to conservation lands administered by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McFARLAND:

S. 112. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 113. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to modify the provisions of a contract for the purchase of a power plant for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. HAYDEN):

S. 114. A bill authorizing payments to San Carlos Apache Indians for the lands ceded by them in the agreement of February 25, 1896, ratified by the act of June 10, 1896, and reopening such lands to mineral entry; and

S. 115. A bill to modify section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934, with reference to certain funds collected in connection with the operation of Indian Service irrigation projects; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 116. A bill to confer authority on the Secretary of the Interior with regard to certain reclamation repayment contracts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

S. 117. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nellie L. Fickett; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 118. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands on the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, I introduce 12 bills for appropriate reference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills introduced by the Senator from Mississippi will be received and referred to the appropriate committees.

By Mr. BILBO:

S. 119. A bill authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two four-lane bridges to replace the existing Fourteenth Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes;

S. 120. A bill to amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia;

S. 121. A bill to redefine the powers and duties of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, to establish a Department of Public Welfare, and for other purposes;

S. 122. A bill to amend an Act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, of the Dis-

trict of Columbia; and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1921, as amended;

S. 123. A bill to amend section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, and to amend section 15 thereof, as amended;

S. 124. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia', approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes", approved June 4, 1924;

S. 125. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds collected by District of Columbia examining, licensing, and other boards and commissions, and for other purposes;

S. 126. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Department Band, District of Columbia, and to provide funds therefor; and

S. 127. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for better registration of births in the District of Columbia and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1907; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 128. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength", approved June 3, 1942 (57 Stat. 306); and

S. 129. A bill to remove certain restrictions relating to the appointment of retired commissioned officers to civilian positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 130. A bill to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 131. A bill to authorize the conveyance of the United States fish hatchery property at Butte Falls, Oreg., to the State of Oregon;

S. 132. A bill to authorize the payment of a maintenance allowance to the owner of a bridge over the Columbia River for navigation facilities not required; and

S. 133. A bill to authorize completion of alterations to a bridge over the Columbia River, made necessary by Bonneville Dam; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 134. A bill for the relief of Ida E. Laurie and Zella Rickard;

S. 135. A bill for the relief of the Aetna Insurance Co.;

S. 136. A bill for the relief of the Oregon Caves Resort; and

S. 137. A bill for the relief of the Contracting & Sales Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 138. A bill granting a pension to Frank P. Tebbetts; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 139. A bill to provide for the construction, equipment, and operation of an additional military academy and an additional naval academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 140. A bill providing for the adjudication of entitlement to disability compensation and other benefits before discharge from the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GUFFEY (for himself and Mr. MYERS):

S. 141. A bill to clarify the law relating to the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 142. A bill to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising prior to May 27, 1941, out of activities of the War Department c. of the Army, with accompanying papers; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 143. A bill to provide that commissioned and warrant officers placed in St. Elizabeths Hospital or certain United States Public Health Service hospitals shall be liable to pay such rate per day as may be prescribed from time to time by the President, and to authorize the heads of the several agencies to deduct such sum from their pay and to transmit it to St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. SCRUGHAM):

S. 144. A bill for the relief of M. E. Caferrata and John Granata; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 145. A bill creating an Office of Naval Research, Development, and Patents in the Navy Department; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. SCRUGHAM and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 146. A bill authorizing the promotion of Rear Admiral Harold Gardiner Bowen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TRUMAN:

S. 147. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Russel-Majors-Waddell National Monument; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

S. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution establishing a committee to provide for the formation of a Pan-American Legislative Union; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HILL:

S. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution providing for awards of honor for agricultural production; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds in Springerville, Ariz., of a memorial to Gustav Becker; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution urging the institution of Americans-All—Immigrants-All program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution establishing a commission to select a site and design for a memorial to the contributions of members of all religious faiths to American military and naval history; to the Committee on the Library.

#### NATIONAL AIRPORT PROGRAM

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the bill which I have just introduced provides for a national airport system and program throughout the United States. It is the result of a study which has been the subject of much consideration by those who are interested in aviation in America. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an explanatory statement bearing on the bill.

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

The bill I have just introduced provides for a national airport program upon which \$1,000,000,000 would be expended by the Federal, State, and local Governments. This program would allow construction or improvement of the 6,000 airports which the Civil Aeronautics Administrator's recent national airport plan has announced as necessary for post-war aviation's needs. Such an airport program would give civil aviation a real chance to expand rapidly after the war and would, in addition, provide a ready-made public-works program of Nation-wide proportions which can be undertaken immediately after the end of the war so as to provide thousands of jobs for war workers during the period of reconversion from war work to civilian industry.

This bill effects a compromise between those who advocate an airport program on a Federal-State basis and those who support the Federal-city basis which has been used so successfully in developing in this country the greatest system of civil airports in the world. It is my thought that we should not be too hasty in wholly discarding the successful Federal-city basis of the past, and that it will take some time for the States who have done relatively little airport work up to the present time to secure the necessary legislation and financing for such a substantial program. I have accordingly divided the program one-half to the States and one-half to cities and counties. This is accomplished by assigning to States the construction of small airports with the larger airports to be handled on a Federal-city basis.

I have given attention to the airport problems of this Nation for many years and have introduced legislation upon various phases of this subject on several occasions in the past. The present bill may require extensive change to meet the present airport needs of the Nation. I ask all who are interested in airports to give this bill their earnest study to the end that the Congress may formulate legislation which will best serve the public interest of this great Nation. Any suggestions, criticisms, ideas, or proposals which are forwarded to me will receive my most careful consideration.

#### SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 2: The definitions are intended to avoid unnecessary repetition in the body of the bill of the meaning intended by the use of certain terms. It is believed that each definition clearly expresses the connotation intended by its use so individual definitions will not be explained in detail here.

Section 3: The "airport service" provided in this section gives definite statutory recognition to this most important part of C. A. A.'s work.

Section 4: This section gives the C. A. A. Administrator the necessary power to make grants of Federal funds to the States and cities for airport development. The program is divided equally on a Federal-city and a Federal-State basis by the creation of a "State program" and an "urban program."

Section 5: Authorizes a Federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 per year for 5 years, which when matched by an equal amount of State and city funds, will provide the billion dollars needed to carry out C. A. A.'s national airport plan. I realize that technically the C. A. A. plan calls for a slightly different amount but believe that we can amend this figure to conform to the C. A. A.'s plan before final adoption of this legislation. I also provide for a 5-year program instead of the 10-year program recommended by C. A. A., as I firmly believe that the sooner we get this program completed, the faster our civil aviation industry will grow. We should push rather than delay civil aviation so our Nation

may speedily enjoy the great benefits of air travel. In allocating 50 percent of the program to the urban program and 50 percent to the State program, I again realize that the C. A. A. figures are slightly different and again state that such technical changes in amount as seems desirable can be inserted later. The \$3,000,000 appropriation for preliminary planning and surveys is made immediately available, as I believe that such work should start at the earliest possible moment so as to have this program ready to go at once upon the end of the war. I have used the acceleration provision adopted in the post-war highway legislation so that the airport program can start even before the technical end of the war if such seems desirable.

Section 6: This section provides the legislative basis for the preparation and constant revision of a national airport plan. This plan will be the basis of all airport development work upon which Federal funds are expended.

Section 7: By this section the C. A. A. is required to specify all projects which are to be developed in the urban program in a request to the Congress for funds with which to carry out this part of the national airport program. This gives the Congress an opportunity to review the Administrator's determination. The funds not appropriated in the urban program are then to go to the State program.

Section 8: Apportions the Federal airport aid funds among the States, one-half on the basis of population, one-half on the basis of area.

Section 9: This section covers submission and approval of projects in the State and urban programs. It contains authorization for public agencies other than States to sponsor projects in the State program if the State is unable or unwilling to go forward. Subsection (b) contains a provision designed to eliminate the "land grab" motive by requiring that no project shall be approved unless the site for the airport is wholly owned by a State or a public agency.

Section 10: Provides the procedure for payment of Federal funds to States and cities for airport work undertaken pursuant to the bill.

Section 11: This section, covering method of construction, minimum wages and minimum hours, and provision giving employment preference to veterans and to local residents, is self-explanatory.

Section 12: The various requirements for eligibility of States as set up in this section are suspended for a period of 3 years in order that the States will have an opportunity to adopt the necessary legislation for participation in the program and in order that the States may have time within which to work out the necessary financial problems involved in raising the necessary State funds for this program. During this 3-year period any project in the State program may be sponsored by any public agency in the same manner as projects are to be sponsored under the urban program. This means that a State having funds to expend on one airport project can sponsor that project. A city wishing to sponsor an airport project which is within the State program may do that during this 3-year period. Existing State airport laws would be utilized by the State and cities so that the airport program can go forward at once rather than wait for the adoption of new State laws and the raising of State funds to conform to the program proposed in this bill.

Section 13: The project sponsorship provisions are in general believed to be reasonable although a reasonable attitude by the C. A. A. Administrator is required on the accounting provisions.

The provision on maintenance is believed to be a proper one from a safety viewpoint.

Section 14: I understand that some States and cities have trouble acquiring land for airport purposes under their existing condemnation laws. This provision makes Federal condemnation powers available to State and cities but only upon their specific request.

Section 15: The provisions for use of Government-owned land are in substance the same as those found in similar legislation.

Section 16: The section on reimbursement for damage to public airports by the Army or Navy is believed to be a proper and desirable one. It is my understanding that neither the Army or Navy now have funds available for this purpose and in reason they should have. The C. A. A. is best able to evaluate the amount of such damage.

Sections 17 to 20: These sections on reporting to Congress, false statements, the existing airport programs, and the effective date of the legislation are self-explanatory.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors. The bill was prepared by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who is absent, but who requested me to present it. But I am informed that he has not as yet taken the oath. Therefore, I will send the bill forward in my name, with the understanding that the name of the Senator from Louisiana may be inserted as the introducer and author of the bill, whenever he returns to the city and takes the oath.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator repeat his statement of the subject matter of the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. It is the old river and harbor bill, somewhat changed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from North Carolina, will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 35) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I introduce a bill on fair employment practices.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In connection with the bill which I have just introduced, I should like to make a brief statement. I shall detain the Senate only for a moment.

In today's message on the state of the Union, from the President to the Congress, the President made the following observation:

In the state of the Union message last year, I set forth what I considered to be an American economic bill of rights.

I said then, and I say now, that these economic truths represent a second bill of

rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

Further, Mr. President when the Democratic National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

We assert that mankind believes in the "four freedoms."

We believe that the country which has the greatest measure of social justice is capable of the greatest achievements.

We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

Mr. President, when the Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., the following resolution relating to the matter of fair employment practices was adopted:

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

During the campaign both candidates for the office of President of the United States spoke in favor of a permanent fair employment practice committee. I know there are millions of persons in the United States who would like to have the Congress take appropriate action, and who feel that those pronouncements by the conventions representing the two great political parties of the country and the corresponding statements made by the candidates were not merely political oratory. I hope that in the near future the Senate will take action on the bill I have just introduced.

The bill (S. 101) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. AIKEN), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### REDUCTION OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE PREMIUMS UNDER NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the National Housing Act by reducing the insurance premiums to be paid for deposit insurance by building and loan associations throughout the Nation. The rate at the present time is one-eighth of 1 percent, and this bill reduces this rate to the same rate which is now paid by banks, namely, one-twelfth of 1 percent.

The experience of building and loan associations during the past 10 years amply justifies this reduction.

The bill also provides that hereafter no dividends shall be paid on the stock of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Dividends which have already accrued are ultimately to be paid.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Ohio will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 103) amending the National Housing Act with respect to dividends and insurance premiums, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS  
FOR WAR DAMAGE IN THE PHILIP-  
PINES

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to provide for prompt reimbursement to property owners in the Philippine Islands for loss or damage resulting from enemy attack, including loss or damage caused by American or Allied forces in expelling the enemy from the Philippine Islands. This would include damage from any Japanese scorched-earth policy as the Japanese forces retreat.

This result is to be accomplished by providing automatic insurance for war damage through the War Damage Corporation. Federal insurance laws already cover damage suffered prior to July 1, 1942, but after that time payment of premiums became impossible because of Japanese occupation and there is no way in which losses can be reimbursed. The War Damage Corporation has about \$220,000,000 in unencumbered cash from premiums collected and it is estimated that the property loss in the Philippines will be less than this amount.

By giving the job to the War Damage Corporation it is hoped that factories, sugar mills, mines, and other activities may be immediately rebuilt so that the economic life of the Philippine people can be promptly resumed. If the matter were left for the usual post-war settlement through the filing of damage claims, it would probably drag along for many years. The War Damage Corporation, operated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is expected to handle claims as promptly as private fire-insurance companies, sending its agents with the occupying armies.

The bill does not include reimbursement for public property, which will be the subject of negotiation with the Philippine government, nor does it include reimbursement of property owned by aliens or alien companies. No reimbursement is to be made to Filipinos who are found to have collaborated with the enemy.

I believe that the Philippines are a part of the United States and entitled to the same reimbursement for war damage as if their citizens had been able to insure their property.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Ohio will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 104) further amending section 5 (g) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, relating to the War Damage Corporation, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF INSUR-  
ANCE UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution directing the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to explore the entire question of coverage, benefits, and taxes in respect to social security, contemplating in that connection the creation of an advisory council for the assistance of the joint committee in its very important work. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of old-age and survivors insurance, under the Social Security Act, in respect to coverage, benefits, and taxes related thereto. The joint committee shall report to the Congress not later than October 1, 1945, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. The joint committee is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to appoint an advisory committee of individuals having special knowledge concerning matters involved in its study and investigation to assist, consult with, and advise the joint committee with respect to such study and investigation. Members of the advisory committee shall not receive any compensation for their services as such members, but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in connection with the performance of the work of the advisory committee.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

Sec. 4. The joint committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties under this resolution, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

Sec. 5. The expenses of the joint committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers signed by the chairman or the vice chairman.

INTERROGATION BY THE SENATE OF  
MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPART-  
MENTS—AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

Mr. FULBRIGHT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 7), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

*Resolved,* That rule X of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"3. There shall be held in the Senate on at least 1 day in each period of 2 calendar weeks, but not oftener than 1 day in any 1 calendar week, a report and question period, which shall not consume more than 2 hours, during which heads of departments, agencies, and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government are requested to answer orally written and oral questions propounded by Members of the Senate. Each written question shall be submitted in triplicate to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of such question, and, if approved by such committee, one copy shall be transmitted to the head of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, with an invitation to appear before the Senate, and one copy to the Committee on Rules with a request for

allotment of time in a report-and-question period to answer such question. Subject to the limitations prescribed in this paragraph, the Committee on Rules shall determine the time for, and the length of time of, each report and question period, and shall allot the time in each period to the head of a department, agency, or independent establishment who has indicated his readiness to deliver oral answers to the questions transmitted to him. All written questions to be propounded in any one period shall be approved by one committee. With the consent of the committee which has approved the written questions to be propounded in any period, the head of a department, agency, or independent establishment may designate to represent him in such period the head of a principal division of such department, agency, or independent establishment, and, in the case of a department, the head thereof may designate the Under Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of such Department. The latter half of each period shall be reserved for oral questions by Members of the Senate and answers thereto, one-half of such time to be controlled by the chairman of the committee which has approved the written questions propounded in such period and one-half by the ranking minority member of such committee. Each oral question shall be germane or relevant to the subject matter of at least one of the written questions propounded in such period; and all questions of relevancy of questions under this paragraph, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate. The time of each report and question period and the written questions to be answered in such period shall be printed in two daily editions of the Record appearing before the day on which such period is to be held, and the proceedings during such period shall be printed in the Record for such day."

Sec. 2. Rule XXXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Any person who is to answer questions during a report-and-question period held under paragraph 3 of rule X shall be admitted for such period."

STATEMENT OF PEACE AIMS

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 8), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved,* That the Senate of the United States, in order to affirm our faith in the uncompromised principles of the Atlantic Charter, and in the integrity of its co-authors and 35 or more signatories, and in order that the ideals which sustain and guide our role in the present conflict shall continue to strengthen a victorious hope in the hearts of the suffering peoples of the world, a noble magnanimity of purpose within the United Nations, and an enduring bulwark of unity among the people of these United States; and in order to avert the further loss of the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys as well as those of our Allies, the wastage of our natural resources and the further break-down of the moral fiber of our people.

Proposes the following statement of peace aims believing them to represent the aspirations of the American people and the essential features of a just and lasting peace:

1. The adoption of a universal bill of rights to safeguard the inalienable rights of every individual regardless of race, class, or religious belief.

2. The assured survival and extension of democratic principles and institutions and the preservation here of our American way of life.

3. The immediate creation of a United Nations political council to provide for the democratic settlement, in harmony with the

principles of the Atlantic Charter, of territorial questions that have arisen in Europe and that may arise elsewhere.

4. Free plebiscites under international supervision in all liberated countries to choose their own form of government and leadership, the time and procedure to be determined by the United Nations political council.

5. The immediate creation of a United Nations economic and social council "to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

6. With a view to assuring the security of all nations, large or small, victor or vanquished, and promoting the earliest possible peace and rehabilitation of Europe and the world, the United States Senate favors the creation of a general federation of European nations at the earliest possible date, within which disarmament and economic unification will be combined with sovereign equality and cultural self-determination.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR STANDING COMMITTEES TO HOLD HEARINGS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I send forward a resolution in the usual form, giving the Committee on Commerce power to take evidence and subpoena witnesses.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. In connection with the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina, authorizing the Commerce Committee to employ a stenographer to take testimony, I should like to make the suggestion that it has been customary at the beginning of each session of Congress for the chairman of each standing committee to offer a separate resolution granting such authority. It occurred to me that if one resolution were offered authorizing each committee to employ a stenographer, there would be a considerable saving. Upon inquiry of the printing clerk, I find that it will save approximately \$700. For that reason, I should like to offer a consolidated resolution.

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

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thought the Senator from North Carolina had concluded.

Mr. BAILEY. I yielded to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to ask unanimous consent that the resolution to which I have referred be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina object to having the resolution read?

Mr. BAILEY. I do not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 9), as follows:

*Resolved*, That from February 1, 1945, to the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress, each standing committee of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, the total expenses pursuant to this resolution (which shall not exceed

\$5,000 for each committee) to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

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

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, let me inquire whether I am correct in my understanding from what the Senator has said that the resolution is simply a consolidation of all resolutions of like purpose which usually are submitted by the chairmen of the several committees of the Senate at the beginning of each Congress?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is exactly correct.

For the further information of the Senate, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a tabulation of the amounts expended for hearings by standing committees during the Seventy-eighth Congress, to December 31, 1944.

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

*Amounts expended for hearings by standing committees during the Seventy-eighth Congress to Dec. 31, 1944*

Agriculture and Forestry	\$1,882.50
Appropriations	12,431.80
Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate	62.37
Banking and Currency <sup>1</sup>	7,079.89
Civil Service	678.04
Claims	None
Commerce	7,096.91
District of Columbia	1,371.95
Education and Labor	1,828.13
Enrolled Bills	None
Expenditures in the Executive Departments	223.30
Finance	3,595.78
Foreign Relations	1,626.74
Immigration	297.07
Indian Affairs	519.04
Interoceanic Canals	None
Interstate Commerce	6,857.52
Irrigation and Reclamation	506.61
Judiciary	2,491.91
Library	None
Manufactures	None
Military Affairs	9,768.82
Mines and Mining	371.53
Naval Affairs	1,758.55
Patents	270.90
Pensions	46.37
Post Offices and Post Roads	393.75
Printing	84.24
Privileges and Elections	759.38
Public Buildings and Grounds	243.43
Public Lands and Surveys	376.84
Rules	19.25
Territories and Insular Affairs	2,000.12
Total	74,642.74

<sup>1</sup> Includes services of clerk.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, let me inquire why the date fixed in the resolution is February 1. Has provision already been made for the operations of committees up to that time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; such provision has been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Arizona.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY subsequently said: In view of the fact that the Senate has agreed to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the resolution which I submitted in behalf of the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution submitted by the Senator from North Carolina is withdrawn.

#### ADDITIONAL CLERKS, COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 10), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments be, and it is hereby authorized to employ during the Seventy-ninth Congress an assistant Clerk and an additional clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rates, respectively, of \$3,600 and \$1,800 per annum.

#### CONTINUATION OF WAR CONTRACTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

*Resolved*, That, effective February 1, 1945, the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 198, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to February 8, 1944, and Senate Resolution 288, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to May 25, 1944 (authorizing the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate war contracts, termination of war contracts and related problems), is hereby continued until the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE RULES—RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 12), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

*Resolved*, That the standing rules of the Senate be, and they are hereby, amended by adding after rule XX a new rule, relating to river and harbor projects, as follows:

"Rule XXI. When a rivers and harbors authorization bill is pending, a point of order may be made against the authorization of any project in any form not formally recommended to the Congress in an official report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors."

#### STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE VALUES

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of nine Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a comprehensive study of proposals designed to stabilize currencies and their exchange value, including proposals for substituting any type of "credits" for gold in settlement of international balances, for establishment of a system of bimetallism, and any other proposal involving international agreement with a view to facilitating international exchange and promoting international trade. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such study.

and investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purpose of this investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpenn or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

#### DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT AND ITS USE IN WORLD AIR COMMERCE

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 14), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas it is imperative that the United States maintain its proper sphere in world air commerce during the immediate post-war period of development; and

Whereas immediately following the end of World War No. 1 it became necessary to readjust aircraft production to civil needs of the United States; and

Whereas immediately following the end of the present war it will be necessary to establish a civil aviation program for the United States for both domestic and foreign air commerce; and

Whereas the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 specifically provides for the encouragement and development of an air-transportation system properly adapted to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, of the Postal Service, and of the national defense; and

Whereas the time to determine international air rights for civil air transport to establish a charter for freedom of the air is during peace treaty negotiations; and

Whereas it is desirable and necessary to accumulate and compile adequate data prior to such peace treaty negotiations; and

Whereas such data have been heretofore accumulated by various and sundry inter-departmental committees: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the chairman of such committee, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to (1) the feasibility of adapting current types of aircraft used in the war effort to use in civil-air transport; (2) the feasibility of incorporating in the construction of civil aircraft such features as will make them readily adaptable for immediate conversion and use for war purposes; (3) the feasibility of using world air transport as an international air police force to enforce peace terms; (4) the program of training and providing a reserve of skilled aircraft personnel, including ground crews and operations personnel for the immediate mobilization of civil air forces to adequately meet war emergencies, as well as preliminary training of personnel to be directly available to the War and Navy Departments in a war emergency; (5) the provision for world-wide weather observation facilities for forecasting weather over all civil airways, both domestic and foreign; (6) the provision for adequate landing and refueling facilities for world air commerce; (7) the planning, development and construction of aircraft which will assure to the United States at all times its proper sphere in world air commerce; (8) the coordination of civil

air transport with other means of transportation; and (9) any other matters which such committee or subcommittee may deem it necessary to investigate for the purpose of obtaining adequate information to enable it to make recommendations for the supremacy of the United States in world air commerce. The committee shall report to the Senate, from time to time, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpenn or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, documents, and other records, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

#### INVESTIGATION OF EFFECT UPON INTER-STATE COMMERCE OF CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 15), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 190, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to December 21, 1943 (relating to the investigation of the effect upon interstate commerce of the centralization of heavy industry in the United States), is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by \$25,000.

#### STUDY OF AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the date for submission of the report called for by Senate Resolution 252, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to, March 30, 1944 (relating to a study into the legal and constitutional authority for the issuance of Executive orders of the President and of departmental regulations), is hereby extended to not later than the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress; that the authority contained in such resolution is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and that the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by \$10,000.

#### CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE INDUSTRY

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 206, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to November 16, 1943 (relating to the investigation of the alcoholic beverage industry), is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by \$25,000.

#### CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION OF USE OF PUBLIC LANDS—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 241, Seventy-sixth Congress, agreed to May 24, 1940, and Senate Resolution 147, Seventy-seventh Congress, agreed to September 8, 1941, and Senate Resolution 39, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to January 28, 1943, and Senate Resolution 234, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to May 23, 1944 (relating to the investigation of the use of public lands), is hereby continued and may be exercised during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and the limit of expenditures under such resolutions is hereby increased by \$10,000.

#### COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AVIATION AND AERONAUTICS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is hereby amended by inserting after the seventeenth line of paragraph 1 the following:

“Committee on Civil Aviation and Aeronautics, to consist of 13 Senators.”

#### PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 187, agreed to August 16, 1935, as amended by motion on January 16, 1939, increasing the membership of the committee to nine Senators instead of five, and as further amended by Senate Resolution 261, agreed to June 29, 1942, authorizing a special committee of nine Senators to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the administration, and the economic and commercial effect in the United States and abroad, of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1178), and to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the production, or the lack of production, of gold and silver in the United States and its Territories, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-ninth Congress.

#### COMPENSATION FOR LANDS SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 21), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the report of the Comptroller General on compensation for lands sold to the United States by the Cherokee Indians, printed as Senate Document No. 288, November 25, 1942, be referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for examination and report.

The Judiciary Committee is hereby authorized to report to the Senate whether any readjustment of the accounts is necessary in order to fulfill the pledges made in compensation of the lands sold to the United States by the Cherokee treaty, and whether or not a fair and just settlement has been made in accordance with the treaty through which the sale was made. The committee is authorized to obtain further evidence, if found advisable, and report any facts and precedents pertinent thereto to the Senate

for its full information. If the committee find necessary, as a matter of justice, it shall submit a suitable resolution for the readjustment of the accounts and the ultimate liquidation of any balances found due.

HATTIE L. LAMBERT

Mr. BILBO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 22), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Hattie L. Lambert, sister of John E. Lambert, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

INVESTIGATION OF GASOLINE SHORTAGE  
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BILBO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 23), which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the present gasoline shortage in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of such shortage and the person or persons responsible therefor. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

For the purpose of this study and investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$2,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BY  
WIRE AND RADIO—INCREASE IN LIMIT  
OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. MCFARLAND (for himself, Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. WHITE) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 24), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

*Resolved*, That the authority of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to October 19, 1943 (providing for an investigation of international communications by wire and radio), as supplemented by Senate Resolution 268, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to March 29, 1944, is hereby continued until the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress; and the limit of expenditures of the committee for such purposes is hereby increased by \$10,000.

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the Christmas address by the President of the United States, broadcast to the people of the United States on Christmas eve, December 24, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT  
BEFORE THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL  
ASSOCIATION

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Use of Statistics in the Formulation of a National Full-Employment Policy," delivered by the Vice President at a meeting of the American Statistical Association, held at Washington, D. C., on December 27, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NEW WORLD OF BUSINESS—ADDRESS  
BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a condensation of an address entitled "The New World of Business," delivered by the Vice President before the Progressive Businessmen, Inc., at a meeting in New York City on November 2, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WAGNER AT  
NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD DINNER

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator WAGNER at a dinner meeting of the National Lawyers' Guild, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on December 13, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

FRATERNALISM, A SOURCE OF ADE-  
QUACY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Fraternalism, a Source of Adequacy," delivered by him before the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at the Maryland Casualty Co. auditorium, Baltimore, Md., on December 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN A. HALSEY BY GOULD  
LINCOLN

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to the Secretary of the Senate, Col. Edwin A. Halsey, written by Mr. Gould Lincoln, and published in the Washington Evening Star of December 28, 1944, which, with further remarks by Senator MCKELLAR, appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY BERNARD M. BARUCH AT  
"FEDERATION DAY" BREAKFAST MEET-  
ING, NEW YORK CITY

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Bernard M. Baruch at the "Federation Day" breakfast meeting, held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on December 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON ADDRESS BY  
JAMES A. FARLEY BEFORE ALABAMA  
STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Don't Buy Business," published in the Onancock (Va.) News, relative to a speech delivered by the Honorable James A. Farley before the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, at Birmingham, Ala., which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMERCIAL-RENT CONTROL—LETTER  
BY SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter relating to the subject of commercial-rent control,

addressed by him to the Governor of New York, and joined in by Senator MEAD, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRAGEDY OF ONE-MAN RULE—ARTICLE  
BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by David Lawrence, entitled "Tragedy of One-Man Rule," which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RENEWAL ACT—LETTER  
FROM R. E. WERNER

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from R. E. Werner, manager of the Equipment Co., of Detroit, Mich., on the subject of the Renewal Act, which appears in the Appendix.]

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—EDITO-  
RIAL FROM LEWISTOWN (MONT.) DEM-  
OCRAT-NEWS

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, an editorial advocating the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority, published in the Lewistown Democrat-News, of Lewistown, Mont., which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA'S WAR AND FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the address which I made last evening over the radio:

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

Like all good Americans, I want to win this war in the quickest possible time. Like many of you, I have sons in the armed services. And like you, I feel the American people are entitled to the truth.

Truth is always the first casualty of war. The opiates that have been poured down the throats of the American people for the past several years by the self-appointed propagandists fortunately are now wearing off. For several long years Americans have been fed the proposition that this is a "people's war." But now an ever-growing number of us realize that about all the peoples of every nation have had to do with this war is the fighting, the suffering, and the dying it exacts. We have been sold the idea that this war was a "war of liberation." Now we ask ourselves in deep dismay the question, "A war of liberation to whom and to what?"

Since August 16, 1941, our Government leaders, even the highest of them, have dangled the principles and purposes of the Atlantic Charter, both in toto and in tantalizing tidbits, before our eyes. It is, they said, a "war of liberation from an old world with all its ancient ills to the brave new world already being erected on the Atlantic Charter's universal principles. And now we despair of such a promise, not that the Atlantic Charter is dead, but that as a document, it never lived.

The conflict of fears, which is an inevitable aftermath of a loss of faith in propaganda, has created deep confusion on the American scene. Personally, I have always trusted the American people with the facts. I have every confidence in their innate sense of decency and justice. I have considered it my most solemn duty as a Senator to give the American people all the facts in my possession, together with the truth about them, as I see it. Therefore, tonight I make not even the pretense of an apology for the position I have held both before and during this war. Furthermore, as I see my duty tonight, it is to give the American people such facts as are in my possession and the truth as I see it concerning these facts.

Let us not mince words. America tonight faces a grave crisis in this war and an impasse in international diplomacy. Since no real agreement could be reached among the Big Three about the future United Nations organization contemplated in the Moscow Declaration and advocated by the United States—Dumbarton Oaks is a grim hoax. No nation today trusts the other nation sufficiently to warrant a single gesture toward risking its security on the success of an international organization. This distrust runs so deep among the Allies themselves that they have not dared to create a United Nations political council such as was promised in the Moscow Declaration of over a year ago. After 5 years of fighting the unspeakable Hitler on the European continent, and after 3 years of American participation in the struggle, the precious "unity" of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States cannot produce a common statement of purpose toward Europe. They cannot even agree on a common policy toward Asia. At this very moment, while Americans are doing 70 percent of the fighting on the western front, 50 percent of the fighting in Italy, and almost 100 percent of the active fighting in the far Pacific, our much-vaunted allies are now engaged primarily in consolidating and extending their influence into ever-widening spheres in a bloody game of power politics which, if continued, cannot help but blow up in a third world war. And while this war goes on, the continent of Europe, whose social, economic, and political foundations have already been torn up by the roots, is being further battered into a veritable chamber of horrors.

Actually, Europe has become a seething furnace of fratricide, civil war, murder, disease, and starvation. And while this process goes on, the President is urged to call for a National Service Act; our Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, seeks to inspire fear in the hearts of the American people by drawing verbal pictures of the robot horrors of the next war, and our Under Secretary of State further panics the public mind by threatening that the next aggressor will wreak his wrath on the United States as the first victim of the third world war. America is being subjected to a psychology of fear, of insecurity, of a lack of faith in the effectiveness of the normal processes and principles of international law, a part of which process is revealed in the current administration drive to saddle upon the American people before this war is over a war psychology and a war economy in the form of peacetime military conscription. At a time when there is not a stable government left in Europe or in Asia, when unity between ourselves and our allies is threatened to its foundation, when millions of men and women are suffering the tortures of the damned, there has not yet appeared a single curative or creative idea around which to rebuild either Europe or the world. What is the answer? I am convinced that the majority of the American people believe with me that it is imperative that a United Nations political council be immediately set up to see that the present series of disgraceful unilateral peace settlements now taking place in Europe stops. Only in this way can the inevitable conflict arising out of the creation of two spheres of influence in Europe be averted. Here is the finest opportunity in the world for those who have been preaching international cooperation in behalf of the Big Three to prove by their acts their willingness to settle these new problems around a conference table rather than at the point of a bayonet. If Russia continues to insist that the fate of Finland, of Poland, of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Jugoslavia, and even Norway, is to be left entirely to her discretion, and if Britain in-

sists that the only answer to Russia's acts lies in her mimicking Russia's methods in her relations with the nations of western Europe all the way from Scandinavia to Greece, there is no point whatsoever in talking about a "World Security League" or political councils and world courts for the settlement of international disputes in the future. It will be too late.

Secondly, the Big Three must formulate some creative idea around which Europe can be rebuilt. Europe has always been the powder keg of world conflicts. It has already taken us into two wars in a generation and even now threatens a third one. In 1923 I spent 5 months visiting almost every country in Europe, including Russia. I have been there many times since then. And from that day to this I have been convinced that the only salvation for Europe, and the only basic cure for her ancient ills lies in the creation of a United States of Europe. This idea is not original with me, of course. It has been advocated by outstanding European statesmen, including Briand of France, Schuschnigg of Austria, and many others. Let us consider the basic idea underlying our own United States of America. Suppose each of our 48 States maintained its own exclusive sovereignty, with tariff barriers and business restrictions; suppose our sectional customs, social problems and ideals; suppose our regional economic and industrial interests; suppose our 48 State militias yielded allegiance to no higher authority than their State or local government; we know full well our history would have been burdened with the shame and grief of more than one civil war. If ever the people of Europe had a cause or were ever in the condition to reorient and reorganize their interests and their loyalties around a more creative and secure ideal than they have ever known before, it is in this hour of their anguish. Furthermore, the acceptance of this remedy for their suffering will provide the core of reality to which the faltering unity among the Big Three can attach itself in all the vigor of a new-found vision. I am convinced that only in this way can we avert a far worse catastrophe than this war in the years ahead. Europe is now in such a state of demoralization that the middle class has been virtually eliminated, and a leveling-down process has brought the masses of its peoples to their very knees. Without some higher ideal to discipline and guide them, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States with the very best of intentions, will be sucked into such a moral, social, political, and economic vacuum that they will end up in a struggle to seize control over whatever is left of Europe until they find themselves at each other's throats.

Russia says she must seize and maintain control of these Eastern European nations into which she has marched in order to protect and secure her western border. But, I ask, where does this process stop? And I would answer, not until it reaches open conflict with other spheres of influence. Say what we like about Britain's intervention in Greece, unless I am terribly mistaken, this is the first of many clashes of interest that will inevitably follow, when both Russia and Britain apply this principle. If, on the other hand, Russia and Great Britain will join with the United States in a sincere experiment in international collaboration in that part of the world that constitutes their own backyard, I would be willing to support an international organization that would guarantee on the basis of the principles of the Atlantic Charter the security and integrity, not only of the United States of Europe, but of Russia as well. But I shall oppose any world organization designed to put the United States in the position of holding the draw strings of an international grab bag while

Britain and Russia connive or fight for the spoils. No one yet has found a way to save his birthright by selling it for a mess of potage.

I would conclude by urging, with all the seriousness at my command, that the American people demand the abandonment by their Government and their allies of the brutal and costly slogan of "unconditional surrender." Until this is effected, we shall go on blowing Europe and our own boys to bits without rhyme or reason. And I am convinced that with the establishment of a United States of Europe in which disarmament and economic collaboration are combined, any threat to the security of either Russia or Britain would be eliminated and the task of restoring Germany as a respected member of the society of nations will have been largely begun. I would be and I am sure the majority of Americans also would be unwilling to sanction a peace of vengeance. I am unwilling and I am certain again that the vast majority of Americans are also unwilling that America's sons police the world. We must make a peace that will not require it, a peace we shall be willing to support with all our heart and soul, not only now but 10 or 20 years from now.

Certainly, if we are not fighting this war to transfer the control of Europe from Hitler to Stalin or to Stalin and Churchill, if we are not fighting this war in the far Pacific merely to return to their old masters the people we liberate, we ought now, once and for all, so to record our intentions.

If power politics in Europe cannot be stopped now, if a free federation of Europe cannot be worked out now, then it does not matter where the American armies stop, our boys will have died in vain—the war will have been lost. No slogans, no fine worded phrases can change this result.

**Mr. WHEELER.** Mr. President, while I am on my feet I wish to read to the Senate a statement which was given out by Mr. Stettinius and reported in this morning's United Press. The statement is as follows:

Whatever the intention of the speaker, Senator WHEELER's attack upon the unconditional-surrender principle agreed to by the British Government, the Russian Government, the Chinese Government, and our own, will be understood in Germany and Japan as meaning that if these countries can resist long enough, and can kill enough American soldiers, the will of the American people to achieve a complete victory will be broken and a negotiated peace can be secured.

The people of Germany and Japan do not know, as the people of the United States do know, that Senator WHEELER speaks not for the American people but for a discredited few whose views have been overwhelmingly rejected by their fellow citizens of every party. Senator WHEELER's statement is, therefore, profoundly regrettable.

Mr. President, in answer to the statement which I have just read, I wish to say that if anything could be regrettable it would be Mr. Stettinius' statement. He speaks of a few discredited people in this country. I made the statement that the demand for unconditional surrender was a mistake. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the statement recently made by Mr. Morgenthau in which he said that we should enslave the German people, which statement, according to the press, had been placed in the hands of every German soldier and read over the radio by Goebbels in Germany, has cost the lives of many American boys.

Mr. President, not only have I said that the demand for unconditional surrender was a mistake, but thousands of other people of high intelligence and of the class who could be called interventionists, if you please, or internationalists, have also made similar statements.

Mr. Stettinius says that I do not speak for the American people. Of course, I do not speak for all the American people; but I will venture the assertion that I speak for more people than does Mr. Stettinius, because he has never had to face a constituency. He may be expressing the views of the big interests whom he has heretofore represented in this country; but he does not represent the great rank and file of the American people. When Mr. Stettinius refers to "a discredited few," he is not speaking for the mothers and fathers of America whose sons are dying upon the far-flung battlefields of the world.

Unconditional surrender and a negotiated peace! Mr. President, I thought that Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points had a great deal to do with the saving of the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys. I feel now, as I have felt for some time, that if we would inform the German people of the peace conditions upon which we would insist, that they should get rid of Hitler, Goebbels, and Himmler, set up a democratic government, agree to a United States of Europe, in connection with which we would be willing to help provide democratic governments on that continent—not under the domination of England and not under the domination of Russia—it would save the lives of a great many young men of this country.

Mr. Stettinius knows that polls have been taken and submitted to the State Department. The polls show that the overwhelming majority of the American people feel and believe that we are being kicked around by our allies. Mr. Stettinius knows, and I know that he knows, that, notwithstanding the fact that we have the greatest armies of the greatest fighting forces in the world, we are in a position today where we have to submit to the dictates of Russia on the one hand and England on the other. When I say that Mr. Stettinius knows that, I say it advisedly.

A negotiated peace! I have never advocated a negotiated peace, but what I have said is that if we should lay down the terms and conditions of peace and the German people were willing to accept them, that would not be a negotiated peace but would be a dictated peace; and, as a matter of fact, no peace has ever been made in the history of the world without some negotiation.

Our Russian allies through a committee sponsored and approved by them have repeatedly broadcast to the German people a statement to the effect that they wanted to see a strong Germany, an independent Germany. They have repeatedly said that they did not want to destroy German industry and did not want to destroy the German Army, but the United States has said that only unconditional surrender would be accepted.

Let me ask any Member of the Senate, If somebody should say to you, "If I get

into your room, I am going to kill you; I am going to enslave you; I am going to destroy your industry," what would you do? Would you let him in or would you say, "If you are going to kill me if you get in here, then I am going to take chances and fight to keep you from killing me if I can."

I repeat, without any hesitation whatsoever, that, in my judgment, unconditional surrender is an asinine policy. Not only have I made that statement as to unconditional surrender but some of the highest authorities in the church world have indicated the same thing. I refer particularly to the statements which have been made by His Holiness the Pope of Rome. Other church leaders all over this country have made similar statements. Are these church leaders discredited? Do they represent only a few discredited people throughout the world? All peace-loving people throughout this country and throughout the world are hoping and praying that the war may come to a speedy end and that peace may reign again upon this earth. Furthermore they are hoping and praying that democracy may be set up in Europe, and that the unilateral treaties which are now being made, contrary, if you please, to the Teheran Conference, contrary to every principle upon which this Government has stood, may be abandoned and no further efforts made along that line.

MR. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senate is aware of the fact that I was one of the Senators who opposed recently some of the personnel of the State Department who may have represented the recommendations of the Secretary of State. Had I been President of the United States I might or might not have chosen the Secretary of State for the high office which he occupies, but now he is Secretary of State of the American people and the American Government and I shall support him.

I must say that I agree with the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of State that it is extremely unfortunate if anybody, public or private in character, in this country says or does anything which indicates the slightest weakening of the will of the American people to crush Germany as our enemy until she is utterly impotent.

Obviously, Hitler has no hope save a weakening not in the armies but in the morale of the United Nations. If he can divide the United Nations, if he can tire us of war, if he can make us begin to doubt whether another day or another month or another year is worth what it will cost, then, of course, he is achieving the success of the weapon upon which he has depended principally in all his conquests, the weapon that weakens the will of his enemies.

I am sure the Secretary of State did not intend to reflect in any sense of the word upon the able Senator from Montana in his personal capacity, but I do say that we should weigh our words most carefully if they might be construed even by our foes as indicating that we are willing to quibble or to debate about their surrender or about the terms of it. Surely, if they think there is any hope of

that, they will fight longer and put up a braver front in the hope that we will make greater concessions. I believe that we can weaken the will of the German people more by letting them know that they must accept unconditional surrender, that there is nothing else in store for them, and that the sooner they accept it the more lives they will save. On the other hand, if hope is held out to them that they can get better terms by a longer war, that will be the policy they will pursue, thus causing the sacrifice of an even greater number of the sacred lives of our countrymen.

While, of course, there are honest differences of opinion, I am sure, referring to the matter of policy and not to personality, that the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of State is the sentiment of our armed forces and of the people of the country.

MR. WHEELER. Mr. President, answering my distinguished colleague from Florida, first I wish to say that we are now told that we must not say anything whatsoever affecting American interests, because if we do, we are contributing to division and stirring up disunity in this country.

I call attention to the fact that there is no such "hush-hush" propaganda being spread in England. I have before me a clipping under a London date line, with the heading "London paper assails F. D.'s peace terms." It reads:

LONDON, November 3.—The Weekly Economist—

The Weekly Economist is one of the best-edited and best-known London papers, recognized as one of the great liberal publications of England—

The Weekly Economist today made a broadside attack against the unconditional surrender policy of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Pointing out that Churchill recently clarified the only peace condition yet laid down before Germany when he said "unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy still is the policy of His Majesty's government," the Economist declared: "If this could have been said when the unconditional surrender slogan first was put forward at the Casablanca conference, much quite needless argument and disunity would have been avoided and the war might well have been shortened.

"Unconditional surrender, if it is to be taken literally (and no other interpretation was encouraged), is obvious nonsense.

"It is an unworkable policy which encourages the enemy to fight till the last gasp and provides opportunities which Dr. Goebbels has used to the full.

"No German will surrender until he knows, or thinks he knows, what surrender involves. A refusal to bargain is sensible; refusal to give some indication of terms—if any terms exist—at this stage of the war is to miss the finest chance yet presented for effective psychological warfare.

"The mischievous phrase 'unconditional surrender' now admitted to be misleading, has been a barrier to sound policy. It should be buried."

#### ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Democratic conference on yesterday authorized the majority steering committee to fill vacancies on standing committees of the Senate. It will be impossible for the steering committee to

complete its duty in the filling of these vacancies so as to report them to the Senate before next Wednesday. I hope that by that time we will be able to report to the Senate the new committee assignments, along with those of the minority, so that we can complete the membership of the committees. For that reason there is no occasion for the Senate to meet prior to next Wednesday, and therefore I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned to Wednesday, January 10, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

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

Thou glorified Lord, born in a stable, cradled in a manger, and buried in a borrowed tomb, we rejoice that Thou art the son of man. We pray that a stricken, reluctant humanity, welling up with its bitter cries, may call out to Thee in triumphant confidence. With many yearnings the human soul asks: "Is there a balm in Gilead?" We wait for light, but behold obscurity; for brightness, but we walk in darkness. O forgive us, Father, when in these experiences we permit doubts, suspicions, and fears to weigh down our spirits. O help us to lift our eyes unto the hills; our strength cometh from the Lord.

When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him. We praise Thee that these floodtimes in life are not ordained to destroy or engulf us, but Thou wilt subdue their distresses and mitigate their pangs. How many there are who wander to and fro; who will show us any good? In every age Thou hast breathed Thy spirit upon hearts that sought Thee; O lead us all to find truth in things eternal. Take away every root of bitterness, all alienations, and all those separations which so often lead to disunity. O spirit of the Most High, gird our souls, cling round our finest ambitions, and give us an everliving faith. May we not take pride in our immunity, but look with tenderness and compassion upon all who suffer. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 4, 1945, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatlin, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on Saturday, January 6, 1945, for the purpose of receiving such communica-

tions as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make.

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

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of the Interior.
4. Department of Justice.
5. Department of the Navy.
6. Post Office Department.
7. Department of the Treasury.
8. Department of War.
9. Federal Security Agency.
10. Federal Trade Commission.
11. National Housing Agency.
12. Office of Defense Transportation.

The message also announced that pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, providing for a joint session on Saturday, January 6, 1945, to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President, Mr. GREEN and Mr. AUSTIN were appointed tellers on the part of the Senate.

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

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of Justice.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Post Office Department.
5. Department of the Treasury.
6. Department of War.
7. War Manpower Commission.

### REPRESENTATIVE JAMES V. HEIDINGER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 49, he did, on Friday, January 5, 1945, administer the oath of office to the Honorable JAMES V. HEIDINGER at Bethesda, Md.

### AUTHORITY TO DECLARE RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the remainder of the day the Speaker may declare a recess or recesses.

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

There was no objection.

### PROGRAM OF THE DAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a moment. I think the House would like to know what the program of the day is, particularly the hour at which certain things will happen.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state the hours when they will happen.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does not the resolution provide that the Senate shall come here to the House Cham-

ber at 1 o'clock, and that the reading of the President's message will follow?

The SPEAKER. The Chair had a conversation with the President on yesterday. The message will be read immediately on the completion of the counting of the electoral ballots, which should be around 1:20 or 1:25 p. m.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

### ACCEPTANCE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 56) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, Whereas JAMES V. HEIDINGER, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

*Resolved*, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said JAMES V. HEIDINGER as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

### BIRTHDAY OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this is the birthday of our beloved Speaker, and I wish to extend to him the warmest felicitations of the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle and to wish for him many, many years of health and happiness.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the spontaneous manifestation of friendship of the Members of the House, without regard to party, following the congratulations of our distinguished friend from Massachusetts the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN] to the Speaker on his birthday anniversary shows the love and affection every Member of the House entertains for our beloved and distinguished Speaker.

I appreciate, as majority leader, and personally, the expressions of congratulations that came from the leader of the minority party in the House and express to him, and through him to his party, our thanks. I join with him in congratulating the Speaker; and in conveying to the Speaker the very best wishes of the Democratic Members of the House, the hope that he will continue for many years to come to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 57) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the following-named Members and Delegate be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House of Representatives, as follows:

Accounts: Leo E. Allen, of Illinois; Frank L. Sundstrom, New Jersey; Dean M. Gillespie, Colorado.

Appropriations: John Taber, New York; Richard B. Wiglesworth, Massachusetts; D. Lane Powers, New Jersey; Charles A. Plumley, Vermont; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; Albert J. Engel, Michigan; Karl Stefan, Nebraska; Francis Case, South Dakota; Frank B. Keefe, Wisconsin; Noble J. Johnson, Indiana; Robert F. Jones, Ohio; Ben F. Jensen, Iowa; H. Carl Andersen, Minnesota; Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho; Walter C. Ploeser, Missouri; Harve Tibbott, Pennsylvania.

Military Affairs: Walter G. Andrews, New York; Dewey Short, Missouri; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Charles R. Clason, Massachusetts; J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey; Paul W. Shafer, Michigan; Thomas E. Martin, Iowa; Charles H. Elston, Ohio; Forest A. Harness, Indiana; Ivor D. Fenton, Pennsylvania; J. Leroy Johnson, California; Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut; Joseph R. Farington, Hawaii.

Naval Affairs: James W. Mott, Oregon; W. Sterling Cole, New York; George J. Bates, Massachusetts; William E. Hess, Ohio; Jack Z. Anderson, California; James Wolfenden, Pennsylvania; William W. Blackney, Michigan; Robert A. Grant, Indiana; Margaret Chase Smith, Maine; James V. Heidinger, Illinois; Joseph R. Farrington, Hawaii.

Rules: Leo E. Allen, Illinois; Earl C. Michener, Michigan; Charles A. Halleck, Indiana; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio.

Ways and Means: Harold Knutson, Minnesota; Daniel A. Reed, New York; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio; Bertrand W. Gearhart, California; Frank Carlson, Kansas; Richard M. Simpson, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Kean, New Jersey.

The resolution was agreed to.

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands there are several Members whose certificates are on file with the Clerk, who have not taken the oath of office. If they will present themselves at the bar of the House they may take the oath of office at this time.

Messrs. HALE, RIZLEY, BREHM, and SMITH of Ohio appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## READING OF MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair laid before the House the following Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2).

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the sixth day of January 1945, immediately following the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President as provided for in Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after disposition of the regular order of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be allowed to address the House for 45 minutes to discuss the Burma Road.

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

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at two points in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include in one an editorial from the Baltimore Sun, and in the other a petition from the Baltimore branch of the American Federation of Labor.

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

There was no objection.

## JACKSON HOLE MONUMENT

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to repeal what is known as the Antiquities Act. It was under this act that a large portion of the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming was set aside as a monument. This act was passed by the Congress for the purpose of preserving monuments of scientific and historical value against vandalism, and so forth, but it is now being used as a way to bypass Congress to create parks that Congress has refused to set aside as parks. In this particular instance it was used to create an addition to the Teton National Park which will ultimately be added to the Yellowstone National Park. Now I have lived by the Yellowstone National Park for many years and I love that great scenic territory. I would do anything to protect it and I want to see it kept as it is now, but I do not want to see it enlarged in the manner that is sought by this procedure.

We Representatives of the West have seen for years a gradual encroachment by the Federal Government upon our territory by one way or another initiated in the first instance by fanatics on the theory that they wanted to preserve something for the future. As it appears to me, this whole scheme revolves around the efforts of the Interior Department and the National Park

Service to enlarge the scope of their activities to the greatest extent possible regardless of reason, law, and Congress, and regardless of the injuries to the private land owners. Now Congress will always be in session and can always be appealed to in setting aside Government land for the protection of actual monuments of scientific and historical value and that I have no objection to. But I want to see the Congress put a stop to the acquisition of territories for park purposes under the theory that it is to preserve a monument. It is doing something indirectly that the law says cannot be done directly.

Now I have gone over all of the territory involved in the Jackson Hole country. I am familiar with it. My district lies nearly adjacent to it. There is not a single thing of historical or scientific value in that territory to preserve. It is true that around a cabin in which it is claimed a horse thief was shot, they have built a fence to keep away the curious and have put on top of this cabin a roof that will remain there for some time. Living in an adjoining State, where horses were the only means of transportation and meant life or death to the explorer, the hunter, and the early miner, it is true that horse thieves in numberless numbers bit the dust. I am apprehensive that when all of these facts become known and publicized that this fanaticism for parks and monuments might ultimately result in the setting aside of my State to preserve the places where the horse thieves were shot. Clearly the President has been imposed upon and misled.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, and to include certain statements and excerpts.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by Lee McCardell.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the News and Observer, of Raleigh, N. C.

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

There was no objection.

#### WAR SURPLUS DISPOSAL BILL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, at the last session of Congress when the war surplus disposal bill was under consideration, I proposed an amendment to the bill calculated to save the war industries in the various towns and cities in the United States for the communities where the same had been established, but the amendment was defeated.

In yesterday morning's Times-Herald, I read a report by one of the columnists that "some 350 war plants acquired by the Government will be dismantled and shipped to China, with photographs showing how to reassemble them."

I stated at the time that I introduced my amendment that I was of the opinion that these war plants would be dismantled and lost to the communities where the same had been established, unless my amendment was adopted, and this report bears out my prediction.

Mr. Speaker, I am again calling this matter to the attention of the Members of the Congress.

#### SWARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan and Mr. HOFFMAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a prayer by Edgar H. Bierly, of Emporium, Pa.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a message from the Territory of Hawaii.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the San Francisco Examiner dated January 4.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, relative to making treaties, which would eliminate existing provisions whereby it requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate only on all matter wherein treaties are involved and provides that "hereafter treaties shall be made by the President by and with the advice of both Houses of Congress."

Mr. Speaker, the whole question involved is whether or not the House of Representatives should participate in the making of treaties and whether or not by a majority vote of the House of Representatives and the Senate treaties should be made. In other words, is it advisable for a majority of the Congress to pass upon treaties wherein every citizen and individual of the United States is involved, or to retain the long antiquated principle of requiring a two-thirds vote of only the Senate?

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the two-thirds requirement of the Senate has long since served its purpose. It was only a step in a long and heated struggle which had been going on for several years prior to 1787, and which had been threatening and endangering the union of the States. By an expression of a majority of Congress, both the Senate and House of Representatives do we get a better expression of the people of the United States; by an expression of a majority of the Congress we carry out the fundamental principles of democratic action.

If we are to become more and more truly a democratic Nation carrying out the fundamental principles upon which our Government was established, I believe this important step should be taken and it is for this reason that I urge this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Experience has shown us the two-thirds rule in matters involving the making of treaties not only delays and impedes, but sometimes defeats, the very functions of Government in foreign affairs. A majority of both Houses would prevent such another tragic experience, I believe, and at the same time would protect the democratic rights and privileges of the people of this great country of ours.

Furthermore, the average citizen of the United States is today more informed

and better read on matters involving treaties and foreign affairs of our Government and by adopting the policy of a majority of both branches of Congress, we could get a better and more correct expression of the will of the majority of the people we represent. Means of communication by newspapers, radios, and various other ways, keeps our people well informed and never in the history of the world has a citizenship been so intensely interested in the foreign affairs of its Government as the people of this country today. I urge, Mr. Speaker, in the name of democracy that the expression of the people of this country be permitted to prevail in these important problems to be settled, affecting the destiny of the world for many, many years to come.

#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the adoption of my resolution creating a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities, I am receiving messages of congratulations from patriotic Americans everywhere, and especially from patriotic organizations; from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the American Legion.

I am going to read you a telegram that I have just received from the national commander of the American Legion.

It comes from Calexico, Calif., and reads as follows:

Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN,

Member of Congress from Mississippi,  
Washington, D.C.:

On behalf of American Legion, thank you for your great and successful fight for the American people in making the Dies committee a permanent House committee. This is a victory for all of our people who are indebted to you as an outstanding American with the best interests of our country foremost. Look forward to seeing you soon.

Regards,

EDWARD SCHIEBERLING,  
National Commander, American Legion.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCILLE] be permitted to address the House on January 16 for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

**MR. HOFFMAN.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

**MR. SABATH.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

**MR. SABATH.** Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, as you have observed, I have not opposed the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi to re-create the Committee on Un-American Activities. I merely felt that it should take its course for reference and consideration by the Committee on Rules which committee has jurisdiction to pass on investigating resolutions.

Nearly all of the older Members, I am sure, remember and are aware that I was instrumental in having the first committee to investigate un-American and subversive activities created. That was in 1934, and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] was appointed as chairman, and the committee did a very good job in bringing to light activities of subversive elements that were inimical to our Government. As a result of this investigation, needed and beneficial legislation was enacted.

I again advocated and reported a similar resolution in 1938, and being informed by Mr. Dies that his record would show that he combatted the Ku Klux Klan in his own district and that he was unafraid to investigate un-American and subversive activities, I gladly joined with others in urging and actually agreed to his appointment as chairman of the new committee. There was a need for investigation then because of the rampant Nazi, Fascist, and communistic activities in all sections of our country.

Shortly after Mr. Dies' appointment as chairman and the committee had begun to function I stated to him on the floor and suggested in a letter addressed to him, that I felt he was being influenced by the very persons and groups whose activities Congress actually intended to investigate. His committee, instead of investigating the Fascist and Nazi propagandists under the leadership of Pelley, the Silver Shirt, now serving time in a penitentiary, and others misled by Sylvester Viereck and Fritz Kuhn, head of the German bund, devoted most of its time to investigate so-called communistic activities of many progressive and labor organizations, whose members the chairman alleged were connected with so-called communistic organizations. This reckless accusation of many reputable and outstanding men and women of be-

ing Communists or having communistic tendencies, without giving them an opportunity to deny or refute such charges, created opposition as to the conduct of the investigation on the part of these hundreds and thousands of well-meaning and patriotic Americans.

The hearings and the record will disclose that 80 percent of the speeches and releases of the chairman were devoted to attacking progressive and labor organizations, and so-called nonexistent communistic activities. The hearings will also show that only 20 percent of the proceedings of the committee were devoted to Nazi, Fascist, seditious, and subversive activities. Therefore, I felt obliged from time to time to call attention to the need for investigation and to urge that the chairman and the committee should penetrate the activities of the Goebbels Nazi agents and Sylvester Viereck and his stooges who were then creating discord and disunity in our country. A great deal of credit has been claimed by the committee's two master-minded investigators, Matthews, the ex-Communist, and Stripling, the chief investigator, who have devoted most of their time in issuing releases carrying unwarranted attacks in order to gain publicity for the committee and for the purpose of detracting attention from the Nazi-Fascist activities.

Every few days we read in the press of activities of Nazi saboteurs and I am sure that even the gentleman from Mississippi or anyone else cannot point out a single act on the part of the so-called Communists where they have not shown complete loyalty and cooperation in the winning of the war. Therefore, it is my hope that this committee will be composed of members who will investigate actual un-American and subversive activities and that the committee will not go witch hunting, and will not be misled by the shrewd conniving Nazi propagandists who are still in our midst seeking to create racial and sectional hatred and discord. I am in favor of a committee, but it must be fair and have the interests of the American people at heart, and work in accordance with the long-recognized precedents of this House.

**MR. RANKIN.** That is the kind we are going to have.

**MR. SABATH.** I hope so; and I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will not control it.

**MR. RANKIN.** The gentleman from Illinois will not control it either. I will tell him that. He will not control it any more than he controlled the adoption of the resolution.

**MR. SABATH.** I appreciate that because I have not the following among the Republican Members to the extent that the gentleman from Mississippi has.

**MR. RANKIN.** Nor any other following.

#### RECESS

**THE SPEAKER.** The Chair declares the House in recess until 12:55 p. m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.), the House stood in recess until 12:55 p. m.

#### AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

#### COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

At 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. Ralph R. Roberts, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President. Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertaining has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers, Mr. GREEN and Mr. AUSTIN, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. WORLEY and Mr. GAMBLE, on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

**MR. GREEN** (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of the State of New York, received 11 votes for President, and HARRY S. TRUMAN, of the State of Missouri, received 11 votes for Vice President.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in an alphabetical order.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the Vice President the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN and WARREN R. AUSTIN, tellers on the part of the Senate, EUGENE WORLEY and RALPH A. GAMBLE, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice Presi-

dent of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1945:

Electoral votes of each State	States	For President		For Vice President	
		Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York	Thomas E. Dewey, of New York	Harry S. Truman, of Missouri	John W. Bricker, of Ohio
11	Alabama	11	11	11	11
4	Arizona	4	4	4	4
9	Arkansas	9	9	9	9
25	California	25	25	25	25
6	Colorado	6	6	6	6
8	Connecticut	8	8	8	8
3	Delaware	3	3	3	3
8	Florida	8	8	8	8
12	Georgia	12	12	12	12
4	Idaho	4	4	4	4
28	Illinois	28	28	28	28
13	Indiana	13	13	13	13
10	Iowa	10	10	10	10
8	Kansas	8	8	8	8
11	Kentucky	11	11	11	11
10	Louisiana	10	10	10	10
5	Maine	5	5	5	5
8	Maryland	8	8	8	8
16	Massachusetts	16	16	16	16
19	Michigan	19	19	19	19
11	Minnesota	11	11	11	11
9	Mississippi	9	9	9	9
15	Missouri	15	15	15	15
4	Montana	4	4	4	4
6	Nebraska	6	6	6	6
3	Nevada	3	3	3	3
4	New Hampshire	4	4	4	4
16	New Jersey	16	16	16	16
4	New Mexico	4	4	4	4
47	New York	47	47	47	47
14	North Carolina	14	14	14	14
4	North Dakota	4	4	4	4
25	Ohio	25	25	25	25
10	Oklahoma	10	10	10	10
6	Oregon	6	6	6	6
35	Pennsylvania	35	35	35	35
4	Rhode Island	4	4	4	4
8	South Carolina	8	8	8	8
4	South Dakota	4	4	4	4
12	Tennessee	12	12	12	12
23	Texas	23	23	23	23
4	Utah	4	4	4	4
3	Vermont	3	3	3	3
11	Virginia	11	11	11	11
8	Washington	8	8	8	8
8	West Virginia	8	8	8	8
12	Wisconsin	12	12	12	12
3	Wyoming	3	3	3	3
531	Total	432	99	432	99

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
WARREN R. AUSTIN,  
Tellers on the part of the Senate.  
EUGENE WORLEY,  
RALPH A. GAMBLE,  
Tellers on the part of the  
House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, has received for President of the United States 432 votes;

Thomas E. Dewey, of the State of New York, has received 99 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Harry S. Truman, of the State of Missouri, has received for Vice President of the United States 432 votes;

John W. Bricker, of the State of Ohio, has received 99 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the per-

sons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, 1945, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Gentlemen, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

The Senate will remain in the House Chamber pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, and receive a message from the President of the United States.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### STATE OF THE UNION

The SPEAKER laid before the joint session the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

In considering the state of the Union, the war, and the peace that is to follow, are naturally uppermost in the minds of all of us.

This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. American men, fighting far from home, have already won victories which the world will never forget.

We have no question of the ultimate victory. We have no question of the cost. Our losses will be heavy.

We and our allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a set-back for our arms, when the Germans launched a ferocious counter attack into Luxembourg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our line in the center.

Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under most difficult conditions, and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

The high tide of this German effort was reached 2 days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive, rescued the isolated garrison at Bastogne, and forced a German withdrawal along the whole line of the salient. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one Supreme Commander in complete control of all the Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our

progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

And I would express another most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda.

The wedge that the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe was less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges which they are continually attempting to drive between ourselves and our allies.

Every little rumor which is intended to weaken our faith in our allies is like an actual enemy agent in our midst—seeking to sabotage our war effort. There are, here and there, evil and baseless rumors against the Russians—rumors against the British—rumors against our own American commanders in the field.

When you examine these rumors closely, you will observe that every one of them bears the same trade-mark—"Made in Germany."

We must resist this divisive propaganda—we must destroy it—with the same strength and the same determination that our fighting men are displaying as they resist and destroy the panzer divisions.

In Europe, we shall resume the attack and—despite temporary set-backs here or there—we shall continue the attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated.

It is appropriate at this time to review the basic strategy which has guided us through 3 years of war, and which will lead, eventually, to total victory.

The tremendous effort of the first years of this war was directed toward the concentration of men and supplies in the various theaters of action at the points where they could hurt our enemies most.

It was an effort—in the language of the military men—of deployment of our forces. Many battles—essential battles—were fought; many victories—vital victories—were won. But these battles and these victories were fought and won to hold back the attacking enemy, and to put us in positions from which we and our allies could deliver the final, decisive blows.

In the beginning, our most important military task was to prevent our enemies—the strongest and most violently aggressive powers that ever have threatened civilization—from winning decisive victories. But even while we were conducting defensive, delaying actions we were looking forward to the time when we could wrest the initiative from our enemies and place our superior resources of men and materials into direct competition with them.

It was plain then that the defeat of either enemy would require the massing of overwhelming forces—ground, sea, and air—in positions from which we and our allies could strike directly against the enemy homelands, and destroy the Nazi and Japanese war machines.

In the case of Japan, we had to await the completion of extensive preliminary operations—operations designed to establish secure supply lines through the

Japanese outer-zone defenses. This called for overwhelming sea power and air power—supported by ground forces strategically employed against isolated outpost garrisons.

Always—from the very day we were attacked—it was right militarily as well as morally to reject the arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese. Such people urged that we fight a purely defensive war against Japan while allowing the domination of all the rest of the world by nazi-ism and fascism.

In the European theater, the necessary bases for the massing of ground and air power against Germany were already available in Great Britain. In the Mediterranean area we could begin ground operations against major elements of the German Army as rapidly as we could put troops in the field, first in north Africa and then in Italy.

Therefore, our decision was made to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany until her utter defeat. That decision was based on all these factors, and it was also based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests, the more able quickly to convert the manpower and resources of her conquered territory into a war potential.

We had in Europe two active and indomitable allies—Britain and the Soviet Union—and there were also the heroic resistance movements in the occupied countries, constantly engaging and harassing the Germans.

We cannot forget how Britain held the line, alone, in 1940 and 1941, and at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at El Alamein in 1942.

We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives of 1943 and 1944 which destroyed formidable German armies.

Nor can we forget how, for more than 7 long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the barbarous attacks of the Japanese and containing large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland.

In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought at our side in war.

As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: The liberation of France, Belgium, Greece and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia; the surrender of Rumania and Bulgaria; the invasion of Germany itself and Hungary; the steady march through the Pacific islands to the Philippines, Guam, and Saipan, and the beginnings of a mighty air offensive against the Japanese islands.

Now, as this Seventy-ninth Congress meets, we have reached the most critical phase of the war.

The greatest victory of the last year was, of course, the successful breach on June 6, 1944, of the German "impregnable" sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxembourg—almost to the Rhine itself.

The cross-channel invasion of the Allied armies was the greatest amphibious operation in the history of the world. It overshadowed all other operations in this or any other war in its immensity. Its success is a tribute to the fighting courage of the soldiers who stormed the beaches—to the sailors and merchant seamen who put the soldiers ashore and kept them supplied—and to the military and naval leaders who achieved a real miracle of planning and execution. And it is also a tribute to the ability of two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, and work together, and fight together in perfect cooperation and perfect harmony.

This cross-channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in southern France. In this, the same co-operation and the same harmony existed between the American, French, and other Allied forces based in north Africa and Italy.

The success of the two invasions is a tribute also to the ability of many men and women to maintain silence, when a few careless words would have imperiled the lives of hundreds of thousands, and would have jeopardized the whole vast undertakings.

These two great operations were made possible by success in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Without this success over German submarines, we could not have built up our invasion forces or air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-boat activity. The Battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance. But the British, Canadian, and other Allied Navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

The tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured, and—by some people, unfortunately—underrated.

It is important that any misconception on that score be corrected—now.

What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well-considered part in our strategy in Europe, now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German Army under constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our Fifth

Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian Army—have, in the past year, pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead, and through Rome until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

That pressure, that offensive, by our troops in Italy will continue.

The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Apennines—should remember that the Italian front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied front in Europe.

In the Pacific during the past year, we have conducted the fastest-moving offensive in the history of modern warfare. We have driven the enemy back more than 3,000 miles across the Central Pacific.

A year ago, our conquest of Tarawa was a little more than a month old.

A year ago, we were preparing for our invasion of Kwajalein, the second of our great strides across the Central Pacific to the Philippines.

A year ago, General MacArthur was still fighting in New Guinea, almost 1,500 miles from his present position in the Philippine Islands.

We now have firmly established bases in the Mariannas Islands from which our Superfortresses bomb Tokyo itself, and will continue to blast Japan in ever-increasing numbers.

Japanese forces in the Philippines have been cut in two. There is still hard fighting ahead—costly fighting. But the liberation of the Philippines will mean that Japan has been largely cut off from her conquests in the East Indies.

The landing of our troops on Leyte was the largest amphibious operation thus far conducted in the Pacific.

Moreover, these landings drew the Japanese Fleet into the first great sea battle which Japan has risked in almost 2 years. Not since the night engagements around Guadalcanal in November—December 1942, had our Navy been able to come to grips with major units of the Japanese Fleet. We had brushed against their fleet in the first battle of the Philippine Sea in June 1944, but not until last October were we able really to engage a major portion of the Japanese Navy in actual combat. The naval engagement, which raged for 3 days, was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese sea power.

As the result of that battle, much of what is left of the Japanese Fleet has been driven behind the screen of islands that separates the Yellow Sea, the China Sea, and the Sea of Japan from the Pacific.

Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again.

The people of this Nation have a right to be proud of the courage and fighting

ability of the men in the armed forces on all fronts. They also have a right to be proud of American leadership which has guided their sons into battle.

The history of the generalship of this war has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring. Let me give you one example out of last year's operations in the Pacific.

Last September Admiral Halsey led American naval task forces into Philippine waters and north to the East China Sea and struck heavy blows at Japanese air and sea power.

At that time it was our plan to approach the Philippines by further stages, taking islands which we may call A, C, and E. However, Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte appeared feasible. When General MacArthur received the reports from Admiral Halsey's task forces, he also concluded that it might be possible to attack the Japanese in the Philippines directly—bypassing islands A, C, and E.

Admiral Nimitz thereupon offered to make available to General MacArthur several divisions which had been scheduled to take the intermediate objectives. These discussions, conducted at great distances, all took place in 1 day.

General MacArthur immediately informed the Joint Chiefs of Staffs here in Washington that he was prepared to initiate plans for an attack on Leyte in October. Approval of the change in plan was given on the same day.

Thus, within the space of 24 hours, a major change of plans was accomplished which involved Army and Navy forces from two different theaters of operations; a change which hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory; a change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

Our over-all strategy has not neglected the important task of rendering all possible aid to China. Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased this aid during 1944. At present our aid to China must be accomplished by air transport; there is no other way. By the end of 1944 the Air Transport Command was carrying into China a tonnage of supplies three times as great as that delivered a year ago, and much more, each month, than the Burma Road ever delivered at its peak.

Despite the loss of important bases in China, the tonnage delivered by air transport has enabled General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which includes many Chinese flyers, to wage an effective and aggressive campaign against the Japanese. In 1944 aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 35,000 sorties against the Japanese and sank enormous tonnage of enemy shipping, greatly diminishing the usefulness of the China Sea lanes.

British, Dominion, and Chinese forces together with our own have not only held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks but have gained bases of considerable importance to the supply line into China.

The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship, and have demanded exceptional fortitude and determination,

The officers and men who have served with so much devotion in those far-distant jungles and mountains deserve high honor from their countrymen.

In all of the far-flung operations of our own armed forces—on land, and sea, and in the air—the final job, the toughest job, has been performed by the average, easy-going, hard-fighting young American who carries the weight of battle on his own shoulders.

It is to him that we and all future generations of Americans must pay grateful tribute.

But it is of small satisfaction to him to know that monuments will be raised to him in the future. He wants, he needs, and he is entitled to insist upon, our full and active support—now.

Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victories, we shall have to increase our goals even more in certain items.

Peak deliveries of supplies were made to the War Department in December 1943. Due in part to cut-backs, we have not produced as much since then. Deliveries of Army supplies were down by 15 percent by July 1944, before the upward trend was once more resumed.

Because of increased demands from overseas, the Army Service Forces in the month of October 1944 had to increase its estimate of required production by 10 percent. But in November, 1 month later, the requirements for 1945 had to be increased another 10 percent, sending the production goal well above anything we have yet attained. Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expenditure of medium and heavy artillery ammunition. As we continue the decisive phases of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount day by day.

In October 1944, while some were saying the war in Europe was over, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

One of the most urgent immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April the Army requirement for nurses was set at 50,000. Actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the Army has tried to raise the additional 10,000. Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in 8 months has been only 2,000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the Army.

Recent estimates have increased the total number needed to 60,000. That means that 18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the Army alone, and the Navy now requires 2,000 additional nurses.

The present shortage of Army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing force. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized, and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that 11 Army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At Army hospitals in the United States there is only 1 nurse to 26 beds, instead of the recommended 1 to 15 beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be so overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible nursing care.

The inability to get the needed nurses for the Army is not due to any shortage of nurses. Two hundred and eighty thousand registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the armed forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I urge that the Selective Service Act be amended to provide for the induction of nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting.

The care and treatment given to our wounded and sick soldiers have been the best known to medical science. Those standards must be maintained at all costs. We cannot tolerate a lowering of them by failure to provide adequate nursing for the brave men who stand desperately in need of it.

In the continuing progress of this war we have constant need for new types of weapons. For we cannot afford to fight the war of today or tomorrow with the weapons of yesterday. For example, the American Army now has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle. The Army will need many thousands of these new tanks in 1945.

Almost every month finds some new development in electronics which must be put into production in order to maintain our technical superiority—and in order to save lives. We have to work every day to keep ahead of the enemy in radar. On D-day, in France, with our superior new equipment, we located and then put out of operation every warning set which the Germans had along the French coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons.

The only way to meet these increased needs for new weapons, and more of them, is for every American engaged in war work to stay on his war job—for additional American civilians, men and women, not engaged in essential work, to go out and get a war job. Workers who are released because their production is cut back should get another job where production is being increased. This is no time to quit or change to less essential jobs.

There is an old and true saying that the Lord hates a quitter. And this Nation must pay for all those who leave their essential jobs—or all those who lay down on their essential jobs for non-essential reasons. And, again, that payment must be made with the life's blood of our sons.

Many critical production programs with sharply rising needs are now seriously hampered by manpower shortages. The most important Army needs are artillery ammunition, cotton duck, bombs, tires, tanks, heavy trucks and even B-29's. In each of these vital programs, present production is behind requirements.

Navy production of bombardment ammunition is hampered by manpower

shortages; so is production for its huge rocket program. Labor shortages have also delayed its cruiser and carrier programs, and production of certain types of aircraft.

There is critical need for more repair workers and repair parts; this lack delays the return of damaged fighting ships to their places in the fleet, and prevents ships now in the fighting line from getting needed overhauling.

The pool of young men under 26 classified as I-A is almost depleted. Increased replacements for the armed forces will take men now deferred who are at work in war industry. The armed forces must have an assurance of a steady flow of young men for replacements. Meeting this paramount need will be difficult, and will also make it progressively more difficult to attain the 1945 production goals.

Last year, after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress adopt a national service act as the most efficient and democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommendation was not adopted.

I now again call upon the Congress to enact this measure for the total mobilization of all our human resources for the prosecution of the war. I urge that this be done at the earliest possible moment.

It is not too late in the war. In fact, bitter experience has shown that in this kind of mechanized warfare where new weapons are constantly being created by our enemies and by ourselves, the closer we come to the end of the war, the more pressing becomes the need for sustained war production with which to deliver the final blow to the enemy.

There are three basic arguments for a national service law.

First, it would assure that we have the right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times.

Second, it would provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort.

And third, it would be the final, unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Nazis and the Japanese that we may become half-hearted about this war and that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

National service legislation would make it possible to put ourselves in a position to assure certain and speedy action in meeting our manpower needs.

It would be used only to the extent absolutely required by military necessities. In fact, experience in Great Britain and in other nations at war indicates that use of the compulsory powers of national service is necessary only in rare instances.

This proposed legislation would provide against loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It would not mean reduction in wages.

In adopting such legislation, it is not necessary to discard the voluntary and cooperative processes which have prevailed up to this time. This cooperation has already produced great results. The contribution of our workers to the war effort has been beyond measure. We must build on the foundations that have already been laid and supplement the

measures now in operation, in order to guarantee the production that may be necessary in the critical period that lies ahead.

At the present time we are using the inadequate tools at hand to do the best we can by such expedients as manpower ceilings, and the use of priority and other powers, to induce men and women to shift from nonessential to essential war jobs.

I am in receipt of a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1945, which says:

With the experience of 3 years of war and after the most thorough consideration, we are convinced that it is now necessary to carry out the statement made by the Congress in the joint resolutions declaring that a state of war existed with Japan and Germany; that "to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

In our considered judgment, which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral King, this requires total mobilization of our manpower by the passage of a national war-service law. The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory, and to keep to a minimum the cost in lives.

National war service, the recognition by law of the duty of every citizen to do his or her part in winning the war, will give complete assurance that the need for war equipment will be filled. In the coming year we must increase the output of many weapons and supplies on short notice. Otherwise we shall not keep our production abreast of the swiftly changing needs of war. At the same time it will be necessary to draw progressively many men now engaged in war production to serve with the armed forces, and their places in war production must be filled promptly. These developments will require the addition of hundreds of thousands to those already working in war industry. We do not believe that these needs can be met effectively under present methods.

The record made by management and labor in war industry has been a notable testimony to the resourcefulness and power of America. The needs are so great, nevertheless, that in many instances we have been forced to recall soldiers and sailors from military duty to do work of a civilian character in war production, because of the urgency of the need for equipment and because of inability to recruit civilian labor.

Pending action by the Congress on the broader aspects of national service, I recommend that the Congress immediately enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the 4,000,000 men now classified as 4-F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations not for the war alone but for the victory for which the war is fought.

It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. Here, as in England; in England, as in Russia; in Russia, as in China; in France, and throughout the continent of Europe, and throughout the world; wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the people are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure.

It will not be easy to create this people's peace. We delude ourselves if we believe that the surrender of the armies

of our enemies will make the peace we long for. The unconditional surrender of the armies of our enemies is the first and necessary step—but the first step only.

We have seen already, in areas liberated from the Nazi and the Fascist tyranny, what problems peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

The firm foundation can be built—and it will be built. But the continuance and assurance of a living peace must, in the long run, be the work of the people themselves.

We, ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it, in the words of one American historian, "an eddy of lawlessness and disregard of human life." There were separatist movements of one kind or another in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. These difficulties we worked out for ourselves as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.

Peace can be made and kept only by the united determination of free and peace-loving peoples who are willing to work together—willing to help one another—willing to respect and tolerate and try to understand one another's opinions and feelings.

The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies the more we inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors.

We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building the peace.

International cooperation on which enduring peace must be based is not a one-way street.

Nations, like individuals, do not always see alike or think alike, and international cooperation and progress are not helped by any Nation assuming that it has a monopoly of wisdom or of virtue.

In the future world, the misuse of power, as implied in the term "power-politics," must not be a controlling factor in international relations. That is the heart of the principles to which we have subscribed. We cannot deny that power is a factor in world politics any more than we can deny its existence as a factor in national politics. But in a democratic world, as in a democratic nation, power must be linked with responsibility, and obliged to defend and justify itself within the framework of the general good.

Perfectionism, no less than isolationism, or imperialism, or power politics may obstruct the paths to international peace. Let us not forget that the retreat to isolationism a quarter of a century

ago was started not by a direct attack against international cooperation, but against the alleged imperfections of the peace.

In our disillusionment after the last war, we preferred international anarchy to international cooperation with nations which did not see and think exactly as we did. We gave up the hope of gradually achieving a better peace because we had not the courage to fulfill our responsibilities in an admittedly imperfect world.

We must not let that happen again, or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war.

We can fulfill our responsibilities for maintaining the security of our own country only by exercising our power and our influence to achieve the principles in which we believe and for which we have fought.

In August 1941, Prime Minister Churchill and I agreed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, these being later incorporated into the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942. At that time certain isolationists protested vigorously against our right to proclaim the principles—and against the very principles themselves. Today, many of the same people are protesting against the possibility of violation of the same principles.

It is true that the statement of principles in the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and a useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim.

And we shall not hesitate to use our influence—and to use it now—to secure, so far as humanly possible, the fulfilment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrank from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.

I do not wish to give the impression that all mistakes can be avoided and that many disappointments are not inevitable in the making of peace. But we must not this time lose the hope of establishing an international order which will be capable of maintaining peace and realizing through the years more perfect justice between nations.

To do this we must be on our guard not to exploit and exaggerate the differences between us and our allies, particularly with reference to the peoples who have been liberated from Fascist tyranny. That is not the way to secure a better settlement of those differences or to secure international machinery which can rectify mistakes which may be made.

I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish, for example. But those situations are not as easy or as simple to deal with as some spokesmen, whose sincerity I do not question, would have us believe. We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders and to our major allies who came much nearer the shadows than we did.

We and our allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.

During the interim period, until conditions permit a genuine expression of the people's will, we and our allies have a duty, which we cannot ignore, to use our influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the people's right freely to choose the government and institutions under which, as freemen, they are to live.

It is only too easy for all of us to rationalize what we want to believe, and to consider those leaders we like responsible and those we dislike irresponsible. And our task is not helped by stubborn partisanship, however understandable, on the part of opposed internal factions.

It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors, to recognize their common interests and not to nurse their traditional grievances against one another.

But we must not permit the many specific and immediate problems of adjustment connected with the liberation of Europe to delay the establishment of permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace. Under the threat of a common danger, the United Nations joined together in war to preserve their independence and their freedom. They must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, require constant alertness, continuing co-operation, and organized effort.

International peace and well-being, like national peace and well-being, can be secured only through institutions capable of life and growth.

Many of the problems of the peace are upon us even now while the conclusion of the war is still before us. The atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination to find a common ground of common understanding, which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing the democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

We and the other United Nations are going forward, with vigor and resolution, in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor.

We believe that the extraordinary advances in the means of inter-commu-

nication between peoples over the past generation offer a practical method of advancing the mutual understanding upon which peace and the institutions of peace must rest, and it is our policy and purpose to use these great technological achievements for the common advantage of the world.

We support the greatest possible freedom of trade and commerce.

We Americans have always believed in freedom of opportunity, and equality of opportunity remains one of the principal objectives of our national life. What we believe in for individuals, we believe in also for nations. We are opposed to restrictions, whether by public act or private arrangement, which distort and impair commerce, transit, and trade.

We have house cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope, not only in the interest of our own prosperity but in the interest of the prosperity of the world, that trade and commerce and access to materials and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in the history of the world.

One of the most heartening events of the year in the international field has been the renaissance of the French people and the return of the French Nation to the ranks of the United Nations. Far from having been crushed by the terror of Nazi domination, the French people have emerged with stronger faith than ever in the destiny of their country and in the soundness of the democratic ideals to which the French Nation has traditionally contributed so greatly.

During her liberation, France has given proof of her unceasing determination to fight the Germans, continuing the heroic efforts of the resistance groups under the occupation and of all those Frenchmen throughout the world who refused to surrender after the disaster of 1940.

Today, French armies are again on the German frontier, and are again fighting shoulder to shoulder with our sons.

Since our landings in Africa, we have placed in French hands all the arms and material of war which our resources and the military situation permitted. And I am glad to say that we are now about to equip large new French forces with the most modern weapons for combat duty.

In addition to the contribution which France can make to our common victory, her liberation likewise means that her great influence will again be available in meeting the problems of peace.

We fully recognize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security. Her formal adherence to the declaration by United Nations a few days ago and the proposal at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, whereby France would receive one of the five permanent seats in the proposed Security Council, demonstrate the extent to which France has resumed her proper position of strength and leadership.

I am clear in my own mind that as an essential factor in the maintenance of

peace in the future, we must have universal military training after this war, and I shall send a special message to the Congress on this subject.

An enduring peace cannot be achieved without a strong America—strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military sense.

In the state of the Union message last year, I set forth what I considered to be an American economic bill of rights.

I said then, and I say now, that these economic truths represent a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all, regardless of station, race, or creed.

Of these rights, the most fundamental and one on which the fulfillment of the others in large degree depends is the "right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation." In turn, others of the economic rights of American citizenship such as the right to a decent home, to a good education, to good medical care, to social security, to reasonable farm income, will, if fulfilled, make major contributions to achieving adequate levels of employment.

The Federal Government must see to it that these rights become realities—with the help of States, municipalities, business, labor, and agriculture.

We have had full employment during the war. We have had it because the Government has been ready to buy all the materials of war which the country could produce; and this has amounted to approximately half our present productive capacity.

After the war we must maintain full employment with Government performing its peacetime functions. This means that we must achieve a level of demand and purchasing power by private consumers—farmers, businessmen, workers, professional men, housewives—which is sufficiently high to replace wartime Government demands; and it means also that we must greatly increase our export trade above the pre-war level.

Our policy is, of course, to rely as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs. But the American people will not accept mass unemployment or mere makeshift work. There will be need for the work of everyone willing and able to work, and that means close to 60,000,000 jobs.

Full employment means not only jobs but productive jobs. Americans do not regard jobs that pay substandard wages as productive jobs.

We must make sure that private enterprise works as it is supposed to work—on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition, without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels.

During the war we have guaranteed investment in enterprise essential to the war effort. We should also take appropriate measures in peacetime to secure opportunities for new small enterprises and for productive business expansion for which finance would otherwise be unavailable.

This necessary expansion of our peacetime productive capacity will require new facilities, new plants, and new equipment.

It will require large outlays of money which should be raised through normal investment channels. But while private capital should finance this expansion program, the Government should recognize its responsibility for sharing part of any special or abnormal risk of loss attached to such financing.

Our full-employment program requires the extensive development of our natural resources and other useful public works. The undeveloped resources of this continent are still vast. Our river-watershed projects will add new and fertile territories to the United States. The T. V. A., which was constructed at a cost of \$750,000,000—the cost of waging this war for less than 4 days—was a bargain. We have similar opportunities in our other great river basins. By harnessing the resources of these river basins, as we have in the Tennessee Valley, we shall provide the same kind of stimulus to enterprise as was provided by the Louisiana Purchase and the new discoveries in the West during the nineteenth century.

If we are to avail ourselves fully of the benefits of civil aviation, and if we are to use the automobiles we can produce, it will be necessary to construct thousands of airports and to overhaul our entire national highway system.

The provision of a decent home for every family is a national necessity, if this country is to be worthy of its greatness, and that task will itself create great employment opportunities. Most of our cities need extensive rebuilding. Much of our farm plant is in a state of disrepair. To make a frontal attack on the problems of housing and urban reconstruction will require thoroughgoing cooperation between industry and labor, and the Federal, State, and local governments.

An expanded social-security program, and adequate health and education programs must play essential roles in a program designed to support individual productivity and mass purchasing power. I shall communicate further with the Congress on these subjects at a later date.

The millions of productive jobs that a program of this nature could bring are jobs in private enterprise. They are jobs based on the expanded demand for the output of our economy for consumption and investment. Through a program of this character we can maintain a national income high enough to provide for an orderly retirement of the public debt along with reasonable tax reduction.

Our present tax system geared primarily to war requirements must be revised for peacetime so as to encourage private demand.

While no general revision of the tax structure can be made until the war ends on all fronts, the Congress should be prepared to provide tax modifications at the end of the war in Europe, designed to encourage capital to invest in new enterprises and to provide jobs. As an integral part of this program to maintain high employment, we must, after the war is over, reduce or eliminate taxes which bear too heavily on consumption.

The war will leave deep disturbances in the world economy, in our national

economy, in many communities, in many families, and in many individuals. It will require determined effort and responsible action of all of us to find our way back to peacetime, and to help others to find their way back to peacetime—a peacetime that holds the values of the past and the promise of the future.

If we attack our problems with determination we shall succeed. And we must succeed. For freedom and peace cannot exist without security.

During the past year the American people, in a national election, reasserted their democratic faith.

In the course of that campaign various references were made to strife between this administration and the Congress, with the implication, if not the direct assertion, that this administration and the Congress could never work together harmoniously in the service of the Nation.

It cannot be denied that there have been disagreements between the legislative and executive branches—as there have been disagreements during the past century and a half.

I think we all realize, too, that there are some people in this Capital City whose task is in large part to stir up dissension, and to magnify normal, healthy disagreements so that they appear to be irreconcilable conflicts.

But I think that the over-all record in this respect is eloquent: The Government of the United States of America—all branches of it—has a good record of achievement in this war.

The Congress, the Executive, and the judiciary have worked together for the common good.

I myself want to tell you, the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, how happy I am in our relationships and friendships. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting some of the new Members in each House, but I hope that opportunity will offer itself in the near future.

We have a great many problems ahead of us and we must approach them with realism and courage.

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

Nineteen hundred and forty-five can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace. This organization must be the fulfillment of the promise for which men have fought and died in this war. It must be the justification of all the sacrifices that have been made—of all the dreadful misery that this world has endured.

We Americans of today, together with our allies, are making history—and I hope it will be better history than ever has been made before.

We pray that we may be worthy of the unlimited opportunities that God has given us.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 1945.

**THE SPEAKER.** The joint session of the two Houses is now dissolved.

At 2 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m. the Senate retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

**Mr. McCORMACK.** Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

**THE SPEAKER.** The Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal of the House.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**Mr. JUDD.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. RAMEY, of Ohio, for 1 week on account of important business.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 8, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

54. A letter from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, transmitting, in compliance with the requirements of rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress (H. Doc. No. 17); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

55. A letter from the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, transmitting a copy of the requests for personnel needs during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945, as placed before the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

56. A letter from the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements, for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

57. A letter from the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements called for by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

58. A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a quarterly estimate of the personnel requirements of the Federal Trade Commission for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

59. A letter from the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Strategic Services; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

60. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements

for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945 for the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

61. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting information which specifies the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Department of Labor and its bureaus for the quarter beginning January 1, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

62. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, reflecting the number of employees estimated to be required during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

63. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting reports in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

64. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

65. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

66. A letter from the Surplus Property Board, transmitting the first report of the Surplus Property Board; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

67. A letter from the Surplus Property Board, transmitting an interim report under section 19 (b) of the Surplus Property Act; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

68. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting herewith the quarterly estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending March 31, 1945, for the bureaus and offices of this Department; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

69. A letter from the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

70. A letter from the Director of the Office of War Information, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of War Information covering the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

71. A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the United States Maritime Commission for the period ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

72. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of the Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380); to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

73. A letter from the Director of the Office of Censorship, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Censorship for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

74. A letter from the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the various ceiling units of the Department of Commerce for the period January-March 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

75. A letter from the Chairman and General Manager of Smaller War Plants Corpora-

tion, transmitting a copy of the personnel requirements of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945, presented in compliance with instructions of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

76. A letter from the Under Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, transmitting herewith copies of revised estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending December 31, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

77. A letter from the Director of the Selective Service System, transmitting an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending March 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

78. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage record information to State unemployment compensation agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

79. A letter from the Secretary, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting the report of the United States Maritime Commission for the period ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

80. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.

81. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the preliminary report of the Attorney General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a request that an extension of not to exceed 60 days be granted which will enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to complete the necessary illustrations and prepare copies of the report in proper form for submission to the Public Printer; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

83. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

84. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of reports relative to determining the number of employees required by the various units of the Department of Justice for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

85. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report to Congress of all cases where special contracts are made with railroad companies for the transportation of the mails and the terms and reasons therefor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

86. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report covering expenditures made from the appropriation "Education of natives of Alaska, 1944-45," for the relief of destitution of natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 1095. A bill for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in

North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 1096. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 1097. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 1098. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 1099. A bill to define the term "agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1100. A bill to create a United States Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 1101. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, to further protect the rights, privileges, and immunities extended to citizens by State and Federal election laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1102. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 1103. A bill amending the Classification Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1104. A bill to amend section 23 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1105. A bill authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Thirty-second Division; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 1106. A bill to provide that the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 and the act of December 22, 1942, increasing the pay and allowances of Army and Navy nurses shall take effect as of December 7, 1941; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 1107. A bill to amend the income limitation governing the granting of death compensation benefits to widows and children of World War veterans under Public, No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, June 28, 1934, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1108. A bill to establish uniform procedure relative to the proof of age, place of birth, or of death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1109. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 1110. A bill to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1111. A bill for the acquisition of Indian lands required in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines and other works, Fort Peck project, Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 1112. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1113. A bill to include insurance paid by a private agency or organization among the exemptions from the annual income limitations governing payment of death compensation under Public, No. 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and pension under part III of Veterans Regulations No.

1 (a), as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 1114. A bill to broaden the coverage of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for State aid to all needy orphans and other needy children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1115. A bill to extend for 3 years the temporary additional pay for equipment maintenance for each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service provided for by the act of December 17, 1943; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 1116. A bill to provide for weekly pay days for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

H. R. 1117. A bill to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H. R. 1118. A bill amending the Hatch Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 1119. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 1120. A bill providing that on and after the date of enactment of this act, for pension purposes, any person who served under contract with the War Department as acting assistant or contract surgeon between April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901, shall be considered to have been in the active military service of the United States for the period of such contract service between those dates; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 1121. A bill to require weekly newspapers enjoying mailing privileges to make sworn statements with respect to their circulation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 1122. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the age limit for candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1123. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the age limit for appointees to the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. R. 1124. A bill to extend the time within which applications for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, may be filed to January 2, 1950; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1125. A bill to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 1126. A bill to authorize improvements in the South Canal of St. Marys River, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 1127. A bill to exempt certain furs from the war-tax rates on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 1128. A bill to incorporate the Regular Veterans Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 1129. A bill to authorize the construction of the Umatilla Dam in the Columbia River, Oreg., and Wash.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1130. A bill to repeal Public Law No. 89 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the thanks of Congress for the contribution to the victory effort being made by the Nation's children; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution to repeal Public Law No. 403, Seventy-seventh Congress, chapter 7, second session, and reinstate the standard time provided in the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding any State or political subdivision thereof to deny or abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of failure to pay a poll tax or property tax assessed against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution, providing for the administration and protection of Territories and possessions of the United States by the Navy Department; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 57. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution to provide for the construction of suitable living accommodations for rental to Members of Congress, legislative employees, and their families; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia:

H. Res. 57. Resolution to continue the Special Committee to Investigate All Matters Pertaining to the Replacement and Conservation of Wildlife; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOOK:

H. Res. 58. Resolution to abolish the standing committee of the House of Representatives known as the Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARDEEN:

H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of Fred S. Hondros; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 1132. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zenobia Mershon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 1133. A bill for the relief of Eric L. Reeser; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1134. A bill for the relief of J. L. Horton, James Horton, Fred Bird, John Dowdell, Martin Dowdell, Harrison Trent, Charles Clark, Obed Crutcher, Nannie Horton, Virgil Funk, Lubie Bailey, Della Stone, Cowley Heiss, Arthur Car, Lonnie Wise, E. B. Meyers, Nellie Meyers, Leo Wise, Clyde A. Meyers, W. C. Masters, Gertie Stone, Casmearis Atcher, Josephine Clark, Alexander Gidgon, Mrs. J. T. Eubanks, Mrs. Harrison

Basham, Harry Yates, and G. S. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1135. A bill for the relief of Gus A. Vance; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo H. Froman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1137. A bill granting a pension to Julia Lyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1138. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Blacketer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1139. A bill granting a pension to Rebecca J. Tilley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1140. A bill granting a pension to Louise F. Mansfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 1141. A bill for the relief of Paul J. Quattlebaum; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Carl Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 1143. A bill for the relief of Clarence T. Summer, the Prosperity Depository, and D. H. Hamm; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1144. A bill for the relief of Jesse A. Lott; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 1145. A bill for the relief of Ben W. Colburn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 1146. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 1147. A bill for the relief of the Sheehan Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 1148. A bill for the relief of the Lawrence Motor Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1149. A bill for the relief of Dane D. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1150. A bill for the relief of Murphy & Wischmeyer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 1151. A bill for the relief of James Lemuel Muzzall and James M. Muzzall; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1152. A bill for the relief of the parents of Dorothy White; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1153. A bill for the relief of Adney W. Gray; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1154. A bill for the relief of Winston Cann; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1155. A bill for the relief of Leo Joseph Berry; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1156. A bill to correct the record of Ralph Everett Crawshaw; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1157. A bill for the relief of Barbara Healy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1158. A bill for the relief of Fannah A. Fuller; 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:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands petitioning the Congress of the United States to extend to the American citizens and voters of the Virgin Islands the right to participate in the national elections and permit them to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States of America; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2. Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands petitioning the Congress of the United States to amend the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for a Resident Commissioner; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Heavenly Father, upon earth we praise Thee that in a sin-stained world our souls find peace and forgiveness at Thy holy altar. In this communion Thy children rise clarified in vision and with an aspiration above the "common clod." We pray that we may put aside every disappointment, every wound, and every suggestion of failure and give to our fellow countrymen noble examples of unity and unsullied devotion to our country's need. O help us to do the right, to deal justly, and to abound in industry and bend our whole soul to a serious understanding of our high calling.

We are grateful that in our land the individual need never lose his halo; here through our fellowship we may give service that will rescue from want, woe, and fear. The world is too big in which to be small, too lovely in which to be unlovely, and Thou art too great a friend for us to be friendless. Dear Lord, across the waters the gods of war are raging and pouring out their curses and bitterness upon generations unborn. May nothing scar our obligations to the enslaved peoples, the victims of lust for power that withers whatever it touches. O Lord, give us wisdom for the problems of the hour as we meet the responsibilities of service, and may our citizens of every walk and rank heed the call and commit themselves as loyal stewards of our Government. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 6, 1945, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution (S. Res. 6):

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Those Members-elect present who have not taken the oath of office will appear at the bar of the House and take the oath of office.

Thereupon Mr. BARDEN, Mr. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. CHENOWETH took the oath of office.

#### FRANK W. COLLIER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, it was a beautiful, sunny, and an auspicious day exactly 37 years ago today that one of the most trusted employees of the House of Representatives arrived in the city of Washington to become a messenger in the House post office. I refer to my friend of many years' standing, Mr. Frank W. Collier, one of the minority clerks of this House.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Collier when he was proprietor of a pharmacy in the city of La Crosse, Wis., my home city. In my daily rounds as a newsboy, I used to drop in Frank's store to get warm on cold winter days when the mercury dropped to 30 and 40 below zero, as it so often does in Wisconsin.

I missed Frank Collier when he left La Crosse for that big city in the East, the Capital of our country. But we in the home town kept close watch of Frank's progress in Washington, and we were very happy to learn 2 years after he left us that he had been promoted to chief page of the House of Representatives. To us back home in Wisconsin that was proof that our fellow townsman was rising in his new work and was recognized as a leader in the Nation's Legislative Halls.

And then when Frank was appointed to the position of postmaster of the House of Representatives in 1921 his friends in La Crosse knew that he had arrived. Mr. Collier held that position of honor and trust and respect until in 1933, when the Republican Party became the minority party. Since that time Frank Collier has been with us here as a minority clerk of the House. Frank has won the good will and respect of all the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle. Whenever any of us, whether members of the majority or minority party, wants any information, a document, extra copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or if there is any favor we desire, we have found Frank Collier here in the House always ready to serve us graciously and with a smile.

I extend to Frank Collier my sincere congratulations on this his thirty-seventh anniversary as a trusted employee of the House of Representatives. He has been connected with the House of Representatives longer than any present Member of Congress. I wish him continued good health and happiness and hope he will be with the House for many more years of trusted service. Frank Collier, I salute you.

#### HOUSING FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute for the purpose of making an announcement which will be of interest to all Members.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say especially to the new Members of